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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1914

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1914

To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, November, 1914.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1914.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1914.

Honourable W. J. ROCHE, M.D., M.R.C.P., LL.D.,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1914.

An attempt has been made to render the report of greater practical value by re-arrangement and condensation. The statistical information, which has heretofore been published in Part II, has been placed with Part I. The form of the statements has been revised, and a series of tables is presented, designed to show in a clear way the results of the various activities engaged in by the Indians.

Accurate statistics of the Yukon have been received from the superintendent of that district recently appointed.

The changes in the boundaries of Ontario and Manitoba have necessitated a re-adjustment of the census, as a large part of the Dominion previously known as the Northwest Territories has been divided between these two provinces.

POPULATION.

There has always been a good deal of interest manifested in the question of Indian population, and I am glad to say that, while some bands show a considerable increase and others a slight decrease, the total population remains approximately 100,000. The table immediately following shows a net decrease of 2,716. This, however, does not mark an actual decrease in numbers by death or emigration. It is difficult to secure accurate statistics for the interior of the far North, and it was thought advisable to eliminate from the census, returns that were merely conjectural. Gradually, as this part of the country opens up and becomes more accessible, it will be possible to secure reliable statistics.

Examination of the table referred to will disclose decreases in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, besides that already mentioned in the Northwest Territories. In Manitoba there is a decrease of 532, in New Brunswick 14, and in Prince Edward Island 4. Increases will be found in the other provinces; Ontario heading the list with 342, while British Columbia shows an increase of 198. Yukon 139, Quebec 93, Saskatchewan 80, Alberta 52, and Nova Scotia 32.

It is impossible to secure an accurate yearly census of the Eskimos, and their population is shown as 3,447, the same as last year.

Provinces and Districts.	Population.	
	1913.	1914.
Alberta.....	8,229	8,281
British Columbia.....	25,172	25,370
Manitoba.....	10,822	10,290
New Brunswick.....	1,920	1,906
Nova Scotia.....	2,018	2,050
Ontario.....	26,077	26,419
Prince Edward Island.....	292	288
Quebec.....	12,842	12,935
Saskatchewan.....	9,699	9,779
Northwest Territories.....	8,030	4,928
Yukon.....	1,389	1,528
Total.....	106,490	103,774
Eskimos.....	3,447	3,447
Total.....	109,937	107,221

HEALTH.

A careful review of the reports shows that the general health of the Indians has been fairly good. During the year there were two serious outbreaks of small-pox, one on Manitoulin island, Ontario, and one at Piapot's reserve, near Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. In both cases the prompt action in establishing and maintaining quarantine, and the energetic efforts of doctors, nurses and our own officers, were successful in confining the disease to the reserves, and in finally stamping it out.

The system of medical relief conducted by the department gives the Indians the benefit of the services of qualified general practitioners, who are paid either by salary or upon accounts rendered. The hospitals provided throughout the country by the white people for their own use are open to the Indians, and are very largely made use of. Small hospitals having Indian wards, or for the exclusive use of Indians, are established on certain of the reserves. This force of doctors, nurses, and hospitals, is constantly employed treating sick Indians, and prophylactic measures are carried out by the agents under instructions from the department. There is no doubt that the influence of the native medicine man is now restricted.

Any generalization on the subject of the health of the Indians must be qualified, as the conditions under which they live are so various; the housing problem is one of great moment in this connection. When their dwellings are improved, and when the idea that fresh air in the house is dangerous becomes less prevalent, their standard of health will be higher.

Where it has been possible to make use of the institutions founded to combat tuberculosis, we have it fairly under control. In the province of Ontario, for instance, all our agents and physicians know that Indians who are in the incipient stages of this disease may be placed in sanatoria, where their cure may be effected. Unfortunately the manner of living of many of our Indians, and their inaccessibility to all the

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modern methods of fighting tuberculosis, render this disease the Indians' greatest foe. Under such conditions, all that can be done is to instruct them in the obvious preventive measures that can be taken, and this is being attended to constantly. Sanitary improvements in our residential schools, open-air dormitories, better ventilation, and isolated infirmaries will all have a share in improving health. The practice of calisthenics and the promotion of active games at the day schools will also be a factor. The children of these schools have a better chance for physical well-being than they had a few years ago.

DWELLINGS.

As years go by, there is a marked change in the manner in which many of the Indians are living. The tribes inhabiting the far North, or districts remote from settlement, still adhere in large measure to the teepee or log shack, with mud roof and floor. But in the older and more densely settled districts, modern influences are very noticeable on the reserves. Here the one-roomed log shacks are fast disappearing and in their place stands a good class of buildings, with shingle roofs, large windows, and separate bed-rooms. The improvement in this direction will be even more marked as time goes on. The ex-pupils, who are fast becoming an important factor on the reserves, refuse to live in the old-style houses and surroundings. A pleasing feature is the manner in which the young women, especially the school graduates, keep their houses; and it is now by no means uncommon to find Indian homes decently furnished and comfortable.

AGRICULTURE.

The efforts of the department in promoting an active interest in agriculture are meeting with success. The following table will show that there has been considerable increase in the value of agricultural products. In some districts the year has been a severe one, but the efforts of the Indians are generally crowned with average success, and there has been a steady improvement from year to year.

The following table discloses a very gratifying increase of 399,950 bushels of grain and root products, and a total increase in the value of all agricultural products of \$208,508.70.

Province.	Population.	Land under crop.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Alberta	8,281	9,103½	174,440½	16,178	153,404 40
British Columbia	25,370	11,039½	427,476	25,290½	672,884 60
Manitoba	10,290	8,840	131,623½	13,225	119,861 05
New Brunswick	1,906	581	11,889	286½	7,169 40
Nova Scotia	2,050	318½	9,861	830	17,674 40
Ontario	26,419	15,727	500,250½	28,151½	474,887 80
Prince Edward Island	288	46	1,405	54	950 00
Quebec	12,935	3,852½	87,054	4,075½	122,112 00
Saskatchewan	9,779	17,859½	440,280½	34,735½	287,481 70
Total, 1914	97,318*	67,366¾	1,784,279	122,826½	1,856,424 95
Total, 1913		65,783¾	1,384,329	111,790½	1,647,916 25
Increase		1,583	399,950	11,036	208,508 70

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

A striking example of the progress in this direction will be found in the report of the agent for the Blood reserve, Alberta. Twenty-five years ago practically the sole occupation of these Indians was to assemble at the ration-house for their supplies of beef and flour. It was even predicted by people well acquainted with them that they would never be either capable or desirous of following industrial pursuits. To-day nearly one-half of the band are entirely self-supporting. One-sixth are engaged in farming, and one-half in stock-raising; nearly every adult on the reserve puts up a large quantity of hay for sale. A coal mine is in operation, 5,000 acres are under cultivation, and the herd of cattle owned by the band is counted one of the finest range herds in the Northwest.

A new system of dealing with cash advances to working Indians has been put in force on the Blackfoot reserve, Alberta. After the harvest in the fall, when the Indians receive their money for wheat sold, each Indian is persuaded to leave to his credit at the agency sums varying from ten dollars to one hundred dollars, according to each man's receipts. These sums are retained intact until the spring, when the Indians draw from their credits sufficient funds to buy the various necessities required while disking and seeding their land.

It is by the active interest of our agents that success is promoted. Given the enterprising officer who is able to develop the resources of the reserve, stimulate his working staff of Indians and demonstrate how readily results will follow continuous effort, and success is certain to follow.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One of our most interesting tables—that showing the values of real and personal property and the progress made during the year—is given on page 118. The total value of land in the Indian reserves, which is necessarily estimated, has been placed at more than forty-six and a half millions of dollars. The figures by provinces are as follows:—

Alberta.....	\$ 12,802,272.00
British Columbia.....	15,374,312.75
Manitoba.....	2,330,192.00
New Brunswick.....	60,143.00
Nova Scotia.....	82,085.00
Ontario.....	4,476,577.78
Prince Edward Island.....	19,914.00
Quebec.....	1,083,460.00
Saskatchewan.....	10,301,366.00
Total.....	\$ 46,530,822.53

It is gratifying to note the increase of \$780,645.50 in the value of new land improvements and buildings erected, while the total value of real and personal property has been augmented during the year by \$7,292,407.38.

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The following table has been prepared for the first time, showing the value per capita of real and personal property, which amounts to \$703.50 for the Dominion. The figures by provinces are as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Total value of real and personal property.	Value per capita of real and personal property.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	8,281	14,795,317 99	1,787 87
British Columbia.....	25,370	20,790,113 52	819 48
Manitoba.....	10,290	3,543,637 15	344 38
New Brunswick.....	1,906	244,602 11	128 33
Nova Scotia.....	2,050	235,684 18	114 97
Ontario.....	26,419	13,505,012 54	511 19
Prince Edward Island.....	288	43,744 00	151 89
Quebec.....	12,935	2,690,078 01	207 97
Saskatchewan.....	9,779	12,614,676 45	1,289 98
Total	97,318*	68,462,865 95	703 50

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

The table showing the sources and value of income of the Indians, given on page 125, may be summarized as follows:—

Value farm products, including hay.....	\$ 1,856,424 95
Value of beef sold and that consumed for food.....	367,678 28
Wages earned	1,724,292 35
Received from land rentals.....	52,179 96
Earned by fishing.....	658,424 69
Earned by hunting	1,176,541 25
Earned by other industries and occupations.....	664,395 75
Annuities paid and interest of Indian trust funds.....	432,193 55
Total.....	\$6,872,130 78

This total income shows a very satisfactory increase over last year of \$1,084,487.75. The per capita income of the Indians of Canada is \$70.61, and by provinces is as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Total income of Indians.	Per capita income.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	8,281	486,104 72	56 53
British Columbia.....	25,370	2,002,246 63	78 92
Manitoba.....	10,290	921,191 72	89 52
New Brunswick	1,906	87,004 29	45 65
Nova Scotia.....	2,050	129,871 36	63 35
Ontario.....	26,419	1,719,601 15	65 47
Prince Edward Island	288	6,250 00	21 70
Quebec.....	12,935	598,201 07	46 25
Saskatchewan.....	9,779	921,659 44	94 25
Total.....	\$ 97,318	6,872,130 78	70 61

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

The per capita income would be considerably higher if we had any means of computing the actual value of the native food-supply obtained by the hunt.

The statement of the proceeds derived from fishing, hunting, and trapping shows a most satisfactory increase over last year. The increase of \$41,452 in the income from fishing is especially creditable when it is considered that in certain districts of British Columbia the salmon run was very much less than in previous years.

Hunting and trapping proved very lucrative last season. Prices for fur have steadily increased, and the catch has not perceptibly diminished. Considerable interest is manifested in the raising of foxes for breeding purposes, but fur farming by the Indians is still in the experimental stage.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Indian Education deals exhaustively with the matters pertaining to this branch of Indian work.

There were 333 schools of all classes in operation during the year, namely, 256 day, 59 boarding and 18 industrial schools.

During the year several new day schools were opened, and work resumed in some which had been temporarily closed, while a few were closed owing to lack of attendance or inability to secure teachers. The net increase for the year is seven.

A new boarding school was opened in November, 1913, at St. Bruno's mission, Lesser Slave Lake.

There is a decrease of one in the number of industrial schools. For many years two schools, one for boys and one for girls, were conducted at Wikwemikong; but during the past year a fine new building was erected by the Roman Catholic Church at Spanish, the two schools formerly at Wikwemikong amalgamated, and the grant transferred to the Spanish school. It will thus be seen that there has been no curtailment of the work.

The total enrolment for the year was 11,714 pupils, 5,908 boys and 5,806 girls. This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 570 pupils, 377 boys and 293 girls. There was an enrolment of 7,638 in the day schools, 2,414 in the boarding schools and 1,662 in the industrial schools.

The average attendance during the year was 7,218, being an increase of 298 as compared with last year. The percentage of attendance of the number on the roll during the year was 61.62.

In addition to the above, one hundred Indian children, many of them orphans, are being cared for and educated in public and private residential institutions throughout the country.

It might be specially mentioned that provision is made for the education of two deaf and dumb children at the institute at Belleville, and two at the New Brunswick school for the deaf and dumb at St. John.

Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial separate and public school inspectors under arrangements with the Department of Education in each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia all the Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by this department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Terri-

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tories the schools are inspected by the inspectors of the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made, and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under the direct supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Whenever possible the services of teachers with professional qualifications are secured for the Indian schools, and in the older settled portions of the different provinces a large percentage of our teachers are so qualified. On the more remote reserves, however, it has been found difficult to secure teachers with certificates. The salaries offered to teachers in these localities are thought to be liberal, and residences are provided, but this hardly compensates for the isolation and lack of society. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have had long experience, and a number of them are meeting with considerable success. Our schools compare favourably with white schools similarly situated, both in respect to work in the class-room, and accommodation. The buildings erected during the past few years are not excelled in white communities and the character of the work in the class-room has also greatly improved, and it is shown that under favourable conditions the Indian boy or girl can compete with white children. As an illustration, seven pupils of the Mount Elgin industrial school at Muncy tried the entrance examination to the high schools during the past summer, and all were successful, one girl taking first-class honours and standing sixth in the county of Middlesex. A number of Indians are attending colleges and universities throughout the Dominion, and their records are very good.

The difficulty of assimilating ex-pupils on the reserves is still the essence of the problem. The policy of granting assistance to graduates to encourage farming has been maintained. During the year, forty-three male and twenty-three female ex-pupils have been granted assistance, the expenditure being \$6,934.23. It is felt that the assistance granted has been an incentive to many of the ex-pupils to do their best, and, although in some cases the results have not been all that could be desired, it must be considered that these graduates have many difficulties to contend with owing to the environment of the reserve life and the prejudices of the older Indians.

The reports from most agencies have been encouraging, and the refunds made during the fiscal year show that progress is being made. The total amount refunded was \$3,252.06; of this, \$2,969.04 was refunded by those who had received loans in previous years, and are now starting to repay them according to agreement.

The reports on the girl graduates are also satisfactory. They have proved to be good housekeepers, and their general mode of living has been an excellent example to others on the reserves.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT.

Parliament at its last session placed on the statute book several important amendments to the Indian Act. The following were the enactments:—

4-5 George V—Chap. 35—An Act to amend the Indian Act.

[Assented to 12th June, 1914.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

1. Section 10 of the *Indian Act*, chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“10. The Governor in Council may establish an industrial school or a boarding school for Indians, or may declare any school or institution where children are provided with board and lodging as well as instruction, and with the managing authorities of which the Superintendent General has made an agreement for the admission of an Indian child or children, and for the inspection of the school or institution, to be an industrial school or boarding school for the purposes of this and the next following section.”

2. The following section is inserted in the said Act immediately after section 11:—

“11A. The Governor in Council may take the land of an Indian held under location ticket or otherwise, for school purposes, upon payment to such Indian of the compensation agreed upon, or in case of disagreement such compensation as may be determined in such manner as the Superintendent General may direct.”

3. Subsection 3 of section 16 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words “Indian Commissioner or in his absence the Assistant Indian Commissioner” in the second and third lines thereof and substituting therefor the words “Superintendent General.”

4. Subsection 4 of section 16 of the said Act is amended by inserting the words “wife and” after the word “the” in the first line thereof.

5. The following section is inserted in the said Act immediately after section 27:—

“27A. The Superintendent General may appoint a person or persons to administer the estate of any deceased Indian and may make such general regulations and such orders in particular cases as he deems necessary to secure the satisfactory administration of such estates.”

6. Section 92 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

“(e) Make such regulations as he deems necessary for the prevention or mitigation of disease; the frequent and effectual cleansing of streets, yards and premises; the removal of nuisances and unsanitary conditions; the cleansing, purifying, ventilating and disinfecting of premises by the owners and occupiers or other persons having the care or ordering thereof; the supplying of such medical aid, medicine and other articles and accommodation as the Superintendent General may deem necessary for preventing or mitigating an outbreak of any communicable disease; entering and inspecting any premises used for human habitation in any locality in which conditions exist which in the opinion of the Superintendent General are unsanitary, or such as to render the inhabitants specially liable to disease, and for directing the alteration or destruction of any such building which is, in the opinion of the Superintendent General, unfit for human habitation; preventing the overcrowding of premises used for human habitation by limiting the number of dwellers in such premises; preventing and regulating the departure of persons from, and the access of persons to, infected localities; preventing persons or conveyances from passing from one locality to another; detaining persons or conveyances who or which have been exposed to infection for inspection or disinfection until the danger of infection is past; the removal or keeping under surveillance of persons living in infected localities; and any other matter which, in the opinion of the Superintendent General, the general health of the Indians of any locality may require.

“2. In the event of any conflict between any regulation made by the Superintendent General and any rule or regulation made by any band, the regulations made by the Superintendent General shall prevail.”

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7. Section 105 of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

"5. No Indian or non-treaty Indian in the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or in the Territories, shall without the written consent of the Indian Agent sell, barter, exchange or give to any person or Indian other than the Indian of such band, or kill or destroy any animal or the progeny thereof given to him or to the band under treaty stipulations, or loaned or conditionally given to him or to the band by the Government. Any Indian who violates any of the provisions of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, not exceeding twenty-five dollars with costs of prosecution or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

8. Section 149 of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

"2. Any Indian in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, or the Territories who participates in any Indian dance outside the bounds of his own reserve, or who participates in any show, exhibition, performance, stampede or pageant in aboriginal costume without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or his authorized Agent, and any person who induces or employs any Indian to take part in such dance, show, exhibition, performance stampede, or pageant, or induces any Indian to leave his reserve or employs any Indian for such a purpose, whether the dance, show, exhibition, stampede or pageant has taken place or not, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars or to imprisonment for one month, or to both penalty and imprisonment."

9. Paragraph (a) of section 135 of the French version of the said Act is amended by inserting after the words "*dans les traités*" in the second line thereof the following words:—

"ou à quelque personne, du sexe masculin ou féminin, qui est réputée appartenir à la bande particulière, ou qui vit à la mode des sauvages, ou à quelque enfant de cette personne."

The most important of these enactments are sections 6, 7, and 8. Section 6 gives the Superintendent General power to make regulations for the prevention and mitigation of disease, etc. This will enable the department to deal effectively with epidemics, to establish quarantine, etc., and to commit to hospitals and sanatoria persons suffering from tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases.

Section 7 gives much-needed power to the agents to prevent the Indians from selling cattle that have been given to them under treaty stipulations, or on loan. Some of our herds have been seriously impaired by the reckless slaughter and sale of animals that were not of marketable age.

In the past three or four years the action of persons interested in collecting the Indians for stampedes and pageants has had a most unsettling effect upon the life of the reserves. Section 8 makes it illegal, without the consent of the Superintendent General or his authorized agent, to solicit Indians for such performances, or for Indians to take part in them. It is to be hoped that reasonable enforcement of this enactment will tend to prevent the objectionable practices.

ENFRANCHISEMENT.

I think it worthy of attention that the enfranchisement of the band formerly known as the Wyandotte Indians of Anderdon has been completed. This band was

resident on their reserve in the county of Essex in 1884, which was the year when their enfranchisement under the provisions of the Indian Act was begun.

As it is impossible under the present provisions of the Indian Act to enfranchise an individual Indian without locating him for land, the final payments were greatly delayed. The amount distributed from 1884 to date was \$129,443.30. The officer who conducted the final distributions made an interesting report on the circumstances of each individual. There is great difference in the social condition of these families; but there is no individual who is destitute or who has become a charge on any municipality, and the most successful have, by their energy and natural ability, gained positions of responsibility. The wisdom of their enfranchisement has thus been proved, and the well-established policy of the department to keep the reserves intact until members of the bands are individually capable of managing their own affairs has been amply justified. The following is an abstract of the report, with the omission of names:—

A. Dead. She was married to a private banker of ———, who is administrator of her estate; bequeathed her shares to her three children.

B. Employed as manager of children's clothing department in large dry goods store; receives large salary; owns property in ———, and makes that city her home.

C. Man in comfortable circumstances.

D. Is secretary-treasurer of boot and shoe company; receives salary of \$6,000 per annum; married white woman.

E. Husband a white man; own their home on one of the best streets; it is well furnished.

F. Unmarried; employed saleswoman, jewellery store; well educated, good business woman, and commands good salary.

G. Painter by trade; owns his own home; sober and industrious.

H. Married; judging from appearances, is in comfortable circumstances.

I. Foreman in lumber mill, receives good wages.

J. Dead; left no family, was lawyer by profession, and at one time member Provincial Parliament; owned large properties which he lost through speculation; last few years of his life he succeeded in amassing a fortune, which he bequeathed to his second wife.

K. Three sons dead; resides in ———, in summer is in command of Government patrol boat on lake ———; winter employed as Deputy Sheriff ———; well educated, clever business man of good appearance; owns property in ———, and ———.

L. Husband contractor and builder.

M. Contractor, successful business man.

N. Farmer; owns farm, and was reported to be well-to-do.

O. Married to white man.

P. Wife dead; one-third of her share paid husband, balance to sons; owns property; is commission agent and successful business man.

Q. Taxi-cab owner, doing good business; steady and industrious.

R. Agent large rubber company; owns his own home; is in receipt good salary

S. Married to treasurer, city of ———; resides in own home.

T. Contractor and builder; wife dead.

U. Married white man; from appearance would consider her well-to-do.

V. Married to white man, reported to be well off.

W. In business as contractor with his father.

X. Owns his home, keeps boarders, and is in fair circumstances.

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Z. Married to ———; own their own home, which is small, but comfortably furnished.

AA. Widow; well-educated woman; owns property at ———; has it rented and is now in ——— for her health.

BB. Educated at ——— College; professional baseball player; now engaged with ——— Club; receives large salary; married to white woman.

CC. Married to ———; not any too well supplied with funds.

DD. Contractor and builder; successful business man, capable and energetic, and said to be worth ten thousand dollars.

EE. Married to ———; from appearances well-to-do.

FF. Married to ———; carpenter.

GG. Employed in ———, as clerk.

HH. Married to white man, who is commission agent.

II. Spinster, aged 74; owns property, and is the only person with the exception of TT. that shows any trace of Indian blood.

JJ. Married twice, first husband ———; no further information about this person.

KK. Is an engineer on lake freight steamer; owns property; draws large salary; sober and industrious.

LL. Well-educated business man; reported to be doing good real estate business.

MM. Married to ———; husband reported to be making a good living in livery and horse sale business.

NN. Occupation, a nurse.

OO. Employed clerk in departmental store in ———.

PP. Married to a respectable and responsible farmer.

QQ. Employed as clerk in cigar store.

RR. Wife dead; paid shares to surviving children, who all appeared to be comfortably well off.

SS. Employed as clerk in boot and shoe store.

This experiment in enfranchisement has been closed successfully, and it may be followed in the future by others. But extreme caution is necessary. The radical principle underlying our policy of Indian management is to keep the Indian community attached to the land, at the same time giving the greatest freedom to individuals to secure their livelihood far and wide by any honest endeavour. It is wisdom not to entrust the absolute ownership of land to individuals until their ability to protect themselves against the designs of self-interested persons, who have no thought for their welfare but merely to get the best of a land bargain, is beyond doubt. Reform is needed in the law governing enfranchisement, particularly in the direction of freeing Indians, not of the professional class, who are living away from the reserves and supporting themselves, and who do not wish to remain with the band but to obtain full citizenship. The law at present in force does not allow enfranchisement for such Indians, and I trust that it may be possible to obtain legislation framed in the best interests of this growing class.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Commission continued its sittings until November 29, 1913, when an adjournment took place. Re-assembling on May 1, it has been actively engaged in the field all summer.

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The chairman, the Honourable E. L. Wetmore, resigned, and Commissioner N. W. White, K.C., was appointed as his successor. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Saumurez Carmichael, K.C., of Montreal.

Considerable progress has been made. During the season of 1913 the commissioners met the Indians and heard their statements at seventeen reserves in the Cowichan agency, and inspected thirty-three others. In the Bella Coola agency they met the Indians at ten reserves, and inspected four others. They inspected the two principal reserves in the Queen Charlotte agency, and held meetings with the Indians at several central reserves in the Okanagan agency. In the Kamloops agency the commissioners held meetings at several central points. In all, 176 reserves were confirmed, that is, nothing was added to or taken away from them. Specific additions were made to the reserves of three bands, and it was proposed to reduce the acreage of seventeen others.

During the summer of 1914, work was carried on in the Kamloops, Williams Lake, West Coast, Kootenay, and Kwawkewlth agencies. The commissioners have presented fifty interim reports, and one final report, dealing with applications for rights of way, general applications for land or industrial sites, and final confirmation of the acreage and boundaries of the reserves. They have also made arrangements for an accurate valuation of the lands comprising the Kamloops, Okanagan, and Cowichan agencies.

THE WAR.

The outbreak of hostilities in Europe would seem to be a circumstance very far removed from the life of the Canadian Indians, but it has affected them to a considerable degree. The war has interfered with the fur trade; the European market for furs has disappeared for the time being. Under these conditions the results of the hunt, upon which so many of our Indians depend, are without appreciable value.

It is the duty of the department to supplement in some way the loss thus occasioned to the Indians, that hardship may be prevented. There would appear to be no failure of the natural food-supply of the country, and the Indians are being advised to hunt for food. Instructions are being given to our agents, the Hudson's Bay Company, and other traders that the department will issue ammunition and twine, and certain limited quantities of food staples to prevent starvation. The Comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has given assurance that the officers of the force will assist in regulating the issues.

I have pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that the participation of Great Britain in the war has occasioned expressions of loyalty from the Indians, and the offer of contributions from their funds toward the general expenses of the war or toward the Patriotic Fund. Some bands have also offered the services of their warriors if they should be needed; the Indians are represented on active service by members of the Canadian contingent.

The following is a list brought down to date of contributions made by various Indian bands:—

In Alberta—the Blood Indians, \$1,000; Blackfeet, \$1,200; Sarcees, \$500; Peigans, \$1,600. In British Columbia—Cape Mudge band, \$100. In Ontario—Sucker Creek

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band, Manitoulin Island, \$500; Sheguiandah band, Manitoulin Island, \$50; Manitoulin Island (unceded), \$2,000; Chippewas of Christian Island, \$100; Chippewas of Sarnia, \$1,000; Chippewas of Rome, \$50; Chippewas of the Thames, \$200; Six Nations of the Grand River, \$1,500; Parry Island band, \$100; Sheshegwaning band, \$500; Cape Croker band, \$500; and in Quebec, the North Timiskaming band, \$1,000.

SURVEYS.

Prince Edward Island.—A small reserve of 3 acres at Rocky point, Charlottetown harbour, which had been purchased by the department, was surveyed.

Quebec.—In order to settle a dispute between the occupants, a re-survey was made of the division lines between lots 874 and 875 in the Pierreville reserve.

A survey was made of the disputed limits of the lands in the Caughnawaga reserve leased to the Outremont Golf Club.

Subdivisions were made of the lands in the Chenail and Bittern ranges, purchased by the St. Regis Indians as an addition to the reserve, and the subdivisions allotted to members of the band.

In order to settle a dispute among the owners, a subdivision was made of a portion of Pelo island, a part of the St. Regis reserve.

Ontario.—On account of the construction of the dam at Fort Frances, the waters of Rainy lake had washed away in part the road along the bank of the agency reserve and of reserve No. 16, and, as the damage was continuous and rapid, an examination was made. In accordance with the report made thereon, a breakwater has been constructed and a new road opened.

A survey was made of the islands in Wellers bay, Prince Edward county.

A re-valuation was made of the unsold islands in the Otonabee river and lakes, and one of the larger islands partly subdivided into lots for sale.

A re-survey of all the lots in the Golden Lake reserve was made; also of the school lot therein.

The work of re-surveying the limits of reserves in Treaty 3, commenced in 1911, was continued in 1912, and is still in progress.

Manitoba.—A row of park lots east of Kamsack in the Côté reserve were surveyed and posted.

The south boundary of the Key reserve, No. 65, was correctly defined, and the monuments on the incorrect line destroyed.

A surrender was taken of 1,064 acres from the Cross Lake reserve, No. 19, and the limits of the surrendered land were surveyed. An area equal to the surrendered part was surveyed; also an additional area was surveyed for seventy-three Indians who had not been supplied with land.

A reserve containing 1,066 acres was located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 5, at Split lake.

Under the provisions of Treaty No. 5 a reserve was surveyed, containing 14,452 acres, near Nelson House, on the shores of Foot Print and Nistawasis lakes.

In accordance with the urgent request of the Indians, the south, west, and north boundaries of the Ebb and Flow Lake reserve, No. 52, which had become obliterated, were re-established.

Saskatchewan.—The townplot of Highgate, in the Moosomin reserve, was subdivided into lots and the lots valued for sale.

Alberta.—The surrendered portion at the northeast corner of the Sarcee reserve was subdivided and valuations made for sale of the lands.

Under the provisions of Treaty No. 8, two reserves on the North Wabiskaw lake and two on the South Wabiskaw lake, containing together an approximate area of 60 square miles, were selected and surveyed for the Indians of the locality.

A reserve, containing 11,029 acres, was selected for the Heart Lake Indians in townships 69 and 70, ranges 10 and 11, west 4th meridian.

British Columbia.—A complaint having been made that it was impossible to ascertain the limits of the Chaperon Lake reserve in the Kamloops agency, a re-survey was made in order to locate it correctly.

A re-survey was made of the disputed south limit of the South Saanich reserve, in the Cowichan agency.

The disputed south limit of the Sooke reserve, in the Cowichan Lake agency, was adjusted, and a subdivision was made of the reserve and the lands allotted to the Indians.

LANDS.

Sales made of surrendered, surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 156, and during the past year 4,510-19 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$218,410.86.

During the year, 260 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of title for the districts in which the lands were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of forty were prepared and forwarded to the different registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering the lands patented within that province.

As the valuation of lands on the Manitoulin island and in the Sault Ste. Marie agency, upon which upset prices were based, was made many years ago, it was decided to have a re-examination and valuation of the unsold land in these districts, and two land examiners were appointed for the purpose of examining lands on the Manitoulin island, and two for valuing lands in the Sault Ste. Marie agency. The valuers in the Sault Ste. Marie agency having completed their examination and valuation, and having made sworn reports thereof, a number of the unsold lots were placed in the hands of the local Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie for sale under the land regulations of the department at upset prices based on re-valuation. Partial reports having been made by the valuers of lands on the Manitoulin island, a number of lots were also

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placed in the hands of the local agents at Gore Bay and Manitowaning for sale in accordance with the land regulations, at upset prices based on the re-valuation.

The unsold lots on the Tobique Indian reserve, in the county of Victoria, N.B., were examined and valued, and placed in the hands of the local agent at Andover for sale at upset prices based on such valuations.

The Cote band of Indians having surrendered a tract of land on their reserve at Kamsack, containing approximately 10,422 acres, the same has been subdivided and is being examined and valued with a view of being placed in the market.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for lands on their reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 192 and on March 31, last, there were current 1,765 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of the Indian locatees to the number of ninety-seven, and on March 31, last, there were 1,245 leases current.

New regulations have been adopted in connection with the issuing of leases, requiring that applications for lease shall be passed on by the band, and tenders called for upon notice given by the local agents.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was thirty-three.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island, unceded, Christian Island, Walpole Island, Georgina Island, Cape Croker, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Fort William and other reserves, take out timber annually under permits authorized by the department, subject to payment of Crown dues, with some exceptions where circumstances warrant relief.

Trespass cases, under the vigorous action taken by the department, are becoming less every year. On many reserves the timber is becoming scarce, and the department has been endeavouring to curtail the cutting for sale on all reserves not covered by timber license, and to conserve it as much as possible for the future requirements of the Indians for building, fencing, and fuel.

The returns of timber cut under license on reserves during the season of 1913-14 have not all been received yet, but the amount of Crown dues collected for the season and received at the department to date is \$21,788.54.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1914, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$7,287,152.24, had increased to \$7,653,029.20.

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The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was as follows: Voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$1,992,471.95, and annuities by statute, \$189,999.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchases of cattle and for ranching expenses, was \$55,454.37. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$32,045.42, and withdrawals \$37,370.97.

I wish to acknowledge the very cordial co-operation of the officers, both of the Inside and Outside Service in the Indian work. The esprit de corps has been excellent, and the varied activities of the department have been carried out with a spirit that cannot fail to win success in a large measure.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

TABULAR STATEMENTS

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.									
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>									
Blackfoot.....	737	252			250				235
<i>Blood Agency.</i>									
Bloods.....	1,154	150			150				854
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>									
Enoch's Band.....	121			12	109				
Paul Band.....	152			131	21				
Alexander's Band.....	140				140				
Joseph's Band.....	150				150				
Michel's Band.....	117				117				
Total.....	680			143	537				
<i>Hobbema Agency.</i>									
Samson's.....	424			270	146				8
Ermineskin.....	198				198				
Louis Bull.....	86			64	22				
Montana (Little Bear).....	68			10	8				50
Total.....	776			344	374				58
<i>Peigan Agency.</i>									
Peigans.....	436	197			147				92
<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>									
Saddle Lake and Blue Quills.....	385			187	198				
James Seenum.....	265			195	70				
Chipewyan.....	80				80				
Beaver Lake.....	107				107				
Total.....	837			382	455				
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>									
Bull's Head.....	188	68			27				93
<i>Stony Agency.</i>									
Bears Paw.....	241			241					
Wesley.....	289			289					
Chiniquay.....	129			129					
Total.....	659			659					
Total, Alberta Inspectorate.....	5,467	667		1,528	1,940				1,332

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
62	55	58	55	37	23	213	214	8	12	31	46	29	2	45	1
108	111	96	110	69	61	273	271	24	31	64	20	59	5	17	3
11	5	17	17	2	3	27	23	10	6	7	9	6	1	5	4
30	24	14	9	8	9	29	24	3	2	7	3	7		3	
21	13	7	8	10	8	32	37	1	3	6	12	4	2	7	5
24	31	12	13	9	11	23	22	2	3	7	4	7			4
22	15	13	8	6	9	15	24	2	3	4	7	3	1	1	6
108	88	63	55	35	40	126	130	18	17	31	35	27	4	16	19
35	31	64	42	33	23	84	91	7	14		7			3	4
20	18	16	14	10	15	48	47	4	6	5		5			
10	13	6	10	8	5	17	17			5			5		
9	4	6	2	7	7	15	16	3	3		10			5	5
74	66	92	68	58	46	164	171	14	23	10	17	5	5	8	9
44	35	37	47	20	18	112	106	4	13	21	22	18	3	16	6
54	63	40	37	29	31	61	69		1	14	21	14		21	
25	33	27	26	15	17	59	61	2		16	5	16		5	
10	7	6	11	6	6	14	20			3	16	3		16	
15	19	11	7	9	10	16	20			7	2	7		2	
104	122	84	81	59	64	150	170	2	1	40	44	40		44	
17	20	17	10	4	7	52	48	3	10	7	18	7		17	1
31	40	19	15	8	9	48	65	1	5	15	7	7	8	7	
44	42	34	22	8	7	58	63	2	9	10	7	10		5	2
18	15	12	8	7	4	28	36		1	4	3	4		3	
93	97	65	45	23	20	134	164	3	15	29	17	21	8	15	2
610	594	512	471	305	279	1,224	1,274	76	122	233	219	206	27	178	41

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.									
<i>Babine and Upper Skeena River.</i>									
Kitselas.....	73			73					
Kitwanga.....	154	145							9
Kitwankool.....	46	36							10
Andimaul.....	94							94	
Kitsegukla (old and new).....	65			59					6
Getamax (Hazelton).....	232	224							8
Glen Vowell.....	105							105	
Kispiax.....	228			213					15
Kisgegas.....	230	183							47
Kuldoc.....	36			12					24
Hagwilget (Rocher Deboulé).....	175				175				
Moricetown.....	165				165				
Fort Babine.....	158				158				
Old Fort Babine.....	137				137				
Total.....	1,898	588		357	635			199	119
<i>Bella Coola Agency.</i>									
Owekano.....	109								109
Bella Coola and Tallio.....	211			194					17
Kimsquit.....	45								45
Bella Bella.....	307			307					
Kitasoo.....	115			115					
Kitkahta.....	94			94					
Kitimat.....	265			265					
Kitlope.....	73								73
Kitkatla.....	215	215							
Ulkatcho and Anaham Lake.....	90				90				
Total.....	1,524	215		975	90				244
<i>Cowichan Agency.</i>									
Sooke.....	31				31				
Cheerno, Beecher Bay.....	31				16			15	
Esquimalt.....	16			16					
Songhees.....	92			10	82				
Malakut.....	10				10				
Tseekum.....	20				20				
Panquachin.....	65				65				
Tsartlip.....	70				70				
Tsawout.....	93				93				
Kilpaulus.....	4				4				
Comeaken.....	61				61				
Clemclemaluts.....	113			10	103				
Khenipson.....	40			1	39				
Koksilah.....	17			3	14				
Quamichan.....	235			40	195				
Somenos.....	98			9	89				
Hellelt.....	28			4	10				14
Siccameen.....	43				43				
Kulleets.....	73				73				

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
2	3	8	8	6	7	13	13	6	7	4	7	4	.....	7	.....
5	6	15	15	8	8	42	43	6	6	9	6	9	.....	6	.....
12	3	5	5	3	3	9	9	3	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
5	5	10	11	6	7	24	24	1	1	4	2	4	.....	2	.....
3	3	10	10	4	4	14	14	1	2	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
2	2	22	22	10	10	80	80	1	3	9	15	9	.....	15	.....
4	5	16	16	5	7	25	25	1	1	4	1	4	.....	1	.....
7	7	25	26	12	12	65	65	4	5	6	3	6	.....	3	.....
6	6	20	21	11	11	72	72	5	6	7	8	7	.....	8	.....
2	2	4	3	3	3	7	8	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
7	8	17	17	11	12	46	47	4	6	9	2	9	.....	2	.....
5	5	14	16	11	11	48	49	3	3	3	6	3	.....	6	.....
6	7	15	15	9	10	43	43	5	5	5	4	5	.....	4	.....
4	4	11	12	9	9	40	41	3	4	3	3	3	.....	3	.....
60	66	192	197	108	114	528	533	45	55	67	61	67	.....	61	.....
8	12	8	5	6	5	32	28	3	2	4	3	4	.....	3	.....
20	16	21	17	12	8	54	38	18	7	8	18	8	.....	13	5
2	3	2	1	1	.....	17	12	4	3	8	4	2	6	4	.....
32	30	34	36	14	14	65	64	11	7	11	10	11	.....	10	.....
16	12	14	10	5	4	26	24	3	1	8	5	8	.....	2	3
11	6	10	7	5	3	26	23	1	2	3	14	3	.....	6	8
28	29	29	37	14	11	57	45	7	8	13	8	10	3	8	.....
6	10	6	4	2	1	21	19	1	3	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
20	13	20	24	12	8	58	38	16	6	18	6	8	10	6	.....
11	7	6	8	5	3	26	21	1	2	3	5	3	.....	5	.....
154	138	150	149	76	57	382	312	65	41	77	76	58	19	60	16
3	2	2	4	1	2	9	7	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
2	2	3	3	3	2	7	9	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
2	1	3	5	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	3	7	8	5	5	28	28	2	3	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
4	3	5	3	.....	2	21	22	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
4	4	7	6	8	8	17	15	1	.....	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
6	6	4	7	10	11	25	23	1	.....	4	2	4	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	3	3	3	2	20	21	2	1	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
3	5	20	14	3	3	29	34	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	2	3	4	2	3	11	11	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	12	16	25	11	9	69	76	2	2	4	2	4
13	10	9	7	6	5	23	24	1	3	3
2	3	4	3	1	2	5	6	1	1	3	2	3	2
3	4	6	5	5	2	10	7	1	1	1
6	6	9	7	4	4	18	18	1	2	2

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.									
Cowichan Agency—Con.									
Lyackson.....	80				80				
Llnalche.....	8				8				
Penelakut.....	136				136				
Tsussie.....	53				53				
Nanaimo.....	157			157					
Sunowas (Nanoose).....	12			8					4
Qualicum.....	13			13					
Comox.....	35		34		1				
Galiano Island.....	31				31				
Mayne Island.....	17				17				
Discovery Island.....	21				21				
Cowichan Lake.....	10			10					
Fishing Stations.....									
Total.....	1,713		34	281	1,365			15	18
Kamloops Agency.									
Kamloops Band.....	280				280				
Adams Lake Band.....	181				181				
Neskainlith or Halaut.....	193				193				
Little Shuswap Lake.....	92				92				
North Thompson.....	187				187				
Cook's Ferry.....	135	135							
Ashcroft Band.....	84	53			31				
Deadman's Creek.....	141				141				
Bonaparte Band.....	186				186				
Oregon Jack Creek.....	22	22							
Lower Nicola (6 villages).....	474	436			38				
Coldwater Band.....	102				102				
Upper Nicola (2 villages).....	174				174				
Nicomen Band.....	37	37							
Total.....	2,288	683			1,605				
Kootenay Agency.									
St. Mary's, (Kootenays).....	209				209				
Tobacco Plains, (Kootenays).....	56				56				
Lower Columbia Lake (Kootenays).....	81				81				
Lower Kootenay (Kootenays).....	165				165				
Shuswap's or Kinbaskets (Shuswap's).....	63				63				
Arrow Lake, (Shuswap's and Kootenays).....	21				21				
Total.....	595				595				
Kwawkwalth Agency.									
Koskemo and Klaskino.....	66								66
Klawatsis and Matilpi.....	92								92
Kwatsino.....	14								14
Kwashela.....	33								33

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	3	7	13	8	9	16	17	1	1	1	2	1		2	
10	4	2	2			1	3								
3	2	2	2	10	9	39	43	2	2	2	1	2		1	
5	5	18	20	18	19	15	12			3	2	1		1	2
1			1	1	1	5	3	2	3		1	3		1	
1			1	1	1	4	4				2			2	1
		2	3	3	2	12	12		1		3			2	1
2	1	2	2	3	4	9	8			1		1		1	
		1	2	2	2	5	5				1			1	
1	1	5	4	2	1	3	4				2			2	
2						4	4			3			3		
102	84	152	164	126	122	450	475	16	22	34	40	30	4	36	4
14	19	21	32	22	20	79	62	3	8	29	6	16	13	6	
9	6	20	17	5	11	58	48	3	4	41	4	11	30	4	
15	17	17	21	9	11	49	43	3	8	17	2	12	5	2	
6	7	10	13	5	4	21	23	2	1	14	9	14		9	
27	14	21	15	9	12	41	43	3	2	18	8	14	4	8	
13	10	7	11	5	4	31	40	7	7	11	3	11		3	
4	2	8	6	6	9	16	23	6	2	5	1	5		1	
12	14	9	8	8	7	36	42	5	2	21	2	12	9	2	
19	24	21	18	14	12	37	33	6	2	28	4	13	15	4	
2	2	2	1	1	2	5	6		1	13	2	3	10	2	
46	42	35	43	11	11	125	114	20	27	32	6	32		6	
9	8	8	8	10	9	26	17	4	3	7	1	7		1	
21	19	19	14	8	13	34	39	3	4	11	2	11		2	
3	2	4	3	2	2	11	9		1						
200	186	202	210	115	127	569	542	65	72	247	50	161	86	50	
24	19	25	19	7	5	50	43	5	12		3			3	
2	5	4	4	1	5	16	14		5		3			3	
9	4	8	9	2	6	18	20	3	2	5					
17	18	9	13	7	8	44	42		5		5				
4	6	11	5	4	1	13	12	3	4		2			2	
	1	2	1	2	1	7	6		1						
56	53	59	51	23	26	148	137	16	26	10	8	10		8	
5	2	3	3			18	22	6	7	14	1	1	13	1	
8	2	8	8	1	1	33	31			2	4	2		4	
	2					5	6	1			5			1	4
4	2	3	2	1		9	9	1	2	7	2	1	6	2	

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TABLE No. 1

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.									
Kwawkewlth Agency—Con.									
Kwawkewlth.....	118	118							
Mamalillikulla.....	85								85
Nakwakto.....	90								90
Nimkish.....	137	137							
Nuwitti.....	52								52
Tanakteuk.....	89								89
Tsawataineuk.....	220	220							
Wawlitsum.....	26				26				
Wewaiaikum.....	61				61				
Wewaiaikai.....	89				89				
Kwiahkah.....	11				11				
Total.....	1,183	475		187					521
Lytton Agency.									
Cheam.....	74			1	73				
Squawtitis.....	45	10		2	33				
Ohamil.....	46				46				
Popkum.....	10	10							
Union Bar.....	44	9			35				
Skawahlook.....	19				19				
Hope.....	81	2		1	78				
Yale.....	78	16			62				
Spuzzum.....	165	78			87				
Boston Bar.....	154	91			63				
Ewawooes.....	14				14				
Texas Lake.....	29	2			27				
Boothroyd.....	168	156			12				
Kanaka Bar.....	112	112							
Siska Flat (Cisco).....	38	38							
Skuppah.....	12	12							
Lytton.....	468	468							
Lillooet.....	100	13			87				
Kayoossee Creek.....	42				42				
Seton Lake.....	135				135				
Anderson Lake.....	50				50				
Bridge River.....	103				103				
Fountain.....	260				260				
Pavilion.....	64				64				
Clinton.....	60				60				
High Bar.....	57				57				
Total.....	2,428	1,017		4	1,407				
Nass Agency.									
Gitladamax.....	83	83							
Aiyansh.....	181	181							
Gwinaha.....	63	63							
Kineolith.....	246	246							
Kitsunkalum.....	36			36					
Port Essington.....	143			75				68	

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	7	12	15	8	5	37	32	2	.....	2	3	.....	2	3	.....
5	2	7	5	1	1	34	24	3	3	3	5	1	2	3	2
9	11	8	6	1	.....	29	26	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
12	10	21	8	1	1	44	36	2	2	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
3	3	5	1	3	.....	15	15	4	3	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
7	7	12	10	3	2	24	22	1	1	3	3	2	.....	3	.....
13	17	16	14	6	2	75	66	2	9	5	10	5	.....	9	1
3	2	1	.....	1	.....	9	9	.....	1	2	11	2	.....	2	9
4	2	3	9	4	1	20	17	.....	1	8	2	1	7	2	.....
7	4	7	9	2	1	27	21	4	7	7	3	1	6	3	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2
80	73	108	90	31	15	384	340	26	36	56	59	20	36	41	18
2	2	9	6	3	4	16	20	5	7	8	10	8	.....	10	.....
3	3	4	5	5	3	6	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	3	6	4	4	11	8	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2	2	3	2	5	4	1	12	7	6	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
3	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	6	9	8	6	5	19	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
6	7	7	6	7	6	13	20	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
14	14	13	13	10	11	43	43	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
12	12	11	10	8	6	45	50	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
17	13	12	11	7	8	50	48	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
13	12	6	7	5	9	25	23	6	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2	2	2	2	6	3	13	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	1	2	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
42	40	43	42	23	26	116	118	8	10	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....
2	7	13	13	6	7	22	22	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
2	3	3	3	1	1	12	12	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
12	12	20	15	6	1	23	27	9	10	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
2	2	5	7	4	4	14	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
10	5	8	10	11	5	25	27	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
32	29	14	15	15	17	55	62	7	14	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
12	9	9	2	1	8	10	12	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
8	7	5	5	3	3	11	11	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	3	4	2	1	20	21	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
218	199	211	203	146	143	564	598	66	80	44	40	44	.....	40	.....
12	11	16	2	1	4	16	18	2	1	8	5	8	.....	5	.....
21	13	20	25	10	9	38	36	5	4	5	6	5	.....	6	.....
9	5	11	9	2	14	11	1	1	2	3	2	2	1
22	19	34	26	6	10	56	56	8	9	7	13	7	6	7
3	5	6	4	2	5	4	5	2	4	4	4	1	3
12	16	14	16	9	13	30	27	4	2	3	4	3	4

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.									
Nass Agency—Con.									
Laekalsap.....	234	234							
Port Simpson.....	740			740					
Metlakatla.....	190	190							
Total.....	1,916	997		851				68	
New Westminster Agency.									
Aitchelitz.....	4			4					
Burrard Inlet.....	38				38				
Chehalis.....	117	3			114				
Coquitlam.....	26				26				
Douglas.....	68				68				
*False Creek.....									
Homalco.....	102				102				
Katzie.....	79				79				
Kapilano.....	42				40				2
Klahoose.....	68				68				
Kwaw-kwaw-apilt.....	20				20				
Langley.....	36				36				
Mission Burrard Inlet.....	226				226				
Musqueam.....	110			10	97				3
Matsqui.....	36				36				
New Westminster.....	38				38				
Nicomen.....	8				8				
Pemberton Meadows.....	270				270				
Semiahmoo.....	39				39				
Seshelt.....	250				250				
Sumas.....	45			22	23				
Scowlitz.....	33				33				
Squiala.....	11			1	10				
Skweahm.....	25				25				
Sliammon.....	112				112				
Skwamish, Howe Sound.....	58				40				18
Skwah.....	110			4	106				
Skookum Chuck.....	102				102				
Samahquam.....	62				62				
Skulkayu.....	28			22	6				
Seymour Creek.....	18				18				
Skway.....	28	3			25				
Soowahlie.....	44			37	7				
Tsawassen.....	50				50				
Tzachtteen.....	45	5		18	22				
Whonnoek.....	29				29				
Yukkwewwoose.....	26			6	20				
Total.....	2,403	11		124	2,245				23

*There are no Indians living on this reserve. They have all gone to live on other reserves to which they have a claim.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
23	24	25	33	12	7	51	52	4	3	6	8	6	.....	8	.....
75	83	85	95	31	27	166	159	15	4	23	27	23	.....	27	.....
16	24	26	14	5	9	47	43	3	3	3	6	3	.....	5	1
193	200	237	224	76	86	422	407	42	29	61	76	61	.....	64	12
.....
4	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
13	14	7	6	8	7	25	29	4	4	6	5	6	.....	5	.....
5	4	3	2	1	.....	7	4	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	2	.....
9	7	5	6	6	6	10	15	2	2	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
12	11	15	13	8	10	14	15	2	2	5	1	5	.....	1	.....
9	6	5	7	7	7	17	18	1	2	3	3	3	.....	3	.....
4	4	3	3	2	3	10	10	1	2	7	2	2	.....	2	.....
7	6	6	6	7	7	10	14	2	3	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
4	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
4	4	3	3	2	2	8	5	2	3	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
28	28	22	17	19	19	38	44	5	6	10	8	10	.....	8	.....
11	9	9	10	10	13	19	22	3	4	10	2	4	.....	6	.....
5	4	2	3	4	4	4	7	1	2	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
4	4	3	3	4	3	7	9	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
29	34	24	21	23	22	52	55	4	6	10	6	10	.....	6	.....
3	3	3	3	1	3	8	10	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
27	28	25	24	19	17	51	50	4	5	12	9	12	.....	9	.....
4	3	3	4	2	3	8	14	1	3	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
2	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	4	3	2	2	3	5	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
13	13	11	13	11	12	16	17	2	4	6	5	6	.....	5	.....
6	4	3	4	7	6	8	9	5	6	32	3	3	.....	3	.....
10	8	12	11	9	10	20	21	4	5	5	3	5	.....	3	.....
11	12	9	9	8	9	16	19	4	5	5	7	5	.....	7	.....
6	6	7	8	6	5	8	12	2	2	2	4	2	.....	4	.....
3	2	1	2	1	2	7	7	2	1	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....
6	4	3	4	4	4	6	9	2	2	2	3	1	.....	3	.....
6	6	6	4	4	4	8	8	1	3	3	3	3	.....	3	.....
5	5	4	4	3	3	8	10	1	2	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
3	4	4	2	1	2	5	6	2	.....	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
264	255	222	213	195	200	427	480	62	85	150	104	105	45	103	1

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presby- terian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.									
Okanagan Agency.									
Spallumcheen.....	168				168				
Okanagan.....	277				277				
Penticton.....	170				170				
Osoyoos.....	70				70				
Lower Similkameen.....	135				135				
Upper Similkameen.....	55				35				
Total.....	855				855				
Queen Charlotte Agency.									
Skidegate.....	236			236					
Massett.....	344	344							
Total.....	580	344		236					
Stikine Agency.									
Tahltan.....	232	160	30		42				
Casca (McDames).....	62								62
Liard and Frances Lake.....	69								69
Fort Grahame Nomads.....	32				32				
Nelson River Nomads.....	88				88				
Atlin and Teslin.....	153				153				
Total.....	636	160	30		315				131
Stuart Lake Agency.									
Yacutecce.....	41				41				
Tatcece.....	38				38				
Pintecce.....	38				38				
Grand Rapids.....	10				10				
Tsislainli (Trembleur Lake).....	28				28				
Stuart Lake.....	172				172				
Stella.....	77				77				
François Lake.....	85				85				
Cheslatta Lake.....	66				66				
Fraser Lake.....	70				70				
Stony Creek.....	163				163				
Blackwater.....	24				24				
Klaskus.....	76				76				
Fort George.....	122				122				
McLeod's Lake.....	88				88				
Fort Graham.....	86				86				
Fort Connelly (Bear Lake).....	90				90				
Naanees (Two Bands).....	100								100
Total.....	1,374				1,274				100

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
11	10	21	20	11	10	38	39	3	5						
24	24	24	27	12	14	61	60	15	16						
15	15	18	17	11	8	37	36	7	6						
7	6	11	9	2	3	14	15		3						
14	11	17	12	5	6	30	28	5	7						
1	1	5	5	4	1	7	6	1	4		3				3
72	67	96	90	45	42	187	184	31	41		3				3
11	16	32	34	5	9	67	56	5	1	4		4			
35	33	39	41	8	20	88	73	4	3		9				9
46	49	71	75	13	29	155	129	9	4	4	9	4			9
20	18	31	26	10	8	53	52	10	4	17	6	7	10	6	
8	7	4	7	4	4	16	12			7	1	7		1	
3	6	6	8	5	7	16	13	3	2						
1	1	3	4	4	3	8	6		2						
10	7	16	13	8	4	13	16	1							
10	7	25	20	4	5	43	37	1	1						
52	46	85	78	35	31	149	136	15	9	24	7	14	10	7	
4	3	6	5	3	3	10	7			2	1	2		1	
3	4	4	3	2	3	9	8		2	1	1	1		1	
4	5	3	2	2	2	7	11	1	1	1	1	1		1	
1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2				1			1	
3	3	5	3	2	2	5	4		1	1	2	1		2	
16	20	19	20	10	7	36	38	2	4	8	5	8		5	
9	8	10	5	3	3	18	18	2	1	3	10	3		9	1
5	6	11	11	5	2	24	20		1	5	4	4	1	4	
5	4	11	7	6	5	12	13	1	2	3	4	3		4	
6	10	10	5	5	4	15	12	1	2	5	3	5		3	
23	19	11	19	6	5	38	39	1	2	14	3	14		3	
1	3	1	5	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	1		2	
5	8	9	12	4	3	19	14	2		3	6	3		6	
12	10	11	13	3	4	34	31	2	2	5	3	5		3	
10	9	8	13	6	3	19	18		2	3	5	3		5	
5	6	8	11	5	7	18	23		3	4	10	4		10	
*	*	11	12	4	5	17	20		2	3	3	3		3	
122	128	140	147	68	61	287	282	13	26	62	64	61	1	63	1

*No information.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES— <i>Con.</i>								
<i>West Coast Agency.</i>								
Ahousaht.....	195		125		20			50
Clayoquot.....	224				200			24
Chaiaclesaht.....	44				40			4
Ehattisaht.....	92				70			22
Ueluelet.....	135		110					25
Hesquiaht.....	122				122			
Howehucklisit.....	31		15		4			12
Kilsemaht.....	93				90			3
Kyuquot.....	152				140			12
Matchilaht.....	52				40			12
Moachahat.....	121				100			21
Nitinaht.....	155			90			25	40
Noochatlaht.....	38				30			8
Ohiaht.....	129		90		20			19
Opitchisaht.....	45		38					7
Pacheenaht.....	51			26				25
Toquot.....	18		16					2
Tseshahat.....	136		120					16
Total.....	1,833		514	116	876		25	302
<i>Williams Lake Agency.</i>								
Alkali Lake.....	198				198			
Alexandria.....	49				49			
Anaham.....	280				280			
Canoe Creek.....	136				136			
Canim Lake.....	59				59			
Dog Creek.....	20				20			
Riskie Creek or Toosey.....	49				49			
Red Stone.....	57				57			
Nemiah Valley.....	58				58			
Stone.....	52				52			
Quesnel.....	38				38			
Soda Creek.....	99				99			
Williams Lake or Sugar Cane.....	155				155			
Total.....	1,250				1,250			
Nomadic Indians (estimated).....	2,500							
Total, British Columbia Agencies.....	24,976	4,490	578	3,131	12,512		307	1,458

NOTE.—No information as to the ages of 2,600 Indians, and the religious belief of 2,500 Indians in British Columbia.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
16	11	12	17	11	10	55	56	2	5	23	4	12	11	4	....
13	16	19	20	5	4	69	78	....	78	22	3	13	9	3	....
....	1	2	3	4	4	14	13	2	1	3	13	3	....	8	5
6	8	4	4	9	11	25	25	....	....	8	3	5	3	3	....
11	10	10	14	8	10	35	32	3	2	15	3	8	7	3	....
10	11	21	8	4	4	32	27	1	4	5	8	5	....	6	2
4	1	7	5	1	1	6	6	....	....	3	5	3	....	4	1
12	8	6	10	3	2	25	27	....	....	14	2	6	8	2	....
9	6	10	5	6	10	46	57	....	3	6	19	6	....	14	5
3	1	8	2	4	2	21	14	1	1	17	1	9	8	1	....
6	4	8	7	2	4	39	36	6	9	2	24	2	....	16	8
7	7	17	14	3	4	45	49	7	2	7	23	7	....	12	11
1	2	4	2	2	2	13	11	1	....	6	2	5	1	2	....
3	9	9	12	7	4	29	32	6	13	15	4	9	6	4	....
4	4	3	4	4	....	10	13	1	1	2	5	2	....	4	1
2	1	6	7	2	3	12	13	4	1	3	2	3	....	2	....
....	2	4	2	....	....	5	5	....	....	2	2	1	1	2	....
7	10	13	14	5	7	35	34	4	7	4	6	4	....	5	1
119	112	158	150	80	82	516	529	38	49	157	129	103	54	95	34
21	9	10	8	9	9	51	66	6	9	4	7	4	....	7	....
4	4	5	3	4	4	15	7	2	1	3	1	3	....	1	....
30	32	16	20	26	32	60	70	3	1	25	20	25	....	20	....
14	18	11	10	8	8	32	28	2	5	7	3	7	....	3	....
8	8	3	2	2	4	16	13	2	1	5	6	5	....	6	....
3	2	3	1	....	....	4	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	5	2	2	3	2	13	15	1	1	3	....	3	....	....	....
6	6	9	4	3	....	12	14	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	8	5	3	4	3	8	10	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	10	4	6	2	....	6	10	1	1	4	....	4	....	....	....
5	3	3	2	3	4	5	8	2	3	3	2	3	....	2	....
16	12	10	4	5	10	14	18	5	5	5	4	5	....	4	....
19	21	11	11	5	6	30	39	6	7	7	3	7	....	3	....
148	128	92	76	74	82	266	301	39	44	66	46	66	....	46	....
1,886	1,784	2,175	2,117	1,211	1,217	5,434	5,385	548	619	1,059	772	804	255	674	98

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.									
<i>Birtle Agency.</i>									
Bird Tail Sioux, No. 57.....	77		69	1					7
Keeseckoowenins, No. 61.....	94		88		6				
Clearwater Lake, 61A.....	3				3				
Waywayseecappos, No. 62.....	200	1	74		45				80
Gamblers, No. 63.....	15				15				
Rolling River, No. 67.....	96		9		36				51
Total.....	485	1	240	1	105				138
<i>Clandeboyce Agency.</i>									
Fort Alexander.....	530	294			220				16
Brokenhead.....	140	113			16				11
Black River.....	74	74							
Hollow Water River.....	104	24		10	16				54
Total.....	848	505		10	252				81
<i>Fisher River Agency.</i>									
Peguis.....	353	238			15	25		75	
Fisher River.....	478			280				198	
Jack Head.....	87	70						13	4
Grand Rapids.....	125	123			1			1	
Poplar River.....	151			145	3				3
Berens River.....	283			230	50			3	
Bloodvein.....	59			12	10				37
Little Grand Rapids.....	191			20					171
Pekangikum.....	148								148
Deer Lake.....	179			79					100
Total.....	2,054	431		766	79	25		290	463
<i>Fort Frances Agency.</i>									
Hungry Hall No. 1.....	27	10							17
Hungry Hall No. 2.....	12	2			2				8
Long Sault No. 1.....	22	7							15
Long Sault No. 2.....	44	16							28
Manitou Rapids No. 1.....	71								71
Manitou Rapids No. 2.....	19								19
Little Forks.....	49	2							47
Couchiching.....	195	1			168				26
Stangecoming.....	38				1				37
Naicatchewenin.....	65								65
Nickieksensemeneaning.....	49								49
Seine River.....	130								130
Lac la Croix.....	112								112
Sturgeon Lake.....	12								12
Total.....	845	33			171				636

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	10	6	7	4	4	11	15	5	10	5	4	4	1	4	....
5	4	9	13	7	5	18	28	2	3	....	1	....	....	1	....
14	21	32	16	12	4	38	46	9	8	8	4	7	1	3	15
2	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	6	11	6	5	5	19	27	5	4	20	2	5	15	2	....
32	43	61	45	30	19	88	120	22	25	33	26	16	17	10	16
31	19	47	35	89	64	126	98	7	14	24	30	14	10	15	15
6	6	14	12	6	7	37	35	9	8	4	9	3	1	7	2
2	5	4	7	9	7	13	15	5	7	2	4	1	1	3	1
6	9	10	9	9	9	22	19	5	6	4	2	1	3	1	1
45	39	75	63	113	87	198	167	26	35	34	45	19	15	26	19
29	23	32	30	37	30	82	71	11	8	68	6	14	54	4	2
22	45	73	70	25	18	92	87	25	21	26	31	18	8	13	18
9	7	10	4	8	6	14	19	4	6	7	3	3	4	1	2
12	9	15	18	5	8	29	26	1	2	3	2	3	....	2	....
10	13	22	17	12	6	34	30	1	6	7	4	5	2	3	1
12	12	55	37	19	14	60	62	6	6	10	11	8	2	9	2
5	4	6	2	6	4	11	17	2	2	4	....	4	....	....	....
24	20	28	14	16	4	44	39	....	2	13	3	13	....	2	1
12	14	19	30	4	7	27	31	1	3	6	1	6	....	....	1
13	19	32	20	10	7	31	45	....	2	9	5	7	2	3	2
148	166	292	242	142	104	424	427	51	58	153	66	81	72	37	29
1	....	3	3	2	1	4	12	1	....	....	3	....	....	3	....
2	1	1	....	2	2	2	4	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....
4	1	1	1	2	2	6	8	....	3	3	1	2	1	1	....
5	4	5	4	1	4	8	11	3	4	2	....	2	....	....	....
4	2	10	5	4	2	19	22	....	4	4	2	4	....	2	....
9	15	3	2	....	....	7	5	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....
2	1	5	4	1	2	10	13	3	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
3	2	4	3	2	4	7	14	....	1	2	2	2	....	2	....
1	4	5	11	3	5	15	16	2	3	2	2	2	....	2	....
8	5	16	12	3	2	9	12	....	3	4	2	3	1	2	....
5	4	12	10	5	4	26	39	9	6	4	6	4	....	4	2
....	....	1	1	2	....	23	42	4	5	4	7	4	....	7	....
40	43	85	92	36	43	183	256	28	39	36	33	33	3	30	3

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—Con.									
Kenora and Savanne Agency.									
Rat Portage.....	86	8			4				74
The Dalles.....	85	23			44				18
Shoal Lake No. 39.....	59		9						50
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	83		9						74
Northwest Angle No. 33.....	40				1				39
Northwest Angle No. 34.....	9								9
Northwest Angle No. 37.....	80	3			5				72
Buffalo Bay.....	43	1							42
Big Island.....	117		1		4				112
Assabaska.....	153	2			8				143
Whitefish Bay.....	61	3			2				56
Islington.....	243	158			15				70
Eagle Lake.....	56	5			11				4
Wabigoon.....	92	11			7				74
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	73	1			5				67
Ignace.....	79				60				19
Frenchman's Head.....	171	170			1				
Lac Seul.....	476	445			13				18
Wabuskang.....	51	19			7				25
Grassy Narrows.....	164	40			63				61
Total.....	2,221	889	19		250				1,063
Fort Churchill District.									
Fort Churchill.....	179								
York Factory.....	258								
Total.....	437								
Griswold Agency.									
Oak River.....	330	156	9	1	41				123
Oak Lake.....	63		27		12				24
Total.....	393	156	36	1	53				147
Manitowapah Agency.									
Sandy Bay.....	320	10			240				40
Lake Manitoba.....	134	31			93				10
Ebb and Flow.....	85				75				10
Fairford.....	182	112			20	50			
Little Saskatchewan.....	147	62				85			
Lake St. Martin.....	188	140			8	40			
Crane River.....	37	7							30
Water Hen.....	76				63				13
Pine Creek.....	222				210				25
Shoal River.....	162	143							19
Total.....	1,553	505			739	175			134

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
8	8	13	13	6	2	15	17	2	2	8	3	5	3	3	...
12	6	16	10	4	...	14	20	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	...
2	7	7	7	2	3	14	14	...	3	...	4	...	...	3	1
14	6	13	8	3	2	16	19	1	1	9	8	3	6	2	6
2	4	5	4	1	5	8	9	...	2	6	...	2	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
9	3	9	5	5	3	22	23	...	1	10	9	6	4	4	5
5	1	8	3	4	...	9	11	1	1	14	2	...	12	2	...
8	11	17	11	7	5	29	27	1	1	13	22	6	7	4	18
9	17	18	16	4	7	31	41	6	4	8	6	4	4	5	1
6	5	3	8	2	2	17	17	...	1	12	12	3	9	1	11
18	31	28	30	8	5	58	56	5	4	24	12	17	7	9	3
5	6	7	6	3	...	12	15	1	1	6	15	4	2	7	8
2	5	7	15	6	9	18	26	...	4	5	6	...	5	2	4
6	5	5	14	2	3	15	23	...	...	8	14	2	6	1	13
7	9	12	8	...	5	17	19	1	1	13	6	8	5	6	...
22	14	29	20	5	6	35	35	4	1	17	10	10	7	7	3
52	49	63	71	24	22	95	91	4	5	39	22	30	9	13	9
5	3	6	6	2	3	7	13	4	2	...	4	...	...	4	4
21	15	23	21	7	4	36	33	1	3	19	3	10	9	3	...
213	205	289	276	96	87	470	513	33	39	213	163	113	100	75	88
...
30	34	29	33	16	12	71	75	9	21	19	11	15	4	11	...
1	4	4	9	4	5	13	12	4	7	2	9	2	...	3	6
31	38	33	42	20	17	84	87	13	28	21	20	17	4	14	6
...
38	30	38	25	30	20	58	69	7	5	12	13	9	3	9	4
23	18	13	12	14	11	20	19	1	3	6	4	5	1	4	...
13	9	11	12	4	10	12	11	1	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
20	25	25	20	10	14	24	32	6	5	11	22	8	3	7	15
25	20	10	17	12	10	26	25	1	1	10	8	8	2	6	2
20	27	23	19	17	20	29	27	4	2	18	6	10	8	6	...
3	3	4	2	3	2	7	12	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1
13	5	10	7	4	4	16	15	1	1	5	1	5	...	1	...
25	30	15	37	15	23	27	40	6	4	9	7	8	1	4	3
20	29	12	14	14	10	26	30	4	3	6	32	6	...	11	21
200	197	161	165	123	124	245	280	32	26	84	95	65	19	49	46

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—Con.									
Norway House Agency.									
Norway House.....	746	216	.....	500	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross Lake.....	533	.....	.....	250	283	.....	.....	.....	.....
Split Lake.....	340	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson House.....	420	.....	.....	284	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford House.....	352	.....	.....	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
God's Lake.....	299	.....	.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Island Lake.....	489	.....	.....	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,159	556	.....	2,254	349	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie Agency.									
Roseau River, including Rapids.....	197	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	122
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens.....	110	.....	90	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Plain.....	119	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Sioux.....	121	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Total.....	547	.....	226	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	226
The Pas Agency.									
The Pas.....	427	413	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....
Chemawawin.....	153	151	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Lake.....	118	117	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoal Lake.....	91	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Earth.....	138	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Cumberland.....	167	143	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,094	1,041	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	10	12
Total, Manitoba Agencies.....	13,636	4,122	521	3,032	2,124	200	300	2,900

No official details as to 437 Indians.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
45	70	114	73	25	26	162	186	16	29	31	23	30	1	23	.....
60	61	61	56	43	39	85	98	13	17	35	14	30	5	14	.....
47	33	45	40	36	28	44	52	6	9	23	9	18	5	9	.....
43	47	50	58	34	45	60	62	9	12	16	26	16	.....	8	18
37	32	37	30	31	25	57	62	9	12	43	11	17	26	11	.....
35	36	28	39	22	30	41	50	7	11	22	24	22	.....	22	2
66	56	56	49	43	44	66	92	6	11	19	21	19	.....	4	17
333	335	391	345	234	237	515	602	66	101	189	128	152	37	91	37
16	17	20	23	1	9	47	40	6	5	14	3	13	1	2	1
10	12	10	12	6	10	20	25	1	4	9	6	6	3	3	3
10	9	11	11	6	10	21	34	3	4	11	6	7	4	4	2
21	22	8	10	5	3	22	19	4	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
57	60	49	56	31	32	110	118	14	20	35	15	27	8	9	6
45	42	33	22	30	34	85	110	12	14	30	44	28	2	33	11
16	17	14	11	10	5	28	33	10	9	15	5	10	5	5	.....
13	15	9	8	4	5	23	32	6	3	12	12	12	.....	7	5
10	12	9	9	4	6	16	17	5	3	8	6	.....	4	5	1
17	8	18	14	6	8	23	30	5	9	10	6	10	.....	6	.....
12	18	12	16	12	10	34	46	3	4	18	7	8	10	7	.....
113	112	95	80	66	68	209	268	41	42	93	80	72	21	63	17
1,212	1,238	1,531	1,406	891	818	2,526	2,838	326	413	891	671	595	290	401	267

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.									
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.									
Edmonton.....	53				53				
Tobique.....	169				169				
Total.....	222				222				
NORTHEASTERN AGENCY.									
<i>Restigouche County.</i>									
Eel River Reserve.....	90				90				
<i>Gloucester County.</i>									
Bathurst Reserve.....	24				24				
<i>Northumberland County.</i>									
Burnt Church Reserve.....	231				231				
Eel Ground Reserve.....	164				164				
Red Bank Reserve.....	58				58				
<i>Kent County.</i>									
Big Cove Reserve.....	326				326				
Indian Island Reserve.....	31				31				
Buetouche Reserve.....	19				19				
<i>Westmorland County.</i>									
Fort Folly Reserve and vicinity.....	56				56				
Total.....	999				999				
SOUTHWESTERN AGENCY.									
Charlotte County.....	50				50				
Gagetown, Queens County.....	65				65				
Indians of Nova Scotia in Kings, St. John, Charlotte and Queens Counties.....	156				156				
Kingsclear.....	80				80				
Kings County.....	75				75				
Oromocto.....	62				62				
St. Mary's.....	121				121				
St. John's County.....	22				22				
Woodstock.....	54				54				
Total.....	685				685				
Total, New Brunswick Agencies	1,906				1,906				

Details concerning 346 Indians not available.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	3	9	7	2	3	8	11	6	1	9			9		
18	18	18	21	4	8	42	38		2		16			5	11
21	21	27	28	6	11	50	49	6	3	9	16		9	5	11
12	14	9	11	2	3	17	18	2	2	3	7	3		3	4
3	4	3	4			4	3	1	2		3				3
30	21	19	17	5	11	64	53	7	4	17	6	8	9	6	
18	15	12	14	4	7	42	40	6	6	7	10	7		10	
8	8	3	2	4	4	13	12	2	2	2	2	2		2	
48	37	30	28	15	13	75	57	13	10	10	19	10		17	2
2	1	3	2	5	4	8	6				1			1	
2	2	1	2	2	1	4	3		2		1			1	
4	8	5	5	3	1	15	12	1	2						
127	110	85	85	40	44	242	204	32	30	39	49	30	9	40	9
No de tails.															
"	"														
"	"														
5	9	10	15	4	3	14	16	1	3	2		2			
No de tails.															
10	4	6	9	3	2	12	12	3	1	3	2	3		2	
11	14	11	13	9	11	24	25	1	2	4	3	4		3	
4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1		1	1	1			
4	5	6	8	3	3	13	11		1	1	1	1		1	
34	34	34	47	23	20	67	67	6	7	11	6	11		6	
182	165	146	160	69	75	359	320	44	40	59	71	41	18	51	20

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.								
Annapolis County.								
Micmacs—								
Lequille.....	34	}			58			
Middleton.....	18							
Granville.....	2							
Paradise.....	4							
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.								
Micmacs—								
Salmon River.....	17				17			
North River.....	15				15			
Summerside.....	11				11			
Heatherton.....	31				31			
Afton.....	118				118			
Total.....	192				192			
Eskasoni (Cape Breton).								
Micmacs.....	125				125			
Sydney (Cape Breton).								
Micmacs.....	122				122			
Colchester County.								
Millbrook.....	96				96			
Cumberland County.								
Micmacs—								
Franklin Manor.....	95				95			
Digby County.								
Micmacs—								
Bear River.....	97				97			
Halifax County.								
Bedford and Windsor Jc.....	9				9			
Dartmouth.....	64				64			
Elmsdale.....	103				103			
Enfield.....	32				32			
Wellington.....	14				14			
Sheet Harbour.....	25				25			
Total.....	247				247			

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	7	6	4	.....	4	15	13	3	2	1	2	1	.....	2	....
4	1	1	3	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
1	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
2	2	3	5	3	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	10	8	7	14	10	28	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	17	14	21	18	14	44	47	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	2	1
10	19	9	10	6	6	23	30	5	7	8	1	8	.....	1	....
15	19	14	6	8	8	23	23	2	4	23	21	10	13	8	13
7	8	8	7	5	5	24	22	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
13	10	12	9	10	3	17	15	5	1	2	7	2	.....	7	....
11	7	14	8	3	5	22	19	5	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
2	1	2	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
5	7	6	7	4	6	12	10	3	4	15	3	5	10	3	.....
16	17	7	7	8	9	18	15	4	2	14	2	4	10	2	.....
5	5	3	2	.....	1	6	7	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	2	2	3	3	7	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
31	32	21	19	17	20	47	42	11	7	32	13	9	23	6	7

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—Con.									
Hants County.									
Micmaes— Indian Brook.....	80				80				
Inverness County.									
Micmaes— Malagawatch.....	29				29				
Whycocomagh.....	142				142				
Total.....	171				171				
Kings County.									
Micmaes.....	91				91				
Queens County.									
Micmaes— Milton.....	40				40				
Mill Village.....	10				10				
Wild Cat.....	6				6				
Caledonia.....	4				4				
Total.....	60				60				
Lunenburg County.									
New Germany.....	50	1			48			1	
Gold River.....	25	14			3	8			
Bridgewater.....	30				29	1			
Total.....	105	15			80	9		1	
Pictou County.									
Fisher's Grant.....	168				168				
Indian Island.....									
Richmond County.									
Chapel Island.....	134				134				
Shelburne County.									
Sable River.....	19	}			40				
Shelburne River.....	5								
Clyde River.....	16								
Total.....	40				40				

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	7	9	10	3	4	16	17	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	....
2	.....	1	2	1	2	11	8	.....	2	4	2	1	3	2	.....
16	19	11	20	8	5	29	27	3	4	13	5	6	7	2	3
18	19	12	22	9	7	40	35	3	6	17	7	7	10	4	3
10	15	12	11	8	10	7	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	5	4	3	4	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	.....
.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
3	4	7	6	5	6	9	9	5	6	11	2	3	8	2	.....
3	3	5	5	2	2	12	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	8	4	2	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	1	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	12	13	10	8	8	18	24	3	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
3	8	26	19	7	9	48	33	8	7	5	7	5	.....	7	.....
10	12	15	14	20	17	19	18	4	5	9	5	9	.....	2	3
.....	6	7	1	3	2	12	9	.....	.....	11	1	2	9	1	.....
.....	6	7	1	3	2	12	9	.....	.....	11	1	2	9	1	.....

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—Continued.									
Victoria County.									
Miemaes.....	82..				82.....				
Windsor Agency.									
Miemaes.....	33..				33.....				
Yarmouth County.									
Yarmouth.....	54..				54.....				
Total, Nova Scotia Agencies.....	2,050	15.....			2,025	9.....		1.....	

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	6	8	7	6	6	18	16	5	3	2	2	2	.....	2	....
3	3	6	6	1	3	4	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	4	6	1	1	14	9	10	6	1	8	1	.....	.....	8
177	213	213	196	133	134	420	392	92	75	130	86	65	65	48	38

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—
ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES.									
<i>Alnwick Agency.</i>									
Mississaguas.....	262	4		257	2				
<i>Cape Broken Agency.</i>									
Chippewas of Nawash.....	377	18		206	153				
<i>Caradoc Agency.</i>									
Oneidas of the Thames.....	790	212		312		124	5	12	125
Munsees of the Thames.....	110	58		45	1	6			
Chippewas of the Thames.....	471	223		230	2	10			6
Total.....	1,371	493		587	3	140	5	12	131
<i>Chapleau Agency.</i>									
Michipicoten (see also Sault Ste. Marie Agency).....	171	*							
Mississagi River (see also Thessalon Agency)	38								
Spanish River (see also Thessalon Agency).	29								
Total.....	238								
<i>Christian Island Agency.</i>									
Chippewas of Beausoleil (see also Mani- towaning Agency).....	275			227	48				
<i>Golden Lake Agency.</i>									
Algonquin.....	132				132				
<i>Gore Bay Agency.</i>									
West Bay.....	300				300				
Sheshegwaning.....	183	50			133				
Cockburn Island.....	56				56				
Obidgewong.....	5								5
Total.....	544	50			489				5
<i>Hagerston Agency.</i>									
Mississaguas of the Credit.....	286	12	6	227		17		24	

* No details received.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
30	16	25	25	19	11	56	61	11	9	12	2	12	.....	2	....
15	21	28	35	20	15	109	98	16	20	4	12	4	.....	8	4
84 6 40	87 7 46	80 12 34	62 12 40	40 8 15	30 6 16	216 27 136	168 30 138	11 1 2	12 2 3	44 2 2	32 7 11	42 2 2	2	31 6 9	1 1 2
130	140	126	114	63	52	379	336	14	17	48	50	46	2	46	4
.....
.....
.....
.....
14	18	28	34	25	20	55	71	4	6	2	3	2	.....	1	2
14	16	19	20	12	5	21	18	3	4	7	7	7	.....	7	....
21 17 3	22 26 3	23 16 8	27 15 8	26 16 3	28 15 3	69 27 11	71 41 12	7 3 3	6 7 2	5 1 2	5 4 1	5 1 2	..... ..... .....	5 3 1	...............
41	51	48	50	45	46	108	125	14	16	8	10	8	.....	9	1
20	14	22	25	8	8	87	84	10	8	10	1	8	2	1	....

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—Continued.								
Lake Simcoe Agency.								
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island...	106	1		105				
Manitowaning Agency.								
Whitefish River.....	70	43			27			
Point Grondin.....	49				49			
Whitefish Lake.....	169				169			
Magnetawan (<i>see</i> Parry Sound Agency).....	14				14			
Tahgahiwini.....	132				132			
Spanish River.....	197				197			
Sucker Creek.....	121	102			19			
Sheguiandah.....	110	76			34			
Sucker Lake.....	11				11			
Manitoulin Is. Wendell including South Bay.	1,165				1,165			
Beausoleil.....	8				8			
Total.....	2,046	221			1,825			
Moravian Agency.								
Moravians of the Thames.....	327	107		220				
Parry Sound Agency.								
Parry Island.....	116			56	59			1
Shawanaga.....	120			85	35			
Maganatawan.....	30			4	26			
Henvey Inlet.....	167			35	132			
Gibson or Watha.....	133			132	1			
Total.....	566			312	253			1
Port Arthur Agency.								
Fort William.....	300				300			
Lake Nipigon (Gull's Bay and Jackfish Is.).	402	20			276			106
Long Lake.....	261	10			210			41
Pays Plat.....	38				38			
Pic.....	220				220			
Red Rock (Lake Helen).....	233	32			201			
Total.....	1,454	62			1,245			147
Rama Agency.								
Chippewas of Rama.....	236			221	12			3

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
8	9	16	4	1	4	28	25	7	4	4	1	.....	4	1	....
3	1	4	8	7	4	18	19	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
1	6	4	3	3	3	14	14	1	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	2
18	14	19	17	7	9	41	44	.....	.....	6	5	5	1	4	1
.....
9	10	20	10	7	8	34	32	.....	.....	2	4	86	2	2	84
13	15	29	16	5	7	51	52	4	5	15	203	6	9	4	199
13	18	9	13	5	1	32	29	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	1	1
9	18	12	13	1	2	27	22	3	3	3	5	2	1	4	1
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
93	79	121	126	65	158	282	180	42	19	463	22	31	432	11	11
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4
159	162	220	210	101	193	510	404	52	35	499	357	50	449	31	326
.....
14	13	50	33	31	34	65	49	19	19	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
.....
5	3	16	12	4	2	45	22	4	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
6	10	15	14	5	6	23	28	5	8	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
2	3	3	2	2	4	4	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	7	11	11	8	7	48	56	5	6	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2
8	12	14	20	9	10	32	25	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	35	59	59	28	29	152	137	17	21	5	6	4	1	4	2
.....
24	27	30	28	35	30	59	49	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	45	34	26	44	39	89	72	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	32	30	34	17	19	45	52	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	5	4	3	3	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	14	23	25	18	20	50	52	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	27	30	26	17	19	38	49	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	149	152	143	134	130	289	281	21	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
18	21	32	22	10	6	50	56	10	11	9	14	9	.....	13	1

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—Continued.									
Rice and Mud Lakes Agency.									
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	214			214					
Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	105			105					
Total.....	319			319					
Sarnia Agency.									
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points.....	425	110	4	299					12
Saugeen Agency.									
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	444	12		395	37				
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.									
Garden River.....	427	180			247				
Batchewana.....	417	38		6	373				
Michipicoten (<i>see also</i> Chapleau).....	132	12			120				
Total.....	976	230		6	740				
Seugog Agency.									
Mississaguas of Seugog.....	30			30					
Six Nations Superintendency.									
Six Nations of the Grand River.....	4,606	1,585	2	780		951	20	397	871
Sturgeon Falls Agency.									
Nipissing.....	308				308				
Dokis.....	101				101				
Timagami.....	88				88				
Matatchewan.....	81				81				
Total.....	578				578				
Thessalon Agency.									
Thessalon.....	100				100				
Mississagi River (<i>See</i> Chapleau).....	101				101				
Serpent River.....	114				114				
Spanish River No. 1 (<i>See also</i> Chapleau)....	219				219				
Spanish River No. 2 (<i>See also</i> Chapleau)....	40	32			8				
Total.....	574	32			542				

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
23	18	18	24	8	8	63	46	4	2	7	6	6	1	2	4
6	16	8	13	3	10	22	23	2	2	6	3	5	1	3	...
29	34	26	37	11	18	85	69	6	4	13	9	11	2	5	4
28	25	50	38	8	23	117	104	12	20	3	2	3	.....	2	....
36	25	50	43	30	26	100	112	12	10	21	11	18	3	10	1
28	27	44	45	28	33	104	108	4	6	6	6	6	.....	6	....
23	25	40	43	26	30	103	113	6	8	10	6	10	.....	6	....
2	3	9	11	15	14	38	38	1	1	4	4	4	.....	4	....
53	55	93	99	69	77	245	259	11	15	20	16	20	.....	16	....
2	.....	2	3	.....	3	10	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
301	304	410	319	360	378	1,219	1,139	80	96	164	122	116	48	71	51
53	54	29	36	10	5	49	70	2	.....	12	6	10	2	5	1
14	19	6	9	3	2	18	28	1	1	6	2	5	1	1	1
15	8	6	5	1	2	18	32	.....	1	1	6	1	.....	6	....
12	5	5	5	2	2	18	32	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	3	1
94	86	46	55	16	11	103	162	3	2	22	18	19	3	15	2
1	2	5	6	6	5	35	30	4	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
5	6	8	10	8	8	25	26	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	6	12	8	13	11	28	23	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	13	18	20	22	24	48	46	9	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
3	4	4	5	5	3	9	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
30	31	47	49	54	51	145	131	21	15	.....	3	.....	.....	3	....

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—Continued.								
Tyendinaga Agency.								
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	1,411	1,390						21
Walpole Island Agency.								
Chippewas of Walpole Island.....	567	No details.						
Pottawatomies.....	178							
	745							
North Renfrew County.								
Algonquins	198							
District of Patricia.								
Agumiska Island.....	44							
Beaver House.....	153							
Cat Lake.....	107							
Trout Lake.....	471							
Winisk River.....	102							
Fort Severn.....	250							
Attawapiskat.....	150							
Deer Lodge.....	100							
Total.....	1,377							
Total, Ontario Agencies.....	19,904	4,327	12	4,191	6,059	1,108	25	457
								1,167

No official information as to 2,558 Indians in Ontario.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
103	117	130	147	75	54	360	350	40	35	41	78	41	.....	78	....
No de tails.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No de tails.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	"	"
1,296	1,342	1,679	1,564	1,120	1,194	4,293	4,080	383	395	892	726	378	514	327	399

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.								
<i>P. E. I. Superintendency.</i>								
Lennox Island.....	214	214
Morell.....	74	74
Total.....	288	288

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
17 7	26 7	16 8	21 8	13 7	16 2	45 13	41 17	13 3	6 2	23 8	26 9	10 4	13 4	6 5	20 4
24	33	24	29	20	18	58	58	16	8	31	35	14	17	11	24

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCIES.								
<i>Becancour Agency.</i>								
Abenakis.....	23				23			
<i>Bersimis Agency.</i>								
Bersimis.....	516				516			
Eseoumainis.....	43				43			
Total.....	559				559			
<i>Cacouna Agency.</i>								
Amalecites of Viger.....	120				120			
<i>Caughnawaga Agency.</i>								
Iroquois.....	2,234	3		38	2,193			
<i>Lake St. John Agency.</i>								
Montagnais of Pointe Bleue.....	590	51			539			
<i>Jeune Lorette Agency.</i>								
Hurons.....	500	1	7		492			
<i>Maniwaki Agency.</i>								
River Desert.....	434	15			419			
<i>Maria Agency.</i>								
Micmaes.....	115				115			
<i>Mingan Agency.</i>								
Mingan and Shalloop River.....	175				175			
<i>Oka Agency.</i>								
Iroquois.....	414			295	119			
Algonquins.....	57			9	48			
Total.....	471			304	167			
<i>Pierreville Agency.</i>								
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	315	43			255	17		

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CENSUS

^and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	2					1	11	4		1		9			9
47	44	53	51	22	23	127	126	12	11	28	47	28		17	30
2	1	5	5	5	3	9	12	1		1	1		1	1	
49	45	58	56	27	26	136	138	13	11	25	48	28	1	18	30
4	8	11	7	12	12	27	35	2	2	2	1	2		1	
191	202	248	246	138	92	513	498	54	52	102	75	102		75	
80	83	61	65	36	32	114	107	4	8	22	15	22		15	
65	59	55	46	38	35	97	94	6	5	18	13	18		13	
32	20	31	53	24	33	110	121	3	7	11	7	8	3	7	
14	15	14	16	5	6	19	21	2	3	3	2	3		2	
18	13	8	15	11	9	50	39	5	7	16	13	9	7	13	
33	42	43	43	28	14	102	82	13	14	15	11	15		11	
5	4	7	7	2	3	13	12	3	1	2		2			
38	46	50	50	30	17	115	94	16	15	17	11	17		11	
21	20	28	38	23	14	87	76	4	4	5	6	5		6	

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCIES—Continued.									
Restigouche Agency.									
Micmacs.....	537				537				
Seven Islands Agency.									
Montagnais.....	700				700				
St. Augustine Agency.									
Natashkwan, Romaine and St. Augustine...	489				489				
St. Regis Agency.									
Iroquois.....	1,595			126	1,449			20	
Timiskaming Agency.									
Timiskaming.....	245				245				
Champlain County.									
Kikendalsh.....	168								
Coucoucache.....	19								
Weymontachi.....	79								
Total.....	266								
Pontiac County.									
Grand lac Victoria.....	227								
Hunter's Point.....	11								
Kipiwa and Grassy Lake.....	135								
Lac Barriere.....	128								
Long Point.....	105								
Opasatika.....	30								
Unorganized.....	37								
Total.....	673								
Northern Districts.									
East Main.....	144								
Labelle and Wright Counties.....	69								
Nemiskani and Stratton Island.....	45								
Mistassini Lake.....	169								
Quebec County.....	379								
Ruperts House.....	386								
Waswanipi Lake.....	283								
Fort Chimo (Ungava).....	260								

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

[illegible]

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>									
<i>Northern Districts—Con.</i>									
Great Whale River (Ungava).....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Whale River.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort George.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nichikun.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Megiskan River.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manuan Lake.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper St. Maurice.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Quebec Agencies.....	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17	20

NOTE—No information as to 3,833 Indians in Quebec.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
907	905	900	940	570	532	1,965	1,933	221	229	330	273	299	31	216	..

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.									
Assiniboine Agency.									
Carry-the-Kettle No. 76.....	204		98		63				43
Battleford Agency.									
Red Pheasant.....	148	108			38				2
Stoney.....	84	64			5				15
Sweet Grass.....	75	36			34				5
Poundmaker.....	119	20			99				
Littlepine.....	146	60			36				50
Moosomin.....	137	42			75				20
Thunderchild.....	119	50			59				10
Meadow Lake.....	83				83				
Total.....	911	380			429				102
Carlton Agency.									
Sturgeon Lake.....	172	38	5		15				114
Petaquakey.....	123				123				
Mistawasis.....	143	4	100		19				
Ahtahkakoops.....	232	208			21				3
Kenemotoyoos.....	136	62			50				24
Pelican Lake.....	56				18				38
Montreal Lake.....	240	240							
Wahspaton Sioux.....	60		30						50
Total.....	1,162	552	135		266				209
Crooked Lake Agency.									
Ochapowace.....	120		40		23				57
Kahkewistahaw.....	108		42		15				51
Cowessess.....	215		23		189				3
Sakimay.....	142		20		20				102
Total.....	585		125		247				213
Duck Lake Agency.									
Nut Lake.....	253	1			1				251
Kinistino.....	69								69
One Arrow.....	99				99				
Beardy's and Okemassis.....	153	14			159				
John Smith's.....	150	150							
James Smith's.....	250	250							
Total.....	974	415			239				320

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
13	15	14	15	6	4	51	38	20	28	12	16	8	4	15	1
8	12	16	18	4	8	38	34	3	7	8	13	8		9	4
9	7	6	7	2	8	19	16	4	6	3	8	3		2	6
5	7	5	8	2	1	20	22	1	4	2	5	2		5	
11	8	13	9	7	8	27	23	7	6	7	5	5	2		3
13	15	16	12	5	7	33	29	2	14	5	7	5		5	2
10	14	8	17	7	12	33	32	2	3	11	12	10	1	8	4
7	12	10	9	11	8	28	29	2	3	12	28	12		21	7
8	7	11	7	7	8	9	20	2	3	3	10	2	1	10	
71	82	85	87	45	60	207	205	23	46	51	88	47	4	62	26
9	15	17	10	16	15	30	50	6	4	15	7	7	8	7	
9	15	8	11	10	12	27	28	1	1	6	4	5	1	3	1
14	14	15	11	9	10	36	30	3	1	6	6	3	3	3	3
22	28	24	19	16	12	47	60	3	2	7	6	6	1	4	2
16	15	14	11	12	13	24	28	1	2	17	7	7	10	2	5
9	8	4	2	6	7	5	13	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	
15	23	21	21	24	23	47	55	6	5	9	9	8	1	7	2
6	10	5	2	2	3	14	16	1	1	1	7	1		4	3
100	128	108	87	95	95	230	280	22	17	65	47	39	26	31	16
6	7	13	10	7	3	28	30	7	9	6	6	3	3	5	1
12	14	8	14	2	4	18	27	3	6	14	8	10	4	6	2
19	19	31	31	9	9	35	49	7	6	11	8	11		8	
6	10	11	14	15	4	33	37	6	6	6	6	6		5	1
43	50	63	69	33	20	114	143	23	27	37	28	30	7	24	4
31	32	26	28	13	9	50	57	3	3	14	4	14		4	
9	4	9	6	2	1	14	17	4	3	7	8	4	3	6	2
10	7	11	4	10	2	25	20	3	7	4	8	3	1	8	
13	17	21	17	3	11	26	22	8	15	8	3	8		3	
17	18	19	20	9	11	24	25	5	2	7	6	7		6	
36	30	29	30	17	18	38	41	5	6	6	7	6		7	
116	108	116	105	54	52	177	182	28	36	46	36	42	4	34	2

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—Con.									
File Hills Agency.									
Peepeekesis.....	170	12	34	10	82				32
Okances.....	44		16		14				14
Star Blanket.....	43		10		20				13
Little Black Bear.....	45		13		20				12
File Hills Colony.....	116	12	26	10	68				
Total.....	418	24	99	20	204				71
Moose Mountain Agency.									
White Bear.....	213	3			17			100	93
Onion Lake Agency.									
119 Seekaskootch.....	192	52	0	0	129	0	0	0	11
119 Sweetgrass (attached to Seekaskootch)	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120 Weemisticooseahwasia.....	80	5	0	0	74	0	0	0	1
121 Oonecpowhayo's.....	59	7	0	0	52	0	0	0	0
122 Puskeeahkeewin's.....	23	4	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
123 Keeheewin's.....	199	11	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
161 Island Lake.....	188	12	0	0	8	0	0	0	168
Joseph Bighead's.....	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
149 Chipewyan.....	279	0	0	0	279	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,059	103	0	0	749	0	0	0	207
Pelly Agency.									
Cote.....	255		173		26				59
Keeseekoosie.....	151	7	16		108				20
Key.....	84	44			33				7
Valley River.....	73		18	15	40				
Total.....	566	51	207	15	207				86
Qu'Appelle Agency.									
Piapot.....	186		28		103				55
Muscowpetung.....	73		15		26				32
Pasqua.....	143		29		98				16
Standing Buffalo.....	184				131				53
Total.....	586		72		358				156

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
26	16	19	17	2	2	42	42	2	2	8	12	7	1	6	6
2	1	3	9	2	3	9	13	2	2	3	2	3		2	
4	5	6	3	1		8	13	3							
1	2	4	7	3	1	10	12	2	3	2		1	1		
20	11	20	13			29	23			6	5	5	1	5	
53	35	52	49	8	6	98	103	7	7	19	19	16	3	13	6
36	25	14	13	5	3	50	51	8	8	8	8	7	1		
23	17	18	19	6	1	44	46	7	11	13	9	12	1	9	
.....	1	1	1			3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	8	7	10	3	3	18	17	2	6	1	3	1		3	
8	7	4	6	1	1	13	15	2	2	5	1	3	2	1	
2	2	1	5			4	5		4		1			1	
24	22	25	24	8	3	35	36	7	15	3	9	2	1	8	1
22	20	21	29	1	1	44	38	2	10	9	9	8	1	9	
2	1	6	1			8	9								
30	24	45	44	3	4	52	60	3	14	8	11	7	1	7	4
117	102	128	139	22	13	221	230	24	63	40	44	33	7	39	5
36	29	42	33	15	10	42	41	1	9	9	13	7	2	12	1
12	17	15	13	9	9	30	32	5	9	11	5	10	1	4	1
13	10	12	14	5	1	9	14	4	2	1	5	1		4	1
7	6	9	8	1	4	16	19	3		4	4	4		4	
68	62	78	68	30	24	97	106	13	20	25	27	22	3	24	3
9	18	12	10	7	9	51	54	8	8	4	4	4		4	
4	5	7	6	1	3	16	18	5	8	1	5	1		5	
5	17	12	10	2	3	27	41	9	17	5	4	5		4	
17	20	18	17	3	3	48	40	6	12	4	3	4		3	
35	60	49	43	13	18	142	153	28	45	14	16	14		16	

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE— <i>Con.</i>									
<i>Sioux.</i>									
White Cap, Moose Woods.....	64			59	1				4
Moose Jaw and Moose Mountain.....	124								
Total.....	188			59	1				4
<i>Touchwood Agency.</i>									
Muscowequons, No. 85.....	165	1			130				34
George Gordons, No. 86.....	224	145			40				39
Day Stars, No. 87.....	74	1							73
Poormans, No. 88.....	121	20			19				82
Fishing Lake, No. 89.....	116		1		9				106
Total.....	700	167	1		198				334
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates.	7,566	1,695	737	94	2,978			100	1,838

NOTE.—No details as to 124 Indians in Saskatchewan.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	6	10	5	.....	2	15	15	2	4	4	4	4	.....	4	....
5	6	10	5	.....	2	15	15	2	4	4	4	4	.....	4	....
18	23	16	16	4	8	40	36	.....	4	4	4	3	1	4	....
24	24	30	23	4	9	53	46	5	6	10	6	9	1	6	....
6	6	7	6	3	5	20	14	3	4	1	1	1	.....	1	....
8	15	14	16	5	4	22	29	5	3	6	9	6	.....	7	2
14	13	22	5	4	2	22	28	5	1	9	6	8	1	6	....
70	81	89	66	20	28	157	153	18	18	30	26	27	3	24	2
727	754	806	746	331	325	1,559	1,659	216	319	351	359	289	62	294	65

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
TREATY NO. 8 INSPECTORATE.									
Lesser Slave Lake Agency.									
Dunvegan.....	146								
Fort St. John.....	162								
Fort Vermilion.....	211								
Kinnosayo's (Lesser Slave Lake).....	470								
Little Red River.....	140								
Peace River Crossing.....	68								
Sturgeon Lake.....	215								
Wabiskaw.....	281								
Whitefish Lake.....	103								
Hay River (Upper).....	419								
Total.....	2,221								
Northern District.									
Fond du Lac.....	468				468				
Fort Chipewyan.....	605				605				
Fort Nelson.....	232								232
Fort McMurray.....	123				123				
Fort Resolution.....	518				518				
Fort Smith.....	262				262				
Hay River.....	91	61			30				
Stragglers—Athabaska Landing and Fort McMurray.....	27				27				
Total.....	2,326	61			2,033				232
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,547	61			2,033				232

NOTE.—No official information as to the religious belief of 2,221 Indians.

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

[illegible]

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ISLE À LA CROSSE DISTRICT.*									
Barren Lands.....	176								
Canoe Lake.....	86								
Clear Lake.....	183								
English River.....	180								
Fort McMurray and Stragglers.....	33								
James Roberts.....	537								
Lac la Hache.....	93								
Peter Ballendines.....	602								
Total, Isle à la Crosse District	1,890								
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.									
Mackenzie River District.									
Arctic Red River.....	188								
Fort Good Hope.....	423								
Fort Liard.....	136								
Fort Macpherson.....	340								
Fort Norman.....	298								
Fort Providence.....	428								
Fort Rae.....	743								
Fort Simpson.....	345								
Fort Wrigley.....	70								
Mackenzie Delta.....	68								
Nomads.....	550								
Total, Northwest Territories...	3,589								
YUKON.									
Takudh—									
Rampart House.....	140	140							
Forty Mile.....	30	30							
Moosehide.....	250	250							
Wood or Stick.....	64								
Selkirk.....	85	85							
Mayo.....	50	50							
Lancing Creek (Slaves).....	100				100				
Carmacks and Little Salmon.....	200								
Klinkits and Taku.....									
Whitehorse.....	206								
Livingstone Creek.....	43								
Lake Laberge.....	50	50							
Champagne and Teslin.....	250	250							
Carcross.....	60	60							
Total, Yukon Territory.....	1,528	915			100				

NOTE.—No information as to 513 Indians in the Yukon.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

[illegible]

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS OF ARRANGED under Departemental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
Alberta Inspectorate.....	5,467	667	.....	1,528	1,940	.....	.....	1,332
British Columbia Inspectorates.....	24,976	4,490	578	3,131	12,512	.....	.....	307
Manitoba Inspectorates.....	13,636	4,122	521	3,032	2,124	200	.....	300
New Brunswick Inspectorate.....	1,906	.....	.....	.....	1,906	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Inspectorate.....	2,050	15	.....	.....	2,025	9	.....	1
Prince Edward Island Inspectorate.....	288	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Inspectorate.....	19,904	4,327	12	4,191	6,059	1,108	25	457
Quebec Inspectorate.....	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17	.....	20
Saskatchewan Inspectorate.....	7,566	1,695	737	94	2,978	.....	.....	100
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate.....	4,547	61	.....	.....	2,033	.....	.....	232
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate.....	3,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle à la Crosse District.....	1,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	3,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon.....	1,528	915	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Total Indian population.....	103,774	16,405	1,855	12,444	40,442	1,334	25	1,185
<i>Eskimos.</i>								
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baie Arctique.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Lead Island.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait.....	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Bay District.....	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herschel Island.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kekertin Island.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilbuck (Port Burwell).....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topik Vink Baffin Land.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Eskimos.....	3,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Native Population.....	107,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—No official information as to the religions belief of

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

[illegible]

21,157 Indians nor as to the ages of 24,944 Indians.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS OF ARRANGED under Provinces and

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
Alberta.....	8,281	667		1,528	1,940			1,332
British Columbia.....	25,370	4,490	578	3,131	12,512			307
Manitoba.....	10,290	2,836	520	3,047	1,719	200		300
New Brunswick.....	1,906				1,906			
Nova Scotia.....	2,050	15			2,025	9		1
Ontario.....	26,419	5,253	31	4,191	6,480	1,108	25	457
Prince Edward Island.....	288				288			
Quebec.....	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17		20
Saskatchewan.....	9,779	2,055	719	79	2,962			100
Northwest Territories.....	4,928	61			2,033			232
Yukon.....	1,528	915			100			
Total, Indian population.....	103,774	16,405	1,855	12,444	40,442	1,334	25	1,185
<i>Eskimos.</i>								
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island.....	850							
Baie Arctique.....	113							
Black Lead Island.....	102							
Cumberland Sound and Davis Straits.....	590							
Hudson Bay District.....	1,101							
Herschel Island.....	400							
Kekertin Island.....	75							
Killonek (Port Burwell).....	109							
Topik Vink Baffin Land.....	107							
Total, Eskimos.....	3,447							
Total, Native Population.....	107,221							

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief

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INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
610	594	512	471	305	279	1,224	1,274	76	122	233	219	206	27	178	41
1,886	1,784	2,175	2,177	1,211	1,217	5,434	5,385	548	619	1,059	772	804	255	674	98
932	959	1,135	1,010	742	668	1,825	2,006	256	320	624	462	433	191	287	175
182	165	146	160	69	75	359	320	44	40	59	71	41	18	51	20
177	213	213	196	138	134	420	392	92	75	130	86	65	65	48	38
1,544	1,589	2,045	1,929	1,248	1,324	4,937	4,838	443	472	1,127	920	522	605	430	490
24	33	24	29	20	18	58	58	16	8	31	35	14	17	11	24
907	905	900	940	570	532	1,965	1,933	221	229	330	273	299	31	216	57
759	786	836	777	352	345	1,616	1,733	226	335	383	368	307	76	302	66
.....
7,021	7,028	7,986	7,629	4,655	4,592	17,838	17,939	1,922	2,220	4,076	3,206	2,691	1,285	2,197	1,009
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of 21,157 Indians nor for the ages of 24,944 Indians.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot.....	973	28,225	512	29,074												
Blood.....	1,312	10,053	1,008	10,679												
Edmonton.....	34½	618	1,361	32,366	237½	5,747										
Hobbema.....	7	118	908½	19,617	47	268										
Lesser Slave Lake.....	12		10	400	11	330										
Peigan.....	1,169	6,521	271	2,260	38	893										
Saddle Lake.....	6	28	574	8,217	78	514										
Sarcee.....			430	832												
Stony.....																
Total.....	3,513½	45,563	5,074½	109,445	411½	7,762										
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena.....			76	182												
Bella Coola.....																
Cowichan.....	3	120	243	11,805									1½	70		
Kamloops.....	313	9,300	1,003	54,647			40	162					107	428	134	536
Kootenay.....	45	1,360	1,320	25,400												
Kwakwaka.....																
Lytton.....	216	7,699	511	17,045												
Nass.....																
New Westminster.....	38	1,530	323	22,160			16½	720					102½	3,990	14½	465
Okanagan.....	1,360	20,600	1,650	49,000			4	80								
Queen Charlotte.....																
Stikine.....																
Stuart Lake.....				4,585												
West Coast.....																
Williams Lake.....	125	2,430	441	11,170												
Total.....	2,100	43,039	5,517	195,994			60½	962					211	4,488	307½	6,226

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Savanne.....	4	80	35	600	2	81	4	100	1	20
Seuog.....	1,846	27,690	3,621	108,630	372	11,160	15,020	40	948	70	39	278
Six Nations.....	.....	.....	13	260	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	2	30	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls.....	.....	.....	18	560	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	12	310	.....	.....
Thessalon.....	42	400	250	15,000	375	2,950	1,500	40	200	45	300	35	178
Tyendinaga.....	89	1,922	262	8,598	.....	.....	12,683	12½	386	19½	84	28	684
Walpole Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Total.....	2,693½	43,953	7,189	218,467	935	17,463	60,507	101	1,248	174½	572	8869	1,478
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island.....	4½	61	34	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC.													
Becancour.....	.....	.....	20	370	2	1	50	.....	2	36	10	.....	.....
Bersimis.....	1	6	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catouna.....	.....	.....	450	10,300	55	690	75	800	120	1800	3	25	100
Caughnawaga.....	50	400	400	5,000	40	300	.....	.....	57	1100	30	300	60
Lake St. John.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lorette.....	.....	.....	121	1,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	33	.....
Maniwaki.....	2	10	50	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mingan.....	.....	95	.....	2,950	.....	150	.....	525	10	250	.....	.....	30
Oka.....	.....	16	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	100	.....	.....	4½
Pierreville.....	.....	175	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands.....	.....	545	10,900	.....	20	378	293	5,800	.....	994	60	775	240
St. Regis.....	144½	2,061	70	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	200	.....
Timiskaming.....	6	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	201½	2,672	1,848	39,025	117	1,489	418½	7,127	2	271½	115½	1333	434½
SASKATCHEWAN.													
Assiniboine.....	330	4,738	360	4,850	58	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battleford.....	629	5,462	465	5,870	33½	283½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton.....	841	12,399	27,493	23	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lake.....	705	13,155	379	10,775	25	948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake.....	1,032½	11,221	694	13,815	92½	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain.....	422	7,369	167	5,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onton Lake.....	2½	17	469½	9,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelly.....	883	120	806½	30,186	205½	7,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qu Appelle.....	83	13,680	687	15,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Touchwood Hills.....	186½	3,293	1,669½	30,981	21	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle à la Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Agency.....	575	10,862	2,088	86,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Colony.....	422	7,594	1,723	74,079	.....	.....	7	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Woods.....	.....	17	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,012½	89,820	11,145	314,689	458½	11,575½	7	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta.....	3,513½	45,563	5,074½	109,445	411½	7,762	60½	962	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	4488	307½	6226
British Columbia.....	2,100	43,039	5,517	195,994	.....	.....	22	937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	3,400	37,586	2,436	66,656	145	2,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	3	32	300	2,078	4½	75	2½	9	.....	.....	47	651	.....	.....	2	20
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	83½	1,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	67	.....	.....	3½	64
Ontario.....	2,693½	43,953	7,189	218,467	935	17,463	1,755½	60,507	101	1,248	174½	2610	572	8869	190	1,478
Prince Edward Island.....	4½	61	34	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271½	4458	115½	1333	20½	434½
Quebec.....	.....	2,672	1,848	39,025	117	1,489	418½	7,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	6,012½	89,820	11,145	314,689	458½	11,575½	7	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17928½	262,726	33676½	947,211	2,071½	41,113½	2,221½	69,577	101	1,250	497½	7786	902	14703	523	8,222½

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TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Bee(y.s).		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
ALBERTA.	8	1,200	1 ¹ / ₂	10	1 ¹ / ₂	40					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
	5	376	1	30	5	500						3,087	172
	39 ¹ / ₂	3,029	2	235	1 ¹ / ₂	190						2,072	335
	11 ¹ / ₂	2,561				500			3 ¹ / ₂	533 ¹ / ₂	279	3,936	135
	6 ¹ / ₂	384				156						605	800
	5	600	1	100	1	100					250	500	800
	10	1,300	1	64	1 ¹ / ₂	100						2,105	362
	1 ¹ / ₂	275			1 ¹ / ₂							550	150
												600	
	85 ¹ / ₂	9,212	5 ¹ / ₂	439	9 ¹ / ₂	1,436			3 ¹ / ₂	533 ¹ / ₂	769	13,455	1,954
Total.....													
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	346	54,500											
	12	1,050	1 ¹ / ₂	150	52	10,700					422	343	
	48	2,540			1 ¹ / ₂	50					20	195	10
	567	2,408	205	820	217	868	150 ¹ / ₂	507	351	1,404	831	315	2,323
	76	8,700									345	825	225
	315 ¹ / ₂	6,413											
	302 ¹ / ₂	31,400										1,130 ¹ / ₂	860
	190	52,610	13 ¹ / ₂	1,825	31 ¹ / ₂	5,740					90		
	223	6,690	14	460	14	560	11	435			654	562	274
	3	135	1 ¹ / ₂		1 ¹ / ₂	22					2,600	450	520
												2	
	42	6,745			16 ¹ / ₂	2,770			1	110	108	804	
	2	274	1	70	1 ¹ / ₂	47					108	804	
	107 ¹ / ₂	4,230	15 ¹ / ₂	1,270	18	1,510					346	1,270	
	2,235 ¹ / ₂	157,695	250 ¹ / ₂	4,595	350 ¹ / ₂	22,267	161 ¹ / ₂	942	357 ¹ / ₂	1,982	15,142 ¹ / ₂	5,936	4,212
Total.....													

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
MANITOBA.	16	1,635							5	183		1,534	1,409
	2,350										40	1,580	
	97½	7,981	7	105½	13	168	4½	32	10	94		392	
	23	2,421		108					9½			907	194
	106½	4,964	5½	17	5½	133						4,660	
	75	1,025	3	99	4	18						192	
	80	3,375	5	10	3	170						835	
		487	½		½	20			1½	25		519	49
	3	625										1,574	430
	2,759½	22,513	20½	339½	25½	509	4½	32	26½	302	40	11,103	2,082
NEW BRUNSWICK. <i>Northeastern Division.</i>													
	194	6,570									125	8	51
Northern Division. Madawaska and Victoria Counties.	20½	1,393			1	100	½	10			80½		
Southwestern Division. Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.	13	1,035									22		
	227½	8,998			1	100	½	10			227½	8	51

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....	1	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	19	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Esksasoni).....	75	1,000	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester.....	2	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby.....	7	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants.....	4	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness.....	35	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	4	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg.....	11	925	.....	1	10	5	475	.....	.....
Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	12	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne.....	.....	60	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria (Middle River).....	9	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	1	60	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	196	6,821	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	13	1,174	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO.									
Alnwick.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Croker.....	32	2,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc.....	112	9,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapleau.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances.....	10	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake.....	19	2,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay.....	8	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenora.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe.....	75	7,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning.....	3	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravian.....	305	17,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Lake.....	15	1,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Credit.....	19	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry Sound.....	6	861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur.....	29	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rama.....	13	1,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice Lake.....	10	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	11	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saugeen.....	45	1,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	25	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savanne.....	142	3,050
Saugog.....	43	4,256
Six Nations.....	6	405
Total.....	325	12,960	20	400	20	1,560

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TABLE No. 3—ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
ONTARIO.													
Sturgeon Falls.....	26	780			7	230			4	100	30	55	.....
Thessalon.....	79	6,050									31	55	12
Tyendinaga.....	142	300	5	50					6	210	3,780	325	.....
Walpole Island.....	84½	4,920	3	248	9½	557½	5½	800	1	44½	212½	370	81½
Total.....	1,706½	93,724	63½	2,381	189½	16,691½	15½	1,429	141½	8,028½	18,796½	2,427½	6,927½
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island.....	7	795			½	100					29½	20½	4
QUEBEC.													
Becancour.....	1	105									40	.....	10
Bersimis.....	4	318									9	19	.....
Cacouna.....													.....
Caughnawaga.....	250	7,500									1,500	.....	.....
Lake St. John.....	100	2,000			1	60	2	100			175	3½	45
Lorette.....													.....
Maniwaki.....	47	2,016			3½	450	1	50			146	19	.....
Maria.....	5	350	½	10	½	15					25	.....	.....
Mingan.....	4	8											.....
Oka.....		630				135					62	8	.....
Pierreville.....	15	1,185									51	25	.....
Restigouche.....	48	4,206									175	8	190
Seven Islands.....													.....
St. Regis.....	350	9,221	8	317	8	640	3	72			475	400	600
Timiskaming.....	10	1,000	2	125							90	.....	.....
Total.....	830½	28,559	8½	327	15½	1,425	6	222			2,748	457½	870

SASKATCHEWAN.

SASKATCHEWAN.									
Asiniboine.....	51	245	2	5	5	10	850	300	
Battleford.....	17	1,368	3	4	87	3,714	3,714	96½	
Carlton.....	374	1,935	100	44	283	35	3,378	1,551	
Crooked Lake.....	7	1,449	100	1	283	54	1,614	803	
Duck Lake.....	171	2,414	3	1	81	1	7,596	209	
Moose Mountain.....	31	590	150	1	300	1	538	250	
Onion Lake.....	29	2,572	38	1	154	2,627	508	508	
Pelly.....	24	224	300	3	340	1,288	430	430	
Qu Appelle.....	193	2,680	380	54	1,040	295	1,780	1,205	
Touchwood Hills.....	104	1,950	21	3	74	302	2,413	1,500	
Isle à la Crosse.....	17	2,550	3	120	850	2,050	3,750	3,750	
File Hills Agency.....	8	1,200	1	40	300	450	2,000	2,000	
File Hills Colony.....	10	150	3	25	1	10	1,000	20	
Moose Woods.....									
Total.....	185	19,137	14	1,190	32	3,475	21,776	12,622½	

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
Alberta.....	85½	9,212	51	439	9½	1,486	.....	.....	3½	533½	769	13,455	1,954
British Columbia.....	2,235½	157,695	250½	4,505	350½	22,267	161½	942	357½	1,982	15,142½	5,936	4,212
Manitoba.....	2,759½	22,513	20½	339½	23½	509	4½	32	26½	302	40	11,103	2,082
New Brunswick.....	227½	8,998	.....	.....	1	100	10	10	.....	.....	227½	8	51
Nova Scotia.....	196	6,821	1½	22	13	1,174	.....	.....	6½	197	606	195	29
Ontario.....	1,706½	93,724	63½	2,381	180½	16,691½	15½	1,429	141½	8,028½	18,796½	2,427½	6,927½
Prince Edward Island.....	7	795	.....	.....	½	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	29½	20½	4
Quebec.....	830½	28,539	8½	327	15½	1,425	6	222	.....	.....	2,748	457½	870
Saskatchewan.....	185	19,137	14	1,190	32	3,475	.....	.....	5½	359	337	21,776	12,622½
Total.....	8,217½	347,434	363½	9,293½	637½	47,227½	188	2,645	1,055½	11,402	38,695½	55,388½	28,752

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TABLE No 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.

AGENCY.	Area of Reserve.	(THESE THREE COLUMNS MAKE UP TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE.)			Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.				Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cobs.
		Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.									
	acres	acres	acres	acres														
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot.....	175,580	3,300	168,880	3,400	16,000			74	100	20	1	130	20	3	1	4	2	1
Blood.....	354,086	4,760	344,661	4,665	23,000			15	250	5	5	75	27	15	60	25		
Edmonton.....	82,101½	43,371	36,672½	2,052	6,705			8	75	15	22	78	32	27	34	8	17	7
Hobbema.....	76,420	75,201½	197½	1,020½	5,297			3	70	66		105	31	20	23	4	3	3
Lesser Slave Lake.....	30,656	12,300	18,301	55	185				49			38	15		16			
Peigan.....	93,141½	7,700	89,170½	3,262				15	50	3	2	40	5	3	1	13	9	2
Saddle Lake.....	117,221	37,605	78,226	1,390	68,128				115	68	1	99	78		5	33		
Sarcee.....	69,120	10,782	57,777	361	71,000			12	35			31	15					
Stony.....	75,458	30,738	44,365	355	11,000			10	130			50	40					
Total.....	1,073,784	218,757½	838,265½	16,760½	203,315			137	854	172	31	646	256	53	45	164	50	18
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	30,360	21,800	7,668	892	1,089			407	301	50		119	79		38	180		
Bella Coola.....	22,315½	22,060	181	74½	1,302			304	14	177	8	8	13	2	1	63	68	
Cowichan.....	19,926	11,134	5,475	3,317	5,575			600	10	25	218	5	71					
Kamloops.....	172,079	94,191	65,639	12,249	107,118			243	302			392	23	50	8	4	267	4
Kootenay.....	42,316	2,320	38,115	1,881	1,881			41	138	80	36	23	25			23		
Kwawkewith.....	16,502½	16,004	485	13½	27			102		176								
Lytton.....	124,398½	50,615	52,208	21,575½	50,235			438	444		354	313			85			
Nass.....	55,572	54,945½	320	306½	205			489	68	92					22			
New Westminster.....	39,099	32,752	3,451	2,896	3,910			568	55	226	243	212	201	11	67	10	23	1
Okanagan.....	147,339	51,038	87,211	9,090	24,000			59	126			151	96	39	37	76	4	
Queen Charlotte.....	3,484½	2,474½	1,004	6	8			140		30	2	1	3		3		1	
Stekline.....	415	15	400					1	35									
Stuart Lake.....	27,465	24,056	3,099	310	1,506			47	217	90	23	37	39		45	25		
West Coast.....	12,364	11,908	363	500	7,030			8	246	211		5	2					
Williams Lake.....	66,598	49,696	15,517	1,385	7,030							148			1		196	
Total.....	780,234	445,009	281,136	54,089	204,026			4047	1956	1157	893	1414	552	102	199	185	572	273

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

AGENCY.	Area of Reserve.	(THESE THREE COLUMNS MAKE UP TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE.)			Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.								Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.		
		Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.		Log.				Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.					Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.										
	acres	acres	acres	acres															
MANITOBA.																			
	Birtle.....	51,629	31,303	17,523	2,803	10,528	.....	17	79	27	3	100	51	1	5	75	2	4
	Claudeboye.....	39,784	29,950	9,586	248	248	.....	5	200	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
	Fisher River.....	113,081	112,685	209½	186½	504	.....	337	151	.....	.....	151	7	37	21	3	.....	8
	Griswold.....	12,294	900	7,917	3,477	1,256	1	35	36	27	.....	47	15	13	2	36	23	.....
	Manitowapah.....	81,429	40,413	40,798	218	564	.....	313	313	17	148	192	17	124	26	27	.....	.....
	*Norway House.....	52,057	20,588	5,220	400	.....	.....	394	55	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
	Pas.....	25,746½	17,608½	8,014½	123	198	.....	26	172	12	16	58	.....	5	7	.....	4	.....
	Portage la Prairie.....	26,280	6,000	18,975	1,305	2,750	.....	78	21	.....	72	29	.....	3	20	10	6	.....
	Valley River Band.....	11,680	2,400	9,155	1,325	1,365	.....	.....	14	.....	1	13	5	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Total.....	413,980½	261,847½	117,398½	8,885½	17,413	1	83	1623	159	4	396	368	14	42	314	82	41	8	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
	Northeastern Division.																		
	Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	14,191½	11,836½	1,368	987	935	.....	199	.....	35	40	58	52	.....	25	.....	49	.....
	Northern Division.																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	6,506	6,071	234½	200½	220	.....	52	2	.....	13	.....	2	1	1	.....	9	.....	.....
Southwestern Division.																			
	Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	747	509	186	52	125	64	4	9	3	4	6	1	
Total.....	21,444½	18,416½	1,788½	1,239½	1,280	315	2	39	61	61	54	5	32	1	58	

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NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....	400	395	3	2	5	17	4	2	1
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	790	540	155	95	260	45	21	10	1
Cape Breton (Esquason).....	2,800	2,000	200	600	700	25	1	3	10
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	652 ²	650	21	21		25	1	3	10
Colchester.....	155	120	20	15	15	15	4	4	3
Cumberland.....	1,000	1,000				5			
Digby.....	1,600	1,321	225	54	225	24		3	3
Halifax.....	38	8	16	14		30	6	10	4
Hants.....	3,290	2,852	300	98	98	15	1	2	7
Inverness.....	2,755	4,000	53	62	782	37	17	1	3
Kings.....	459 ³	400	53	62	25	20	2	2	1
Lunenburg.....	2,000	1,400	390	210	519 ¹	17	2	13	9
Pictou.....									
Queens.....	1,000	600	200	200	150	16	1	3	3
Richmond.....	1,281	900	180	201	130	20	6	13	5
Shelburne.....						7	1	2	1
Victoria.....	650	400	200	50	50	20	18	18	15
Windsor.....	263	263				8			10
Yarmouth.....									
Total.....	19,094 ¹	14,472	2,538 ¹	2,084	2,909 ¹	342	35	46	95
									42
									48
									2
									38
									10
									9
									21
ONTARIO.									
Alnwick.....	3,536 ¹	960	110	2,536 ¹	2,800	51	8	2	18
Cape Croker.....	15,586	10,526	3,550	1,510	1,580	1	36	8	40
Caradoc.....	1,6071	1,057	4,493	10,521	16,071	6	11	73	49
Chapleau.....	183,563	183,563	13	4		17	10	1	1
Christian Island.....	9,672	8,892	580	200	500	2	17	10	1
Fort Frances.....	125,577	125,419	66 ¹	91 ¹	1,543	19	142	15	1
Golden Lake.....	1,500	1,230	200	70		4	17	1	7
Gore Bay.....	15,302	11,408	2,310	1,584	2,278	19	107	7	41
Kenora.....	128,916	128,689	141	86	295	1	222		83
Lake Simcoe.....	3,497	2,715	492	290	387	14	17	4	8
Manitowaning.....	179,685	143,466	32,084	4,135	6,870	31	412	21	130
Moravian.....	3,010	500	2,010	500	2,500	30	36	1	8
Mud Lake.....	2,000	1,500	225	275	325	1	33	10	7
New Credit.....	6,000	200	1,900	3,900	6,000	1	3	14	8
Parry Sound.....	87,432	85,400	1,197	835	833	58	14	1	30
Port Arthur.....	22,487	21,842	413	232		36	78	20	8
Rama.....	2,000	815	419	766	1,185	46	81	35	6
Rice Lake.....	1,860	900	360	600	1,300	52	10	2	8
Sarnia.....	10,792	5,660	2,330	2,802	6,750	1	9	8	7
Saugeen.....	9,020	3,840	4,000	1,180	1,400	3	112	5	16
Sault Ste. Marie.....	39,600	36,675	1,113	2,212	2,275	78	29	30	38
Savanne.....	101,267	100,639	574	54	800	60	94	21	62
Seafrog.....	800	60	225	515	38	171	1	2	5

*No details as to 25,849 acres.

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TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

AGENCY.	Area of Reserve.	(THESE THREE COLUMNS MAKE UP TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE.)			Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.				Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
		Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.									
	acres	acres	acres	acres														
Six Nations.....	43,696	9,000	8,220	26,476	43,696	10	33	456	394	10	258	388	114	179	61	41	108	69
Sturgeon Falls.....	64,805	64,385	25	395	273			37	59	24	20	24	8	4	7	24	5	4
Thessalon.....	60,439	59,260	580	679	679			35	73	14	24	29	25	24		24		
Tyendinaga.....	16,700	7,134	1,726	7,840	13,768	1	1	227	10		106	117	38	140	65	25	10	13
Waipole Island.....	40,480	3,396	33,420	3,664	2,995			83	52	6	8	65	18	12	32	41	5	9
Total.....	1,195,310½	1,018,671	102,696½	73,943	117,281	33	61	1770	2175	258	895	1639	708	421	783	467	458	225
																		246
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island.....	1,524	726	404	394	542			42		22	25	22	25	3	6	5	37	6
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour.....	122	10		112	89			5		1	2	2						2
Bersimis.....	63,197	62,784	335	78	50			30	42		4	7		4	1			
Cacouna.....	300	300																
Caughnawaga.....	12,327	1,383	7,120	3,824	2,620	50	2	423			132	150	3	400	16			
Lake St. John.....	3,779	2,469	480	830	1,100			40	17	2	31	27		21	3	10	19	
Lorette.....	2,675	2,675				20	1	85			6	5	5	8				5
Maniwaki.....	44,537	43,663	154	720	326			2	37	32	15	30	12	1	7	1		
Maria.....	416	80	200	136	150			20	1		15	8	15		2			2
Mingan.....								20										
Oka.....	527½	298	196	33½	219	1	85	20		10	19	30	8		1	4		11
Pierreville.....	8,866	8,204	62	600	600			62	4	23	3	13	3	2	3			1
Restigouche.....	6	6						78	12	3	62	28	10	46			14	
Seven Islands.....								40										
St. Regis.....	6,938	80	5,380	1,478	580			175	33		70	60	48	9	9	11	3	7
Timiskaming.....	14,936	14,490	198	248	182			12	25	11		11	7	2		12	3	
Total.....	158,626½	133,761	16,806	8,059½	5,936	52	89	992	171	82	296	403	320	25	499	27	37	44

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SASKATCHEWAN.	40,897½	27,204½	12,314	1,319	11,038	6	40	156	85	25	27	1	1	28	1	1	2
Assiniboine.....	172,736	16,800	153,543	2,393	4,847
Battleford.....	219,641	84,810	131,597	3,234	19,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton.....	120,895	17,200	102,096	1,599	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lake.....	123,508	38,598	82,057	1,853	15,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake.....	30,088	25,486	3,523	1,079	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain.....	190,432	41,896	148,036	1,500	8,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onion Lake.....	32,925	16,122	15,628	1,175	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelly.....	81,087	6,180	72,787	2,120	13,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle.....	110,873½	35,465	71,540½	3,868	30,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Touchwood Hills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle à la Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Agency.....	84,454	27,000	53,419	4,035	18,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Colony.....	18,850	2,000	13,072	3,778	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Woods.....	3,680	1,156	2,454	70	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,230,067	340,977½	862,066½	27,023	133,519	.....	.....	38	1256	434	47	690	936	3	85	359	22 214

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Area of Reserve.	(THESE THREE COLUMNS MAKE UP TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE.)				Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.								Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
		Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.	Acres		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.												
												acres	acres	acres									
Alberta.....	1,073,784	218,757 ²	838,265 ²	16,760 ¹	203,315	.....	.....	137	854	172	31	256	53	45	164	50	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	780,234	445,009	281,136	54,089	204,026	.....	.....	4047	1956	1157	893	1414	552	102	199	185	572	273	4	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	414,108 ¹	261,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	83	1623	159	4	396	368	14	42	314	82	41	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	21,444 ¹	18,416 ¹	1,788 ¹	1,230 ¹	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	2	39	61	54	5	32	1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	19,094 ¹	14,472	2,358 ¹	2,084	2,969 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	35	46	95	42	48	2	38	10	9	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	1,195,310 ¹	1,018,671	102,696 ¹	73,943	117,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1770	2175	258	895	1639	708	421	783	467	458	225	246
Prince Edward Island.....	1,524	726	404	394	542	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	22	25	22	3	6	5	37	6	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	158,626 ¹	133,761	16,806	8,059 ¹	5,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	89	992	171	82	296	403	320	25	499	27	37	44
Saskatchewan.....	1,230,067	340,977 ¹	862,066 ¹	27,023	133,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1256	434	47	690	936	3	85	359	25	22	214	.....
Total.....	4,894,065	2,452,638	2,223,100 ¹	192,478	698,868	86	150	7766	8072	2369	2347	4667	2767	925	1729	1532	1327	650	499	

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TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.....									126
Blood.....			7		8		1	2	2
Edmonton.....		2			9	2	2	2	2
Hobbema.....							1	1	
Lesser Slave Lake.....									239
Peigan.....	1	1			12	1	1	2	
Saddle Lake.....		1			1	1			
Sarcee.....	2	3							
Stony.....									
Total.....	3	7	7		30	4	5	7	367
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena.....		1							
Bella Coola.....	7	3	6		2	3			
Cowichan.....	4		7		2	1			
Kamloops.....	15	5	2	2					
Kootenay.....	5		1		2				1
Kwawkwalth.....			2					1	
Lytton.....	41	2	4	1					4
Nass.....	12	4	8		8	4		3	75
New Westminster.....	29	4	5						
Okanagan.....	7	4							
Queen Charlotte.....	3	2	2	1	10			1	
Stikine.....									
Stuart Lake.....	12	1			1				
West Coast.....	10		8						
Williams Lake.....	12	1				2	2	2	
Total.....	157	27	45	4	25	10	2	7	80
MANITOBA.									
Birtle.....	4		1	3	1		2	2	
Claudehoys.....	5		5						
Fisher River.....	6		9	1	10				

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
QUEBEC.									
Becancour.....	1								
Bersimis.....									
Cacouna.....		1	5		2				
Caughnawaga.....	1		1		1			1	
Lake St. John.....	1		1						
Lorette.....	1		2		2				
Maniwaki.....	1		1				1		
Maria.....			2				2		
Mingan.....	1		1	2					
Oka.....	3	1	2						
Pierreville.....	1	1	1			1	2		
Restigouche.....	1								
Seven Islands.....	1						1		2
St. Regis.....	2	1	5		11		1		1
Timiskaming.....			1		2		1		
Total.....	13	5	20	2	18	1	7	1	3
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine.....		2	1		4		1	1	51
Battleford.....	2		7	5	16	1	3	1	
Carlton.....	2		6		5		2	3	10
Crooked Lake.....							1	1	
Duck Lake.....	3		3				4	3	2
Moose Mountain.....			1		1		1	1	55
Onion Lake.....						1			
Pelly.....	3		3					1	
Qu'Appelle.....							1	1	
Touchwood Hills.....	1		3				2	2	
Isle à la Crosse.....									
File Hills Agency.....	3			2			2	2	
File Hills Colony.....				2					
Moose Woods.....	1								
Total.....	17	2	24	9	26	2	17	16	118

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TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
Alberta.....	3	7	7	.....	30	4	5	7	367
British Columbia.....	157	27	45	4	25	10	2	7	80
Manitoba.....	41	.....	40	5	31	1	3	7	7
New Brunswick.....	8	5	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	7	.....	11	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	92	30	87	41	76	3	6	4	18
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	3
Quebec.....	13	5	20	2	18	1	7	1	3
Saskatchewan.....	17	2	24	9	26	2	17	16	118
Total.....	339	77	244	66	226	21	41	38	593

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Stleighs, Driving.	Stleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot.....	64	65	8	3	2	90	12	80	2	...	3	280	200	...	50	25	40	50
Blood.....	75	10	25	2	2	100	15	100	4	2	6	2,000	350	...	2	1	100	15
Edmonton.....	67	63	17	11	...	56	19	54	5	5	7	...	84	...	28	72	20	15
Hobbema.....	91	44	3	6	...	80	9	67	...	...	...	910	136	...	23	90	19	12
Lesser Slave Lake.	8	4	...	...	...	12	...	10	...	...	2	53	20	...	6	28	4	...
Peigan.....	34	16	...	...	...	32	1	31	...	...	6	800	60	...	3	4	32	5
Saddle Lake.....	62	36	1	...	...	53	7	51	...	...	...	4	97	5	18	83	26	6
Sarcee.....	21	12	2	2	1	26	2	15	1	...	...	280	70	...	...	22	16	...
Stony.....	42	10	1	...	...	45	...	30	...	...	...	...	95	...	45	...	75	23
Total.....	464	260	57	22	5	494	65	483	12	4	24	4,566	1,002	5	175	325	332	126
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena.	8	5	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	70	4,950	34	1	2	74	...	...
Bella Coola.....	10	7	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	42	...	14	6	18	5	2	...
Cowichan.....	165	116	...	5	3	43	17	28	7	16	9	4,290	180	2	13	4	35	164
Kamloops.....	585	617	6	119	68	248	19	308	8	4	9	2	245	56	178	116	214	45
Kootenay.....	148	39	...	...	...	38	4	25	3	1	...	300	68	...	11	66	21	14
Kwawkwalth.....	231	184	16	53	31	91	4	70	11	1	1	1,002	274	...	...	157	56	32
Nass.....	8	...	...	...	...	20	3	9	...	...	147	...	87	5	...	145	...	...
New Westminster.....	80	68	...	4	...	65	10	65	7	...	...	550	118	2	42	87	69	104
Okanagan.....	178	134	9	22	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Queen Charlotte.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Stikine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	9	1,805	7	...	33	30	8	...
Stuart Lake.....	23	7	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	230	6	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
Williams Lake.....	182	66	44	84	8	80	4	2	4	...	85	...	12	174	59	15
Total.....	1,371	1,244	31	203	193	610	65	601	40	24	296	14,945	1,120	72	318	865	470	389

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MANITOBA.																		
Birtle.....	104	55	30	6	1	53	35	46	4	2	1,310	94	2	74	90	48	61	
Claudeboye.....	19	14				3		2		1		7	2	3	26			
Fisher River.....	28	15	1	1		37	1	37				54		12	68		8	
Griswold.....	101	41	15	1		28	36	25	8	1	4	69		37	62	47	32	
Manitowapah.....	37	34	3			73		53			15	122	27	106	114	18	98	
Norway House.....	4	3									7	645						
Pas.....	14	12				10		8			2	1,002	6	3	13			
Portage la Prairie.....	37	18	9	1		27	10	19	7		275	30		22	30	13	42	
Valley River Band.....	10	4	1			8	1	6			44	11		14	11	6	8	
Total.....	354	196	59	9	1	239	83	196	19	4	28	4,690	393	34	268	414	132	249
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division.																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	20	23		6	5	10		7			19	1,445	21	18	37	15	11	
Northern Division.																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	10	10	2	7	1	6	1	4				9		5	9	4	4	
Southwestern Division.																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Queens, Kings, Sunbury, St. Johns, and York Counties.....	2					1	1		1			7		7				
Total.....	32	23	2	13	6	17	2	11	1		19	1,490	37	30	46	19	15	
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County.....	1	1									2		1		1			
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	6	4									3	3	2	1	5			
Cape Breton (Esksasoni).....	6	4		5		5		2			25	500	11	11	5	8	3	
Cape Breton (Sydney).....																		
Colchester.....	1	1		1							1	12	1	1	1	1	1	
Cumberland.....	1											2						
Digby.....												40						
Halifax.....	2	2									33		1	1				
Hants.....	4	4		5		3		3			10	50	2	6	6		3	
Inverness.....	9	6	1	6		4		3			10	145	4	8	4	11		
Kings.....	2	1				2						3	2	2	2	2	1	
Lunenburg.....	8	8									5	17		8	4		7	
Pictou.....																		
Queens.....	1	1	1			1			1			2	1	1	1	1		
Richmond.....	6	5		3							4	150	4	5	7			

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TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—Continued.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Shelburne.....	1	1						1			1				3	15		
Victoria.....																		
Windsor.....																		
Yarmouth.....																		
Total.....	48	38	1	20	1	17		9			94	909	55	30	37	61	1	15
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick.....	18	13	6	8	5	6	7	6	6		11	340	11	2	17	9	5	13
Cape Croker.....	35	30	3	5	2	15	4	20	16	1	2	325	26	1	15	30	18	20
Caradoc.....	150	135	30	126	18	61	35	50	37	3	10	977	97	12	67	67	53	120
Chapleau.....	12	10	2	5	1	4	3	3	3	1	7	100	9	1	5	12	4	3
Christian Island.....	27	16									1	2	710	3	8	12		
Fort Frances.....	5	2				1	2	1	1		36	447	36	1	3	3	3	2
Golden Lake.....	66	50	1	3	3	20	3	18	6	2	3	2,494			55	46	15	47
Gore Bay.....	13	12		1							8	15						
Kenora.....	15	14	3	4	1	7	3	4	4	1	8	15			5		3	2
Lake Simcoe.....	227	179	6	24	10	82	13	86	23	4	64	2,440	51	6	203	202	55	93
Manitowaning.....	27	29	4	26	2	7	6	7	8		7		15	4	10	17	8	30
Moravian.....	13	10	4	5	4	7	4	4	5	1		6	8		6	8	6	11
Mud Lake.....	46	26	18	32	12	19	14	13	12			350	32	7	28	21	8	32
New Credit.....	35	29	3	5		9		9	10			450	15		12	21	7	9
Parry Sound.....	17	8				1		3			1	222	8		9	3		1
Port Arthur.....																		
Rama.....	15	12	3	3		3	1	3	2		2	50	3	3	4	4	2	4
Rice Lake.....	15	12	4	6	3	6	5	7	6			14	9	3	5	7	4	13
Sarnia.....	60	50	16	31	6	25	16	23	19	1	13	187	40	6	30	31	8	51
Saugeen.....	50	40	5	6	1	12	1	12	5		25	1,900	30		25	40	25	35
Sault Ste. Marie.....	66	41	1	9	3	5		9	3		8	1,376	20	3	28	51	4	9
Savanne.....	5	5		1							1	1,784						
Severn.....	4	2	2	2		2	1	2	2			97	2		2	2	3	3
Six Nations.....	385	322	109	210	120	216	140	194	181	6	53	4,010	310	65	201	224	162	268
Sturgeon Falls.....	18	8		12		1	2	2	2		4	12	4		26	37		10
Thessalon.....	8	8				1						788	2		19	8		

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Tyendinaga.....	137	112	45	87	29	74	33	66	39	33	822	100	85	102	48	112
Walpole Island.....	91	62	9	86	1	42	16	29	17	12	8	1	57	4	21	48	16	68
Total.....	1,528	1,228	274	682	221	625	305	571	405	33	345	19,255	905	119	891	1,022	447	956
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island.....	8	8	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	3	10	.....	.....
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour.....	2	4	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Bersimis.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	3	.....	1
Cacouna.....	135	190	60	5	9	120	13	115	6	16	24	540	140	90	325	270	.....	280
Caughnawaga.....	26	30	.....	1	2	8	2	10	9	9	8	245	21	25	34	30	16	14
Lake St. John.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	160	4	3	5	2	.....	4
Lorette.....	23	25	.....	3	4	10	1	12	7	.....	1	4	12	3	14	22	3	18
Maniwaki.....	6	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	6	.....	.....	8
Maria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mingan.....	27	21	.....	.....	2	9	.....	8	.....	2	.....	1	10	14	19	16	.....	26
Oka.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	8	6	6	8	1	1
Pierreville.....	28	30	2	8	4	4	2	16	2	2	8	170	10	4	16	39	.....	10
Restigouche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis.....	240	112	10	100	5	75	19	75	7	5	60	360	50	20	50	65	10	80
Tinisskamung.....	12	9	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	3	300	7	1	5	11	1	4
Total.....	520	438	74	123	27	233	37	247	32	37	101	1,782	272	178	483	468	33	448
SASKATCHEWAN:																		
Assiniboine.....	36	10	10	1	.....	26	8	25	2	.....	.....	285	36	1	36	17	12	24
Bartleford.....	118	71	16	4	1	92	17	83	12	2	5	928	177	25	89	123	30	40
Carlton.....	114	86	14	22	9	82	17	70	8	.....	13	1,737	160	.....	110	122	61	26
Crooked Lake.....	72	50	18	13	.....	52	18	46	6	.....	.....	515	103	7	63	89	20	52
Duck Lake.....	92	75	14	18	.....	53	20	59	10	4	.....	1,269	109	13	56	94	21	35
Moose Mountain.....	42	10	6	1	1	26	7	19	2	1	2	300	40	.....	25	45	31	19
Onton Lake.....	26	22	1	.....	.....	59	1	56	.....	.....	7	815	122	7	43	105	38	20
Pelly.....	66	44	12	.....	.....	32	20	28	4	3	4	705	128	.....	42	56	13	26
Qu'Appelle.....	108	76	28	.....	1	54	27	46	11	3	15	705	115	.....	83	104	49	63
Touchwood Hills.....	111	56	26	46	.....	69	21	57	9	3	3	1,722	11	4	70	105	29	41
Isle à la Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Agency.....	64	29	22	.....	.....	46	24	46	15	2	.....	725	64	16	50	61	14	40
File Hills Colony.....	50	20	18	.....	.....	16	20	16	14	.....	6	500	20	.....	15	30	5	12
Moose Woods.....	8	2	1	1	.....	11	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	50	17	.....	6	12	5	3
Total.....	907	550	186	106	12	618	200	560	93	15	55	9,303	1,141	83	688	965	328	401

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*Concluded.*
 RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
Alberta.....	464	260	57	22	5	494	65	483	12	4	24	4,566	1,002	5	175	325	332	126
British Columbia.....	1,371	1,244	31	203	193	610	65	601	40	24	296	14,945	1,120	72	318	865	470	389
Manitoba.....	354	196	59	9	1	239	83	196	19	4	28	4,690	393	34	268	414	132	249
New Brunswick.....	32	23	2	13	6	17	2	11	1	.....	19	1,490	37	.....	30	46	19	15
Nova Scotia.....	48	38	1	20	1	17	.....	9	.....	.....	94	909	55	30	37	61	1	15
Ontario.....	1,528	1,228	274	682	221	625	305	571	405	33	345	19,255	905	119	891	1,022	447	956
Prince Edward Island.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	3	10	.....	.....
Quebec.....	520	438	74	123	27	233	37	247	32	37	101	1,782	272	178	483	408	33	448
Saskatchewan.....	907	550	186	106	12	618	200	560	93	15	55	9,303	1,141	83	688	965	328	401
Total.....	5,232	3,985	684	1,178	471	2,854	757	2,678	603	118	966	57,050	4,927	526	2,893	4,176	1,762	2,599

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

AGENCY.	HORSES.			CATTLE.					OTHER STOCK.						POULTRY.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
ALBERTA.	20	1,400	300	.....	.....	14	438	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
	35	2,264	300	65	.....	944	668	1,425	25	.....	3	20	50	.....	15	.....	.....	1,267
	1	380	.....	10	16	9	179	316	.....	.....	3	20	146	31	15	.....	342	
	.....	503	76	.....	9	47	94	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	106	4	2	.....	36	85	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	1,569	22	.....	.....	21	296	603	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	413	2	3	80	13	255	217	.....	.....	3	19	10	11	7	.....	25	
	.....	425	26	16	.....	12	73	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	
	20	1,200	160	.....	.....	40	161	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	
	Total.....	87	8,260	890	96	105	1,136	2,249	2,984	25	10	69	278	57	22	2,969
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
		31	292	46	10	99	54	530
		7	417	22	9	9	25	38	1	3	30	2	5740
75		206	58	3	2	24	284	165	960	460	.....	.....	4	25	403	340	.....	7,248
44		3,865	551	26	.....	208	1,019	324	.....	.....	5	30	121	79	136	84	.....	765
62		1,230	215	44	.....	120	785	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
.....		1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164
.....		886	195	58	.....	158	526	802	.....	.....	61	282	416	.....	22	92	1,164	10
.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850
30		427	75	32	45	102	462	462	235	240	34	155	904	.....	98	686	3,091	1,135
34		1,560	520	23	.....	368	831	1,365	25	25	17	80	292	.....	1,135	.....	300	.....
.....		11	3	4	.....	4	25	11	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		20	319	57	19	.....	60	85	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	761
.....		1,495	536	27	.....	120	687	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730
Total.....		399	10,750	2,279	276	47	1,184	5,330	4,469	1,224	726	118	554	1,818	79	663	1,220	23,814	

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TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Continued.

AGENCY.	HORSES.			CATTLE.						OTHER STOCK.				POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
MANITOBA.	6	314	.....	7	27	17	80	129	.....	.....	.....	5	36	6	10	8	953
	.....	132	.....	19	150	67	206	177	8	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	495
	4	70	.....	7	96	89	217	163	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	379
	.....	213	17	.....	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	23	14	.....	511
	.....	334	.....	24	75	191	694	489	63	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	4	7	2	19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	6	12	8	90	75	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	34	7	.....	20	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	160
	.....	115	4	2	.....	.....	29	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	60
	.....	30	3	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15	1,242	31	69	415	381	1,360	1,096	71	.....	5	33	200	29	24	10	2,558
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
Northeastern Division.																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	14	.....	3	5	1	30	43	38	.....	.....	.....	3	23	2	.....	.....	317
Northern Division.																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	300
Southwestern Division.																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns, and York Counties.....	5	3	7	1	126
Total.....	31	3	5	1	30	53	48	1	3	25	2	743

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NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County.....	2	1	3	2	3	6	1	5	11	13	20
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	13	1	1	1	21	13	5	3	5	11	85
Cape Breton (Esquason).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Colechester.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	19
Cumberland.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	25
Digby.....	2	1	1	1	9	10	20	1	1	1	150
Halifax.....	4	1	1	2	3	9	1	1	2	1	100
Hants.....	9	1	1	2	21	16	1	1	2	1	150
Inverness.....	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	200
Kings.....	4	1	1	16	19	18	50	1	6	8	266
Lunenburg.....	1	1	1	2	4	3	11	6	1	1	12
Pictou.....	6	1	1	4	12	10	1	1	1	1	50
Queens.....	6	1	1	2	20	45	1	1	1	1	100
Richmond.....	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Shelburne.....	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Victoria.....	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Windsor.....	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Yarmouth.....	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	53	2	6	14	30	118	132	87	6	11	1,370
ONTARIO.											
Alnwick.....	27	3	1	9	20	9	16	11	11	13	612
Cape Croker.....	1	6	1	31	28	48	16	3	2	28	296
Caradoc.....	1	247	4	65	128	118	1	2	46	73	196,085
Chapleau.....	35	2	1	8	22	12	6	3	12	40	200
Christian Island.....	93	1	3	3	15	6	1	1	35	215	6
Fort Frances.....	5	1	1	10	45	21	25	2	5	10	85
Golden Lake.....	8	12	5	7	20	4	19	1	7	37	290
Gore Bay.....	70	7	7	2	19	19	133	14	79	47	26,230
Kenora.....	22	3	1	2	21	8	1	1	3	17	725
Lake Simcoe.....	389	117	24	6	79	280	195	1	1	47	380
Manitowaning.....	1	59	10	4	18	8	1	1	302	430	300
Moravia.....	24	4	1	4	21	32	35	5	6	14	220
Mud Lake.....	97	10	2	12	67	35	12	1	5	17	411
New Credit.....	4	7	8	2	13	39	47	6	13	19	692
Parry Sound.....	16	1	1	1	17	15	1	1	31	20	750
Port Arthur.....	10	1	1	1	18	7	1	1	3	8	380
Rama.....	19	2	1	7	26	35	1	1	6	2	300
Rice Lake.....	1	115	8	9	37	39	3	3	45	57	220
Sarnia.....	1	80	7	1	5	45	40	3	11	89	1,993
Saugeen.....	4	63	6	8	48	41	42	2	15	20	300
Sault St. Marie.....	3	4	4	26	48	41	42	2	14	12	855
Savanne.....	9	4	4	8	1	9	5	1	2	12	205
Seabrook.....	16	181	44	131	820	892	150	70	25	390	990,16,941
Six Nations.....	681	181	44	131	820	892	150	70	25	390	990,16,941

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SASKATCHEWAN.														
Assiniboine.....	1	187	31	2	36	1	42	92	11	195	
Battleford.....	7	628	14	90	89	391	408	15	555	
Carlton.....	4	470	31	21	122	165	589	724	11	41	91	.....	1,463
Crooked Lake.....	2	219	8	5	44	11	145	179	.....	.....	15	.....	429
Duck Lake.....	5	317	13	.....	111	98	362	473	10	5	20	.....	559
Moose Mountain.....	.....	118	.....	3	19	8	46	89	.....	.....	6	.....	56
Onion Lake.....	.....	440	.....	4	48	52	348	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelly.....	.....	200	.....	1	34	29	125	135	.....	.....	3	6	203
Qu'Appelle.....	1	375	27	12	11	113	234	213	.....	.....	5	8	95
Touchwood Hills.....	10	306	24	16	73	107	335	297	.....	.....	13	.....	439
Isle à la Crosse.....	1	21	.....	1	4	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Agency.....	1	205	28	10	40	99	177	238	.....	3	17	60	542
File Hills Colony.....	1	93	7	.....	32	14	42	64	.....	3	17	60	400
Moose Woods.....	1	58	7	2	.....	36	82	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Total.....	34	3,637	176	91	664	822	2,728	3,451	21	5	55	166	261	5,006

1667
551-
1945
40312
44483

342
137
151
103.3
771.4
397.3
488

65
4185
560

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	HORSES.			CATTLE.					OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta.....	87	8,260	890	96	105	1,136	2,249	2,984	25	.....	10	69	278	57	22	.....	2,969
British Columbia.....	399	10,750	2,279	276	47	1,184	5,330	4,469	1,224	726	118	554	1,818	79	663	1,220	23,814
Manitoba.....	15	1,242	31	69	415	381	1,360	1,096	71	.....	5	33	200	29	24	10	2,558
New Brunswick.....	.....	31	8	5	1	30	53	48	.....	1	.....	3	25	2	.....	.....	743
Nova Scotia.....	.....	53	2	6	14	30	118	132	87	6	.....	5	11	.....	8	12	1,370
Ontario.....	96	2,946	480	152	65	495	2,502	2,096	393	137	151	1,033	2,973	1,667	557	1,945	40,316
Prince Edward Island.....	1	7	1	2	.....	2	8	3	.....	.....	31	202	809	415	122	102	15
Quebec.....	12	688	125	122	15	149	988	626	47	18	55	166	261	46	7	.....	6,967
Saskatchewan.....	34	3,637	176	91	664	822	2,728	3,451	21	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,006
Total.....	644	28,243	3,987	819	2,145	4,229	15,336	15,205	1,898	893	370	2,065	5,745	2,295	1,407	3,304	83,903

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TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS.

AGENCY.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
ALBERTA.								
Blackfoot.....		12		50	40		50	140
Blood.....				40	10			200
Edmonton.....		14	18	69	83	55	1,683	92
Hobbema.....		1		85	77	27	2,175	124
Lesser Slave Lake.....			26	27	27	48	800	42
Peigan.....		1		8	5			90
Saddle Lake.....		13	26	79	89	99	2,127	130
Saree.....				6	8		50	65
Stony.....				150	12		1,200	200
Total.....		41	70	514	351	209	8,085	1,083
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	13	19	207	605	322	173	8,900	139
Bella Coola.....		69	143	448	201	88	4,150	100
Cowichan.....	60	1	381	330	274	71	27	181
Kamloops.....		14	148				30	492
Kootenay.....			59	175	26		100	153
Kwawkwalth.....	73	72	295	256	176	216	2,930	109
Lytton.....		48	48	266	108	53	389	183
Nass.....	90	156	169					287
New Westminster.....	170	123	386	330	383	242	3,750	321
Okanagan.....	2	15	19	205	60	7	263	166
Queen Charlotte.....		110	20	70	85	20	50	70
Stickine.....		14	5	245	100	118	1,155	82
Stuart Lake.....		5	215	347	202	480	4,410	122
West Coast.....	4			170	343	137	1,653	161
Williams Lake.....	55		1,053	262	38		2,705	332
Total.....	562	646	3,193	3,709	2,318	1,760	31,475	2,898

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TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued.

AGENCY.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
MANITOBA.								
Birtle.....	1			43	43	15	1,065	98
Clandeboyne.....	152		32	36	124	237	1,140	219
Fisher River.....	2	197	192	133	313	717	2,297	266
Griswold.....			4	51	63	3	1,670	72
Manitowapah.....	52	176	168	168	282	1,557	7,304	317
Norway House.....	1	337	820	485	730	1,315	5,100	1,390
Pas.....	24	10	315	101	298	666	5,300	187
Portage la Prairie.....		10	9	22	47		900	90
Valley River Band.....					9		276	17
Total.....	56	897	1,540	1,089	1,909	4,510	25,050	2,657
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	34	50	34	42	139	260	141	12
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....			8	7	6		55	4
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>								
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....		2	37	32	35	6	1,206	
Total.....	34	52	79	81	180	266	1,402	16
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County.....			3	6	10	2	15	2
Antigonish and Guysborough.....		9		5	22	16	76	1
Cape Breton (Esksom).....	3	7			10		200	
Cape Breton (Sydney).....								
Colchester.....				2	15			
Cumberland.....	1	4	1	13	7	1	11	1
Digby.....			9	11	5		125	10

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	4	7	32	83	203	55	1,075	27
Halifax.....	4	7	3	11	26	5	45	3
Hants.....	2	3	3	10	9	100
Inverness.....	2	19	2	18	6	195
Kings.....	.....	.....	4	5	10	.....	40	2
Launceburg.....	.....	10	4	2	23	4	30	3
Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	5	7	8	6	.....	12	7
Richmond.....	4	14	.....	.....	20	11	90	.....
Shelburne.....	.....	.....	1	8	6	.....	76	.....
Victoria.....	1	6	.....	.....	16	.....	60	.....
Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15	84	32	83	203	55	1,075	27
ONTARIO.								
Alnwich.....	.....	3	22	14	29	.....	1,447	14
Cape Croker.....	.....	20	2	25	30	.....	25	6
Caradoc.....	16	3	.....	60	54	140	383	42
Chapleau.....	.....	.....	243	275	263	281	5,110	185
Christian Island.....	3	15	3	10	12	15	200	15
Port Frances.....	1	23	242	89	151	490	3,790	98
Golden Lake.....	.....	5	4	20	15	5	200	15
Gore Bay.....	27	19	.....	41	46	130	411	4
Kenora.....	.....	9	353	95	248	411	7,167	225
Lake Simcoe.....	3	18	4	8	18	5	250	11
Manitowaning.....	115	27	40	118	171	331	1,194	101
Moravian.....	.....	2	.....	11	3	8	50	2
Mud Lake.....	.....	4	51	21	49	.....	2,281	25
New Credit.....	.....	.....	2	10	20	.....	160	.....
Parry Sound.....	3	32	32	68	51	15	700	66
Port Arthur.....	54	54	311	136	231	1,117	660	216
Rama.....	.....	4	28	32	28	.....	800	40
Rice Lake.....	.....	.....	23	4	27	1	1,174	4
Sarnia.....	4	17	.....	21	36	3	101	.....
Saugen.....	.....	4	.....	30	80	20	150	20
Sault Ste. Marie.....	18	41	35	69	94	152	541	59
Savanne.....	.....	2	410	135	256	495	6,207	243
Seaugog.....	.....	3	9	5	7	.....	510	5
Six Nations.....	.....	14	4	60	148	.....	300	4
Sturgeon Falls.....	10	48	157	124	132	145	1,510	145
Thessalon.....	31	22	66	11	100	285	612	76
Tyendinaga.....	2	17	2	24	27	10	800	3
Walpole Island.....	3	58	23	25	76	14	2,461	20
Total.....	290	464	2,066	1,542	2,402	4,074	39,194	1,614
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island.....	5	14	.....	.....	20	19	54	.....

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued.

AGENCY.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
QUEBEC.								
Becancour	2	2	116	30	155	12	1,750	111
Bersimis	1	1	15	1	25	.....	210	.....
Cacoma	1	40	3	50	26	.....	100	5
Caughnawaga	1	1	163	150	285	150	7,400	200
Lake St. John	.....	.....	8	10	30	.....	500	7
Lorette	.....	.....	76	69	65	35	1,747	73
Maniwaki	.....	1	8	3	15	.....	120	2
Maria	12	3	45	23	53	.....	2,500	50
Mingan	.....	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	.....	5	10	4	25	.....	804	16
Pierreville	1	2	22	28	2	.....	90	.....
Restigouche	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands	.....	75	1	18	40	30	600	1
St. Regis	.....	2	29	25	12	20	300	20
Timiskaming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	156	499	411	733	247	9,011	485
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Assiniboine	.....	.....	.....	6	49	.....	900	46
Battleford	.....	12	10	103	132	178	2,130	177
Carlton	.....	8	55	151	145	157	4,039	186
Crooked Lake	.....	.....	.....	41	66	16	107	133
Duck Lake	.....	12	.....	92	143	10	3,405	146
Moose Mountain	.....	.....	.....	30	48	8	3,400	50
Onion Lake	11	1	30	112	122	123	3,798	148
Pelly	.....	.....	.....	54	51	1	1,367	72
Qu'Appelle	.....	.....	.....	44	75	28	870	162
Touchwood Hills	.....	.....	.....	70	87	.....	4,146	126
Ile à la Crosse	.....	.....	569	339	308	550	3,521	397
File Hills Agency	.....	.....	.....	31	60	.....	136	43
File Hills Colony	12	24	44
Moose Woods	3	8	9	50	16
Total	44	664	1,093	1,319	1,071	24,911	1,602

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TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
Alberta.....	.....	41	70	514	351	209	8,085	1,083
British Columbia.....	562	646	3,193	3,709	2,318	1,760	31,475	2,898
Manitoba.....	56	897	1,540	1,089	1,909	4,510	25,050	2,657
New Brunswick.....	34	52	79	81	180	266	1,402	16
Nova Scotia.....	15	84	32	83	203	55	1,075	27
Ontario.....	290	404	2,066	1,542	2,402	4,074	39,194	1,644
Prince Edward Island.....	5	14	.....	.....	20	19	54	.....
Quebec.....	17	156	499	411	733	247	9,011	485
Saskatchewan.....	44	664	1,093	1,319	1,071	24,911	1,602
Total.....	979	2,398	8,143	8,522	9,435	12,211	140,207	10,412

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TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

AGENCY.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
ALBERTA.											
Blackfoot.....	162	140	.....	.....	630	220	180	75	10	120	40
Blood.....	250	200	.....	.....	750	800	350	410	.....	300	75
Edmonton.....	97	41	52	4	670	171	123	84	74	69	3
Hobbema.....	89	54	.....	.....	776	.....	149	99	92	76	53
Lesser Slave Lake.....	98	84	30	22	243	.....	51	14	41	19	2
Peigan.....	84	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	70	.....	89	.....
Saddle Lake.....	149	108	8	2	692	309	184	63	87	7	27
Sarcee.....	30	25	.....	.....	90	40	34	34	2	18	6
Stony.....	85	62	.....	.....	659	119	119	.....	119	65	.....
Treaty No. 8.....	275	182	303	213	2,741	54	682	58	1,438	160	.....
Total.....	1,219	979	393	241	7,251	1,713	1,976	907	1,863	923	206
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	200	85	.....	.....	1,898	830	560	.....	515	31	98
Bella Coola.....	93	44	.....	.....	1,524	.....	475	10	475	8	68
Cowichan.....	1,669	148	.....	.....	1,713	832	387	58	.....	.....	576
Kamloops.....	115	51	8	.....	2,288	686	539	517	8	.....	32
Kootenay.....	190	102	1	.....	494	450	148	127	146	111	71
Kwawkweth.....	241	96	.....	.....	1,183	734	384	.....	386	.....	91
Lytton.....	1,581	266	.....	.....	3,104	.....	923	923	923	923	.....
Nass.....	776	776	.....	.....	.....	820	410	.....	562	7	45
New Westminster.....	1,469	433	.....	.....	2,403	1,302	427	393	520	316	473
Okanagan.....	37	855	183	186	188	188
Queen Charlotte.....	350	250	580	325	170	325	15
Stikine.....	162	28	116	188	6

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Stuart Lake.....	103	10	119	3	1,246	657	277	24	479	49	127
West Coast.....	591	444	1,833	1,389	564	131	58
Williams Lake.....	695	166	5	.....	170	166	295	150	131	.....	84
Total.....	8,272	2,899	133	3	18,891	8,379	5,861	2,390	4,658	1,770	1,738
MANITOBA.											
Birtle.....	127	111	4	.....	471	239	91	64	62	36	13
Claudeboye.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	843	.....	217	.....	206	1	.....
Fisher River.....	1,328	505	.....	.....	2,054	525	419	15	430	65	.....
Griswold.....	72	53	3	1	393	.....	83	72	28	22	10
Manitowapah.....	1,227	552	.....	.....	1,553	786	363	18	.....	.....	.....
Norway House.....	140	140	.....	.....	3,159	.....	749	.....	813	.....	.....
Pas.....	66	57	.....	.....	1,094	181	225	.....	346	35	.....
Portage la Prairie.....	175	120	.....	.....	426	230	135	40	180	.....	6
Valley River Band.....	8	6	.....	.....	73	17	18	7	15	13	.....
Total.....	3,143	1,544	7	1	10,086	1,978	2,220	216	2,080	172	29
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	754	138	26	1	999	329	229	167	140	.....	229
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	200	500	100	20	222	.....	45	44	.....	.....	5
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	185	.....	21	36	.....	128
Total.....	954	638	126	21	1,906	514	274	232	176	.....	362
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County.....	58	30	.....	.....	58	57	15	2	4	.....	20
Antigonish and Guysborough.....	161	56	1	.....	190	63	53	12	38	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	90	65	1	.....	125	60	25	25	40	23	40
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	90	25	.....	.....	130	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester.....	96	20	.....	.....	96	5	20	.....	5	.....	12
Cumberland.....	80	26	74	11	11	1	5
Digby.....	84	75	97	23	18
Halifax.....
Hants.....	80	20	80	80	19	7	15	3	19

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TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—Continued.

AGENCY.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Inverness.....	56	20	1	.....	171	15	36	15	19	11	5
Kings.....	88	40	.....	.....	88	35	18	2	25	1	45
Lunenburg.....	105	65	.....	.....	105	.....	19	12	11	5	17
Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	60	24	.....	.....	60	21	15	20	11	.....	39
Richmond.....	70	16	.....	.....	134	68	33	30	16	.....	30
Shelburne.....	40	34	.....	.....	40	34	15	.....	15	.....	15
Victoria.....	80	30	.....	.....	89	60	40	50	40	10	50
Windsor.....	33	10	2	.....	.....	20	4	3	5	.....	12
Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,271	566	5	.....	1,537	519	369	179	262	53	309
ONTARIO.											
Alnwick.....	263	200	.....	.....	263	.....	29	9	.....	.....	.....
Cape Croker.....	220	200	25	6	220	203	128	280	98	240	.....
Cardoc.....	889	685	1	.....	1,154	659	383	141	10	44	72
Chapleau.....	282	42	5	.....	575	.....	111	.....	637	.....	17
Christian Island.....	200	100	.....	.....	275	50	80	6	20	15	45
Fort Frances.....	199	125	.....	.....	888	544	244	2	487	10	142
Golden Lake.....	125	125	.....	.....	132	80	34	1	14	.....	10
Gore Bay.....	433	345	2	2	547	356	84	257	27	.....	77
Kenora.....	115	73	1	.....	1,059	282	235	11	279	6	75
Lake Simcoe.....	90	50	95	32	11	3	35
Manitowaning.....	1,036	1,026	50	2,046	1,149	555	320	53	4	181

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Moravian.....	343	225	343	100	100	50	2	25	25
Mud Lake.....	214	214	214	200	63	7	7	7	7
New Credit.....	265	210	286	90	90	42	2	45	45
Perry Sound.....	274	170	101	568	.....	165	76	85	160	160
Port Arthur.....	531	.....	.....	1,434	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....
Rama.....	190	150	3	236	100	40	3	20	7	7
Rice Lake.....	105	105	.....	105	95	22	8	3	20	20
Sarna.....	275	228	.....	425	163	90	60	8	3	3
Saugeon.....	350	200	.....	444	200	140	.....	.....	45	45
Sault Ste. Marie.....	894	247	976	.....	.....	245	4	559	2	2
Savanne.....	76	34	.....	1,102	284	235	1	258	2	88
Seurog.....	30	27	.....	30	29	10	2	8	3	26
Six Nations.....	4,000	2,100	.....	4,606	.....	1,100	431	.....	431	390
Sturgeon Falls.....	190	50	51	578	271	111	23	73	5	10
Thessalon.....	450	54	131	574	130	130	.....	130	130	130
Tyendinaga.....	1,411	.....	.....	1,411	.....	77	77	5	9	2
Walpole Island.....	745	.....	.....	745	.....	40	90	40	124	124
Treaty No. 9.....	4,449	.....	.....	4,449	.....	890	.....	890	.....	.....
Total.....	17,744	6,985	1,346	25,840	4,985	5,346	1,912	3,843	797	1,888
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
Prince Edward Island.....	175	125	1	288	.....	58	10	58	5	30
QUEBEC.										
Beaucaur.....	.....	.....	22	22	.....	11	2	167	.....	4
Bersimis.....	1	.....	259	559	.....	200	1	.....	17	17
Cacouna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga.....	1,000	400	500	2,234	4	625	80	190	390	390
Lake St. John.....	75	30	400	590	.....	150	78	.....	22	22
Lorette.....	48	7	376	240	.....	141	.....	7	134	134
Maniwaki.....	213	55	210	378	.....	104	25	37	42	42
Maria.....	80	40	10	115	15	24	3	10	4	4
Mingan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka.....	195	90	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville.....	167	134	282	299	200	103	2	4	169	169
Restigouche.....	300	75	25	537	250	28	52	6	84	84
Seven Islands.....	1	.....	65	700	282	252	.....	282	.....	.....
St. Regis.....	1,000	200	2	1,595	700	400	60	40	5	5
Timiskaming.....	245	125	10	245	.....	20	21	12	13	13
Unorganized Northern Districts.....	.....	.....	3,906	3,906	.....	.....	.....	3,906	.....	.....
Total.....	3,325	1,156	6,242	11,420	1,451	2,088	324	4,061	27	884
SASKATCHEWAN.										
Assiniboine.....	58	58	.....	121	85	49	22	38	17	12
Battleford.....	146	82	5	785	308	214	100	96	124	94

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—Continued.

AGENCY.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other Industries or occupations.
	English. Number who speak	English. Number who write	French. Number who speak	French. Number who write							
Carlton.....	478	299	47	10	995	661	252	132	152	193	184
Crooked Lake.....	217	195	122	.....	528	257	122	43	.....	53	1
Duck Lake.....	264	233	10	.....	953	586	276	91	161	147	9
Moose Mountain.....	31	29	1	.....	59	30	46	20	20	14	6
Onion Lake.....	130	127	6	6	638	305	225	55	140	120	33
Pelly.....	101	51	.....	.....	493	130	73	37	55	52	18
Qu'Appelle.....	194	187	3	.....	554	188	104	59	32	64	.....
Touchwood Hills.....	260	204	3	.....	209	158	155	94	164	94	158
Isle à la Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	.....
File Hills Agency.....	169	123	14	1	223	152	68	74	21	52	79
File Hills Colony.....	116	70	1	.....	116	52	29	29	.....	18	23
Moose Woods.....	15	15	1	1	12	5	4	15
Total.....	2,179	1,670	213	20	5,674	2,817	1,625	761	1,248	993	617

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TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Concluded*.

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta.....	1,219	979	393	241	7,251	1,713	1,976	907	1,863	923	206
British Columbia.....	8,272	2,899	133	3	18,891	8,379	5,861	2,390	4,658	1,770	1,738
Manitoba.....	3,143	1,544	7	1	10,066	1,978	2,290	2,16	2,080	1,172	29
New Brunswick.....	954	638	126	21	1,906	514	2,274	232	176	.....	362
Nova Scotia.....	1,271	566	5	.....	1,537	519	369	179	262	53	309
Ontario.....	17,744	6,985	1,346	10	25,840	4,985	5,346	1,912	3,843	797	1,888
Prince Edward Island.....	175	125	1	1	288	.....	58	10	58	5	30
Quebec.....	3,325	1,156	6,242	946	11,420	1,451	2,088	324	4,661	27	884
Saskatchewan.....	2,179	1,670	213	20	5,674	2,817	1,625	761	1,248	963	617
Total.....	38,282	16,572	8,466	1,243	82,912	22,355	19,809	6,931	18,849	4,710	6,063

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West Coast. Williams Lake	7½ 20	2 33	3½ 1,520	5 4	10' 16	14	9 3	39 36	
Total	913	645½	874½	3,153½	160	106	131	20	65
MANTOBA.									
Birds.									
Claudeboye.		34	150	5	1	3	7	19	4
Fisher River.						2			
Griswold.		296	29	80	5	2		3	1
Maintowapah.		60	66	66	2	6		9	1
Norway House.	11			2		28			
Pas.				5	6	7			
Portage la Prairie.		35	13		2			11	6
Valley River Band		31	9		2			1	2
Total	11	456	267	158	12	85	7	43	15
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northeastern Division.									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties.	8	8	8	8	8			3	
Northern Division.									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.	4		6				1		
Southwestern Division.									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.	7			2					
Total	19	8	14	8	10			4	
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.									
Antigonish and Guysborough.				12	5				
Cape Breton (Esquasoni).	4	2	2	3				2	
Cape Breton (Sydney).									
Colechester.	3	1	1	3	1				
Cumberland.	1½		½	4	4			1	
Digby.	3	1		9					
Halifax.									
Hants.			2	2	1			1	

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Mud Lake.....	5	5	25		2	1	1							2		
New Credit.....	12	16	9		4	1										
Parry Sound.....					1											
Port Arthur.....	5				3		1									
Rama.....					1											
Rice Lake.....	3				1		1									3
Samia.....					2											6
Saugeen.....	10	10	15		1											
Sault Ste. Marie.....			8		13											
Savanne.....																
Seugog.....	60	40	60	3	3	4	2									
Six Nations.....					6	2										
Sturgeon Falls.....					1		3									
Thessalon.....	52	2	52		3		1									
Tyendinaga.....			10		3		3									
Walpole Island.....	57 ¹ ₄	36 ¹ ₄	32 ¹ ₄	24	4		4									1
Total.....	3,072 ¹ ₄	269 ¹ ₄	3,475	350 ¹ ₄	53	33	7	16	38	10	15	10	16	11	4	6
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island.....							2									
QUEBEC.																
Beaucour.....																
Bersimis.....			2											1		
Cacouna.....																
Caughnawaga.....	3	7	10		13			2	4	1	3	4				
Lake St. John.....	30	10	34		3			2			5	2	1	3		
Lorette.....																
Maniwaki.....	26	5	9				1	1	2							
Maria.....			3													
Mingan.....																
Oka.....					2						3					
Pierreville.....	26	74	80	1	2				2							
Restigouche.....					76	14	3	6	28	64	42	2	14			
Seven Islands.....																
St. Regis.....			10													
Timiskaming.....	20	20	10		2	4	2							1		
Total.....	105	116	172	41	1	101	19	7	11	36	1	70	52	5	5	17
SASKATCHEWAN.																
Assiniboine.....			8		3	6			5		3	1	8			
Battleford.....	58	65 ¹ ₂	253			20	16	6	10	6	3	8				
Carlton.....	74	22				15	9		13	1	1	10				
Crooked Lake.....	531	354	800			5	1		1			4				
Duck Lake.....			279			5			1							
Total.....	3	125	305	230	1	9	3	1	2	6	1	1	1			

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

AGENCY.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
Moose Mountain.....		59	15					2	4		5		6					
Union Lake.....		51	78				1	12							1			
Pelly.....		134	80	830				4	4		6		6					
Qu'Appelle.....		140	284	30			1	11										
Touchwood Hills.....	879	7						9			5							
Isle à la Crosse.....																		
Pile Hills Agency.....		233	246				2	7					4					1
Pile Hills Colony.....		218	221				2											1
Moose Woods.....	80	70	60	1,120				4	4		1	1						
Total.....	1,433	1,654	1,817½	3,625			10	104	37	7	48	1	34	5	23	10		2

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TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded*.

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
Alberta.....	913	3,103 ³	3,915 ³	7,025	.....	.....	15	62	16	.....	75	5	9	8	4	11	1	6
British Columbia.....	11	645 ¹	784 ¹	3,153	.....	.....	160	106	131	20	65	.....	9	9	3	39	36	.....
Manitoba.....	19	456	267	158	.....	.....	12	85	7	.....	43	1	43	5	15	13	2	4
New Brunswick.....	224 ¹	8	14	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	3,072 ¹	65 ²	32	67 ³	.....	.....	68	1	13	23	19	.....	18	16	5	1	11	.....
Ontario.....	.....	269 ³	350 ³	3,475	.....	.....	53	33	7	16	38	10	15	10	16	11	4	6
Prince Edward Island.....	105	116	41	172	.....	.....	1	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,493	1,654	1,817 ¹	3,625	.....	.....	101	104	37	7	36	1	70	52	5	5	17	.....
Saskatchewan.....	10	104	37	7	48	1	34	5	23	10	2
Total.....	5,837 ³	6,318 ¹	7,187 ³	17,683 ³	5	1	429	410	220	81	324	18	229	99	107	87	35	18

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TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ALBERTA.					
Blackfoot.....	2,803,080 00	9,000 00	100,000 00	12,875 00	36,000 00
Blood.....	5,310,815 00	6,000 00	28,500 00	44,150 00	53,500 00
Edmonton.....	1,176,928 00	5,369 00	23,050 00	16,615 00	24,376 00
Hobbema.....	408,155 00	4,890 00	12,170 00		23,690 00
Lesser Slave Lake.....	261,310 00	370 00	12,500 00		3,405 00
Peigan.....	964,040 00	9,000 00	18,500 00	36,738 00	23,026 00
Saddle Lake.....	565,933 00	2,635 00	24,740 00	2,650 00	19,797 00
Sarcee.....	1,104,096 00	9,000 00	10,300 00	36,800 00	10,000 00
Stony.....	207,915 00	8,000 00	15,000 00	500 00	13,000 00
Total.....	12,802,272 00	54,264 00	244,760 00	150,328 00	206,794 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	218,010 00	17,750 00	123,100 00	15,435 00	12,900 00
Bella Coola.....	365,075 50	3,600 00	107,150 00	10,200 00	5,750 00
Cowichan.....	1,748,200 00	109,700 00	168,100 00	12,250 00	36,755 00
Kamloops.....	3,795,107 25	28,200 00	113,840 00	34,100 00	78,790 00
Kootenay.....	135,625 00	11,496 00	15,210 00	103,700 00	17,983 00
Kwawkwalth.....	278,321 00	920 00	51,215 00	2,875 00	8,350 00
Lytton.....	619,114 00	38,662 50	74,915 00	21,300 00	35,580 00
Nass.....	3,052,250 00	20,500 00	256,220 00	98,600 00	1,500 00
New Westminster.....	1,806,990 00	12,101 00	114,800 00	53,700 00	13,000 00
Okanagan.....	2,425,000 00	46,900 00	71,000 00	11,800 00	32,500 00
Queen Charlotte.....	109,710 00	600 00	38,000 00	1,400 00	12,000 00
Stiekine.....	1,260 00		12,080 00		200 00
Stuart Lake.....	162,350 00	6,670 00	69,630 00	20,300 00	6,875 00
West Coast.....	114,000 00	4,175 00	107,500 00		1,385 00
Williams Lake.....	543,800 00	16,260 00	45,100 00	7,900 00	33,270 00
Total.....	15,374,812 75	317,534 50	1,367,860 00	393,560 00	296,838 00
MANITOBA.					
Birtle.....	401,889 00	1,550 00	20,852 00	1,925 00	19,178 00
Clandeboyne.....	211,509 00	775 00	28,850 00		2,476 00
Fisher River.....	918,280 00	2,070 00	54,275 00	3,850 00	9,710 00
Griswold.....	197,295 00	930 00	14,450 00	7,200 00	19,660 00
Manitowapah.....	203,938 00	1,182 00	25,810 00	5,250 00	11,600 00
Norway House.....	44,776 00	325 00	44,550 00		790 00
Pas.....	80,583 00	1,040 00	31,090 00	1,850 00	2,886 00
Portage la Prairie.....	201,842 00	3,300 00	6,500 00	1,800 00	7,700 00
Valley River Band.....	70,080 00	285 00	4,555 00	300 00	2,070 00
Total.....	2,330,192 00	11,457 00	230,932 00	22,175 00	76,070 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>					
Gloucester, Kent, Northum- berland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	45,575 00	2,120 00	23,025 00	24,200 00	3,945 00
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	8,618 00	150 00	8,200 00	10,700 00	1,400 00
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>					
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	5,950 00	105 00	20,185 00	14,400 00	310 00
Total.....	60,143 00	2,375 00	51,410 00	49,300 00	5,655 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
120,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	3,105,955 00	12,800 00	3,000 00	15,800 00
204,430 00	2,500 00	7,500 00	5,657,395 00	3,815 00	12,100 00	15,915 00
55,330 20	2,703 00	4,280 00	1,308,651 00	6,010 00	4,680 00	10,690 00
33,301 00	3,571 00	3,056 00	488,833 00	2,364 00	2,975 00	5,339 00
17,725 00	3,300 00	2,535 00	301,145 00	10 00	1,100 00	1,110 00
140,700 00	825 00	1,610 00	1,194,439 00	8,447 00	1,530 00	9,977 00
51,332 00	3,962 75	6,629 00	677,678 75	406 00	680 00	1,086 00
26,730 00	450 00	1,800 00	1,199,176 00	6,500 00	7,300 00	13,800 00
28,680 00	3,000 00	10,000 00	286,095 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
678,228 20	25,311 75	57,410 00	14,219,367 75	40,352 00	35,365 00	75,717 00
29,300 00	44,100 00	31,500 00	492,095 00	6,600 00	5,750 00	12,350 00
14,980 00	47,800 00	31,100 00	585,655 50	1,700 00	3,300 00	5,000 00
43,460 00	26,640 00	41,050 00	2,186,155 00	3,600 00	2,350 00	5,950 00
1,077,190 00	12,765 00	12,525 00	5,152,517 25	15,967 00	12,750 00	28,717 00
94,551 00	5,016 00	5,735 00	389,316 00	625 00	600 00	1,225 00
1,250 00	38,400 00	63,700 00	445,031 00	.....	2,300 00	2,300 00
53,679 00	5,790 00	22,430 00	871,470 50	5,931 00	3,055 00	8,986 00
4,750 00	77,488 00	33,100 00	3,544,408 00	16,275 00	15,200 00	31,475 00
56,415 00	47,290 00	63,200 00	2,167,496 00	15,000 00	13,100 00	28,100 00
195,500 00	5,100 00	11,450 00	2,799,250 00	3,150 00	6,400 00	9,550 00
5,000 00	7,000 00	12,000 00	185,710 00	800 00	5,000 00	5,800 00
4,000 00	11,275 00	10,200 00	39,015 00	.....	2,450 00	2,450 00
26,060 00	23,010 00	15,920 00	330,815 00	1,115 00	38,405 00	39,520 00
4,866 00	57,657 00	31,650 00	321,233 00	700 00	1,725 00	2,425 00
99,150 00	8,950 00	6,950 00	761,380 00	275,088 50	82,591 00	357,679 50
1,710,151 00	418,281 00	392,510 00	20,271,547 25	346,551 50	194,976 00	541,527 50
46,507 40	4,292 50	3,525 00	499,718 90	886 00	2,095 00	2,981 00
16,895 25	5,339 50	9,040 00	274,884 75	50 00	525 00	575 00
24,845 00	16,863 00	23,200 00	1,053,093 00	.....	5,245 00	5,245 00
24,000 00	1,750 60	3,455 00	268,740 60	1,530 00	1,450 00	2,980 00
78,395 00	14,200 00	12,200 00	352,575 00	1,200 00	1,110 00	2,310 00
1,765 00	93,780 00	18,500 00	204,486 00	49 00	5,290 00	5,249 00
8,169 00	13,150 00	6,590 00	145,358 00	45 00	3,850 00	3,895 00
10,100 00	1,350 00	3,600 00	236,192 00	960 00	1,100 00	2,060 00
6,978 00	475 00	1,700 00	86,443 00	155 00	325 00	480 00
217,654 65	151,201 60	81,810 00	3,121,491 25	4,875 00	20,900 00	25,775 00
3,540 00	5,050 00	16,100 00	123,555 00	100 00	600 00	700 00
1,700 00	485 00	3,000 00	34,253 00	40 00	2,800 00	2,840 00
989 00	1,896 00	3,561 00	47,396 00	70 00	1,500 00	1,570 00
6,229 00	7,431 00	22,661 00	205,204 00	210 00	4,900 00	5,110 00

5 GEORGE V, A. 1915

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Annapolis County.....	1,000 00	40 00	1,200 00		75 00
Antigonish and Guysborough..	8,700 00	485 00	1,120 00	3,500 00	35 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	12,000 00	675 00	12,500 00	6,575 00	5,000 00
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	15,000 00		7,500 00		
Colchester.....	1,800 00	40 00	1,200 00	250 00	150 00
Cumberland.....	250 00	100 00		50 00	100 00
Digby.....	1,675 00	50 00	1,700 00	1,500 00	30 00
Halifax.....	850 00	265 00	1,005 00		376 00
Hants.....	10,510 00	500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,900 00
Inverness.....	9,600 00	910 00	7,800 00	2,930 00	928 00
Kings.....	4,000 00	100 00	1,000 00		200 00
Lunenburg.....	4,000 00	320 00	7,855 00	600 00	813 00
Pictou.....	2,300 00	200 00	5,200 00	5,000 00	200 00
Queens.....	1,100 00		2,310 00		200 00
Richmond.....	6,500 00	260 00	2,800 00	9,000 00	650 00
Shelburne.....		500 00	1,350 00		40 00
Victoria.....	2,500 00	300 00	450 00	1,500 00	400 00
Windsor.....	300 00		800 00		
Yarmouth.....					
Total.....	82,035 00	4,745 00	60,790 00	32,405 00	11,097 00
ONTARIO.					
Alnwick.....	59,315 28	4,880 00	18,500 00	3,675 00	3,119 00
Cape Croker.....	120,500 00	2,500 00	48,000 00	30,600 00	6,950 00
Caradoc.....	162,281 50	18,233 00	91,716 00	27,150 00	18,165 00
Chapleau.....	18,600 00		10,300 00		
Christian Island.....	29,400 00	800 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00
Fort Frances.....	236,584 00	1,815 00	19,100 00	2,450 00	1,713 00
Golden Lake.....	4,329 00	500 00	2,725 00	3,100 00	580 00
Gore Bay.....	61,500 00	8,435 00	22,775 00	15,700 00	12,047 00
Kenora.....	128,916 00	442 50	5,550 00	3,390 00	1,203 00
Lake Simcoe.....	32,150 00	800 00	6,275 00	1,800 00	1,540 00
Manitowaning.....	175,903 00	7,230 00	51,000 00	21,950 00	28,475 00
Moravian.....	95,000 00	5,800 00	27,600 00	4,500 00	4,500 00
Mud Lake.....	50,000 00	900 00	30,200 00	5,700 00	2,700 00
New Credit.....	197,500 00	8,000 00	40,800 00	8,650 00	9,050 00
Parry Sound.....	40,850 00	8,150 00	32,440 00	20,625 00	5,450 00
Port Arthur.....		861 00	42,710 00		
Rema.....	50,000 00	3,000 00	15,250 00	13,200 00	1,250 00
Rice Lake.....	55,800 00	1,300 00	16,850 00	2,800 00	2,560 00
Sarnia.....	505,500 00	5,215 00	58,500 00	9,100 00	9,365 00
Saugeen.....	64,320 00	1,500 00	9,500 00	18,500 00	4,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie.....	56,987 50	2,275 00	27,000 00	22,800 00	7,100 00
Savanne.....	101,267 00	162 00	6,135 00		1,223 40
Seugog.....	68,000 00	1,798 00	2,000 00	500 00	580 00
Six Nations.....	1,092,400 00	436,960 00	606,245 00	50,000 00	215,192 00
Sturgeon Falls.....	241,680 00	1,975 00	25,200 00	11,000 00	2,950 00
Thessalon.....	133,468 00	8,800 00	12,250 00	9,600 00	740 00
Tyendinaga.....	845,300 00	134,825 00	87,555 00	39,300 00	42,754 00
Walpole Island.....	49,026 50	4,541 00	28,922 00		7,533 00
Total.....	4,476,577 78	671,697 50	1,352,098 00	329,090 00	393,039 40
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Prince Edward Island.....	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	580 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
255 00	25 00	130 00	2,725 00			
210 00	225 00	160 00	14,435 00			
4,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	44,250 00	350 00	2,000 00	2,350 00
		1,250 00	23,750 00			
250 00	100 00	300 00	4,590 00	20 00	100 00	120 00
			500 00			
42 00	265 00	625 00	5,887 00	40 00		40 00
875 00	855 00	1,060 00	5,286 00			
900 00	700 00	2,000 00	23,010 00	50 00	100 00	150 00
1,020 00	385 00	980 00	24,553 00	60 00	1,205 00	1,265 00
700 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	8,000 00	100 00	100 00	200 00
1,636 00	340 00	1,550 00	17,114 00	165 00		165 00
300 00	600 00	600 00	14,400 00		230 00	230 00
390 00		300 00	4,300 00	120 00	50 00	170 00
875 00	1,650 00	625 00	21,860 00	60 00	700 00	760 00
	650 00	500 00	3,040 00	25 00	125 00	150 00
2,000 00	4,000 00	200 00	11,350 00	180 00	1,680 00	1,760 00
	100 00	100 00	1,300 00		200 00	200 00
13,453 00	12,395 00	13,380 00	230,350 00	1,170 00	6,390 00	7,560 00
4,069 00	1,432 00	8,368 00	103,358 28		1,200 00	1,200 00
19,330 00		19,000 00	246,880 00	420 00	1,060 00	1,480 00
45,055 50	1,320 20	27,751 50	391,672 70	410 00	515 00	925 00
		3,410 00	32,310 00			
4,200 00	1,200 00	2,650 00	50,250 00	100 00	1,000 00	1,100 00
5,940 00	7,825 00	8,350 00	283,777 00		2,900 00	2,900 00
1,000 00	255 00	2,000 00	14,489 00		100 00	100 00
16,175 00	2,887 15	17,050 00	156,569 15	315 00	631 00	946 00
4,451 00	14,819 70	16,233 00	175,005 20	6 00	110 00	116 00
4,320 00	945 00	1,900 00	49,730 00		75 00	75 00
61,590 00	7,990 00	30,000 00	384,138 00	1,855 00	2,825 00	4,680 00
7,000 00	300 00	5,000 00	149,700 00			
4,841 00	2,100 00	7,550 00	103,991 00		400 00	400 00
13,580 00	300 00	10,000 00	287,880 00	650 00	850 00	1,500 00
9,776 00	4,595 00	14,900 00	136,786 00		2,850 00	2,850 00
3,785 00	14,062 00	6,210 00	67,628 00			
2,230 00	1,670 00	7,200 00	93,800 00	40 00	500 00	540 00
4,025 00	520 00	2,750 00	86,605 00		600 00	600 00
16,034 00	677 00	11,470 00	615,861 00		1,000 00	1,000 00
8,000 00	1,000 00	5,600 00	112,420 00	100 00	500 00	600 00
11,000 00	9,500 00	14,000 00	150,662 50			
1,275 00	4,811 00	12,887 00	127,760 40	34 00	775 00	809 00
1,479 00	406 00	1,430 00	76,193 00			
198,651 00	2,700 00	50,800 00	2,652,948 00	4,100 00	19,500 00	23,600 00
11,500 00	10,600 00	24,000 00	328,905 00		6,600 00	6,600 00
8,481 50	8,433 00	7,906 00	189,678 50	1,000 00		1,000 00
84,347 00	2,645 00	55,800 00	1,092,526 00	50 00	4,250 00	4,300 00
17,210 00		6,707 60	114,240 10			
569,345 00	102,993 05	380,923 10	8,275,763 83	9,080 00	48,241 00	57,321 00
1,470 00	2,050 00	3,000 00	43,744 00		30 00	30 00

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC.					
Becancour.....	4,000 00	120 00	1,520 00		444 00
Bersimis.....	36,000 00	445 00	17,300 00	3,000 00	195 00
Cacouna.....			2,605 00		
Caughnawaga.....	738,420 00	7,860 00	372,380 00	60,000 00	28,790 00
Lake St. John.....	28,350 00	4,205 00	18,133 00	5,935 00	4,800 00
Lorette.....	22,000 00	350 00	35,000 00	25,000 00	1,700 00
Maniwaki.....	15,875 00	1,480 00	9,555 00	2,043 00	3,416 00
Maria.....	22,500 00	500 00	1,050 00	5,000 00	1,040 00
Mingan.....			4,000 00	1,000 00	
Oka.....		7,600 00	76,000 00	6,000 00	12,600 00
Pierreville.....	23,390 00	955 00	49,170 00		490 00
Restigouche.....	170,000 00	12,000 00	45,000 00		13,000 00
Seven Islands.....	500 00		4,200 00	1,900 00	
St. Regis.....		1,350 00	66,500 00	15,000 00	11,000 00
Timiskaming.....	22,425 00	725 00	8,350 00	1,500 00	1,525 00
Total.....	1,083,460 00	37,590 00	710,763 00	124,378 00	79,000 00
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Assiniboine.....	397,536 00	997 00	13,895 00	7,630 00	10,736 00
Battleford.....	1,443,584 00	17,475 00	29,850 00	450 00	33,625 00
Carlton.....	750,201 00	9,615 00	30,570 00	25,200 00	40,023 50
Crooked Lake.....	799,462 00	13,050 00	18,415 00	2,051 02	23,834 50
Duck Lake.....	1,532,324 00	8,081 00	33,680 00	9,500 00	28,675 00
Moose Mountain.....	206,000 00	400 00	6,500 00	3,500 00	7,000 00
Onion Lake.....	1,778,800 00	17,540 00	30,925 00		16,295 00
Pelly.....	256,352 00	1,550 00	13,100 00	1,655 00	19,470 00
Qu'Appelle.....	959,104 00	4,049 00	18,470 00	3,200 00	30,082 00
Touchwood Hills.....	1,101,106 00	8,764 00	24,244 00	2,050 00	35,056 00
Isle à la Crosse.....		565 00	17,885 00		410 00
File Hills Agency.....	681,387 00	6,775 00	27,210 00	3,500 00	25,750 00
File Hills Colony.....	340,310 00	300 00	19,020 00	3,200 00	10,900 00
Moose Woods.....	55,200 00	260 00	300 00	1,200 00	3,785 00
Total.....	10,301,366 00	89,421 00	284,064 00	63,136 02	285,642 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,130 00		170 00	7,384 00			
1,200 00	4,650 00	6,100 00	68,890 00	165 00		165 00
			2,605 00			
57,975 00	1,600 00	58,000 00	1,325,025 00	800 00	11,115 00	11,915 00
6,630 00	21,170 00	8,700 00	97,923 00	960 00	1,600 00	2,560 00
1,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	96,050 00			
3,372 00	3,203 00	3,445 00	42,389 00	453 00	320 00	773 00
925 00	300 00	2,000 00	31,315 00	25 00	100 00	125 00
	5,000 00	4,000 00	14,000 00			
33,000 00			135,200 00		2,600 00	2,600 00
2,838 00	808 00	14,605 00	92,256 00		100 00	100 00
8,000 00	15,000 00	13,000 00	276,000 00			
	59,400 00	15,000 00	81,000 00			
35,000 00	665 00	13,500 00	143,015 00			
2,800 00	1,023 00	3,700 00	42,050 00	1,050 00	700 00	1,750 00
153,870 00	113,821 00	152,220 00	2,455,102 00	3,453 00	16,535 00	19,988 00
24,305 00	2,925 00	3,475 00	461,499 00	2,000 00	1,850 00	3,850 00
89,500 00	8,175 00	15,675 00	1,638,334 00	895 00	3,600 00	4,495 00
132,061 50	8,695 50	12,905 00	1,009,271 50	4,326 00	3,085 00	7,411 00
34,154 50	2,435 45	7,200 00	900,602 47	1,692 00	1,255 00	2,947 00
70,600 00	5,890 00	16,760 00	1,705,510 00	1,659 00	2,370 00	4,029 00
20,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	247,400 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
91,084 00	7,377 00	6,200 00	1,948,221 00	288 00	7,100 00	7,388 00
3,336 00	2,095 00	8,200 00	337,772 00	730 00	1,275 00	2,005 00
63,990 00	3,088 00	7,400 00	1,089,302 00	1,137 00	960 00	2,097 00
89,917 00	7,005 50	12,200 00	1,280,342 50	5,030 00	2,060 00	2,090 00
22,800 00	31,630 00	22,160 00	95,450 00			
47,670 00	1,375 00	9,080 00	802,747 00	1,165 00	1,550 00	2,715 00
16,590 00	320 00	4,000 00	394,640 00	1,090 00	500 00	1,590 00
13,790 00		1,640 00	76,175 00		500 00	500 00
751,731 00	83,011 45	128,895 00	11,937,266 47	20,512 00	27,105 00	47,617 00

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

RECAP

Province.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	12,802,272 00	54,264 00	244,760 00	150,328 00	206,794 00	678,228 20
Br. Columbia..	15,374,812 75	317,534 50	1,367,860 00	393,560 00	296,838 00	1,710,151 00
Manitoba.....	2,330,192 00	11,457 00	230,932 00	22,175 00	76,070 00	217,654 65
New Brunswick	60,143 00	2,375 00	51,410 00	49,300 00	5,655 00	6,229 00
Nova Scotia....	82,085 00	4,745 00	60,790 00	32,405 00	11,097 00	13,453 00
Ontario.....	4,476,577 78	671,697 50	1,352,098 00	329,090 00	393,039 40	569,345 00
P. E. Island....	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	580 00	1,470 00
Quebec.....	1,083,460 00	37,590 00	710,763 00	124,378 00	79,000 00	153,870 00
Saskatchewan..	10,301,366 00	89,421 00	284,064 00	63,136 02	285,642 00	751,731 00
Total.....	46,530,822 53	1,190,714 00	4,309,777 00	1,172,372 02	1,354,715 40	4,102,131 85

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

TULATION.

Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	*Indian Trust Fund.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
25,311 75	57,410 00	575,950 04	14,795,317 99	40,352 00	35,365 00	75,717 00
418,281 00	392,510 00	518,566 27	20,790,113 52	346,551 50	194,976 00	541,527 50
151,201 60	81,810 00	422,145 90	3,543,637 15	4,875 00	20,900 00	25,775 00
7,431 00	22,661 00	39,398 11	244,602 11	210 00	4,900 00	5,110 00
12,395 00	13,380 00	5,334 18	235,684 18	1,170 00	3,390 00	7,560 00
102,993 05	380,923 10	5,229,248 71	13,505,012 54	9,080 00	48,241 00	57,321 00
2,050 00	3,000 00	.....	43,744 00	.....	30 00	30 00
113,821 00	152,220 00	234,976 01	2,690,078 01	3,453 00	16,535 00	19,988 00
83,011 45	128,895 00	627,409 98	12,614,676 45	20,512 00	27,105 00	47,617 00
916,495 85	1,232,809 10	7,653,029 20	68,462,865 95	426,203 50	354,442 00	780,645 50

* Details of the Indian Trust Fund will be found in Part H. of the annual report of the Auditor General for 1913-14.

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

AGENCY.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians
	\$ & cts.	\$ & cts.	\$ & cts.	\$ & cts.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	\$ & cts.	\$ & cts.	\$ & cts.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.....	42,000 00	12,100 00	15,000 00	.....	150 00	600 00	28,000 00	4,114 03	101,964 03
Blood.....	24,132 30	21,318 88	1,345 33	5,250 00	.....	.....	8,500 00	6,255 42	66,802 53
Edmonton.....	33,026 60	8,036 72	7,060 60	.....	975 00	7,795 00	5,415 00	13,869 44	76,178 36
Hobbema.....	15,824 00	2,450 00	5,924 00	5,368 00	1,450 00	8,975 00	2,244 00	4,553 72	46,798 72
Lesser Slave Lake.....	8,498 50	1,691 00	450 00	.....	2,450 00	3,500 00	250 00	24,976 06	41,895 50
Peigan.....	9,736 00	6,366 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	2,838 78	26,960 78
Saddle Lake.....	11,847 00	7,445 00	2,895 00	.....	695 00	15,483 00	3,910 00	4,260 00	46,535 00
Sarcee.....	4,580 00	3,826 45	3,352 00	.....	.....	350 00	7,131 00	991 67	20,231 12
Stony.....	3,750 00	3,909 73	8,300 90	1,533 00	.....	8,532 50	28,176 70	4,606 45	58,809 28
Total.....	153,404 40	67,143 78	46,337 83	14,151 00	5,720 00	45,235 50	87,626 70	66,485 51	486,104 72
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	63,700 00	1,400 00	52,300 00	.....	9,800 00	14,500 00	33,800 00	120 00	175,720 06
Bella Coola.....	3,400 00	475 00	10,200 00	.....	53,300 00	9,800 00	19,300 00	28 40	96,503 40
Cowichan.....	21,835 00	1,000 00	29,400 00	.....	28,150 00	590 00	2,000 00	630 51	83,644 54
Kamloops.....	194,483 60	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	875 73	197,359 33
Kootenay.....	34,650 00	9,700 00	18,600 00	.....	1,550 00	5,550 00	3,550 00	10 13	73,010 13
Kwakwewith.....	.....	.....	21,525 00	.....	101,000 00	2,400 00	10,150 00	.....	135,155 00
Lytton.....	131,377 00	25,372 00	265,315 00	120 00	10,681 00	8,669 00	.....	718 69	442,142 69
Nass.....	26,650 00	1,050 00	25,050 00	.....	30,200 00	20,400 00	21,250 00	1,417 28	126,547 28
New Westminster.....	36,175 00	5,550 00	64,250 00	200 00	57,730 00	30,180 00	55,680 00	752 79	250,317 79
Okanagan.....	91,000 00	16,000 00	3,700 00	.....	1,200 00	5,800 00	.....	175 53	117,875 53
Queen Charlotte.....	1,000 00	1,100 00	15,000 00	.....	22,000 00	900 00	6,000 00	67 50	46,067 50
Stuckine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	12,175 00	15,700 00	.....	28,125 00
Stuart Lake.....	25,217 00	5,025 00	13,370 00	1,232 25	10,630 00	19,000 00	4,945 00	2,036 72	81,475 98
West Coast.....	242 00	340 00	7,600 00	2,600 00	49,600 00	3,425 00	1,100 00	8 8	64,915 85
Williams Lake.....	43,355 00	5,240 00	10,100 00	.....	1,725 00	10,225 00	12,650 00	56	83,295 50
Total.....	672,884 60	72,252 00	536,410 00	6,152 25	377,816 00	143,714 00	186,125 00	6,892 78	2,002,246 63

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MANITOBA.									
Bird's.....	25,018.50	1,715.00	9,366.00	499.00	8,299.00	995.00	3,146.33	49,038.83	
Claudeboye.....	4,340.50		6,200.00	45.00	13,450.00		21,742.97	46,708.47	
Fisher River.....	11,242.00	2,400.00	20,250.00	23,500.00	62,000.00	23,100.00	11,824.86	154,316.86	
Griswold.....	24,451.40	200.00	3,500.00	350.00	2,550.00	2,400.00	1.25	33,452.65	
Manitowapah.....	32,676.20	3,910.00	14,575.00	28,598.00	9,824.00	2,930.00	8,249.56	100,762.76	
Norway House.....	2,946.00		52,500.00	22,500.00	333,500.00	12,000.00	16,310.00	439,756.00	
Pas.....	5,244.00	1,340.00	8,400.00	200.00	24,700.00		7,641.85	47,535.85	
Portage la Prairie.....	12,092.20	500.00	14,500.00		3,900.00	1,600.00	11,261.71	43,853.91	
Valley River Band.....	1,850.00	145.00	278.00	25.00	1,390.00	2,035.00	43.14	5,766.14	
Total.....	119,861.05	10,220.00	129,569.00	76,372.00	459,643.00	45,060.00	80,221.67	921,191.47	
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northeastern Division.									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties.....	4,135.00		26,300.00	75.00	9,365.00	300.00	259.61	50,084.61	
Northern Division.									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	2,334.60	300.00	9,500.00	22.00		3,000.00	683.94	15,840.54	
Southwestern Division..									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	699.80		17,525.00		200.00	1,140.00	28.34	21,079.14	
Total.....	7,169.40	300.00	53,325.00	97.00	9,565.00	14,136.00	971.89	87,004.29	
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....	120.00		1,200.00	100.00	50.00	800.00	4.55	2,304.55	
Antigonish and Guys-borough.....	240.00	20.00	4,330.00	120.00	280.00	4,360.00	10.81	9,390.81	
Cape Breton (Es-kasoni).....	4,125.00	500.00	12,500.00	100.00	150.00	1,000.00		18,375.00	
Cape Breton (Sydney).....						10,000.00	7.07	10,007.07	
Colchester.....	125.00	45.00	3,400.00		500.00	1,400.00		5,470.00	
Cumberland.....			2,050.00		125.00		18.77	2,193.77	
Digby.....	325.00		2,200.00	25.00	350.00	900.00		3,800.00	
Halifax.....	1,100.00	920.00	6,025.00	100.00	3,800.00	10,500.00	19.63	22,464.63	
Hants.....	900.00	400.00	500.00	50.00	1,000.00	2,010.00		4,860.00	
Inverness.....	3,100.00	20.00	4,600.00	250.00	190.00	1,600.00		9,760.00	
Kings.....	250.00		2,000.00	200.00	200.00	500.00		3,150.00	
Lunenburg.....	2,239.00	1,075.00	3,625.00	300.00	100.00	525.00	.61	7,864.61	
Pictou.....	700.00		4,000.00	1,000.00	200.00	7,000.00		12,900.00	

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—Continued.

AGENCY.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.		Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.		Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.		THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.				Earned by other Industries.		Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.		Total Income of Indians.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Earned by Fishing.	\$	cts.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Queens.....	1,000.00		200.00		1,500.00		100.00		250.00		250.00		400.00		53.87		3,753.87	
Richmond.....	1,400.00		160.00		2,900.00				940.00		174.45		475.00				6,049.45	
Shelburne.....	50.00				1,300.00				250.00		400.00		250.00				2,250.00	
Victoria.....	2,000.00		188.00		2,400.00		100.00		160.00		250.00		100.00		4.60		5,202.60	
Windsor.....																		
Yarmouth.....					75.00												75.00	
Total.....	17,674.00		3,528.00		54,635.00		230.00		3,845.00		8,019.45		41,820.00		119.91		129,871.36	
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick.....	4,173.00		837.00		8,090.00				250.00		2,713.00		2,932.00		6,378.07		25,363.07	
Cape Croker.....	5,466.80		1,860.00		1,540.00				1,100.00		40.00		130.00		15,571.31		25,708.12	
Carleton Place.....	40,310.85		3,440.50		83,052.50		5,388.42		118.00		1,716.00		15,740.50		3,557.83		133,324.60	
Chapleau.....											9,800.00				12,240.00		22,040.00	
Christian Island.....	1,450.00		130.00		1,250.00				350.00		300.00		1,500.00		2,457.90		7,437.90	
Fort Frances.....	3,645.00		250.00		25,800.00				34,800.00		23,300.00		10,050.00				99,845.00	
Golden Lake.....	325.00				1,000.00		60.00		100.00		1,000.00		300.00		3.68		2,788.68	
Gore Bay.....	12,741.00		1,816.10		25,955.00		150.00		466.00		312.35		10,842.00		5,320.37		57,452.91	
Kenora.....	8,252.65		925.00		28,731.25		231.00		19,636.60		31,575.95		10,913.50				100,184.95	
Lake Simcoe.....	2,005.00		300.00		2,535.00				180.00		180.00		1,200.00		1,178.93		7,629.93	
Manitowaning.....	41,644.00		2,900.00		20,300.00		200.00		2,725.00		3,550.00		19,250.00		12,237.87		102,606.87	
Moravian.....	9,311.55		200.00		11,000.00		30.00		100.00		200.00		380.00		4,618.31		25,709.87	
Mud Lake.....	4,302.50		704.00		10,400.00		30.00		775.00		5,450.00		3,308.50		1,710.05		26,800.05	
New Credit.....	17,545.20		2,000.00		15,000.00		4,011.75				250.00		4,000.00		5,685.72		48,492.67	
Parry Sound.....	5,935.00				10,600.00				500.00		950.00		2,138.00		5,572.93		25,715.93	
Port Arthur.....															9,613.35		9,613.35	
Rama.....	2,000.00		100.00		12,000.00		300.00		500.00		2,000.00		2,500.00		2,507.66		21,907.66	
Rice Lake.....	5,347.00		1,056.00		4,175.00		489.00		352.00		1,128.00		250.00		1,183.02		13,980.02	
Sarnia.....	35,775.00		957.00		13,225.00		2,125.00		240.00		354.00		22,060.00		8,477.36		83,213.36	
Saugeen.....	4,500.00		300.00		14,000.00		48.00		800.00		500.00		1,500.00		12,483.76		34,131.76	

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Sault Ste. Marie.....	6,700.00	1,700.00	19,500.00	1,400.00	6,600.00	1,150.00	9,650.00	9,559.26	66,609.26
Savanne.....	4,259.70	160.00	30,179.00	.....	29,679.00	52,225.00	7,657.00	.....	124,159.70
Seaugog.....	782.00	478.20	.....	80.00	46.00	360.00	1,257.90	509.46	4,242.56
Six Nations.....	190,310.00	.....	115,840.00	4,541.00	.....	.....	.....	44,245.66	354,936.66
Sturgeon Falls.....	2,900.00	400.00	23,600.00	.....	.....	16,000.00	7,500.00	29,878.39	80,278.39
Thessalon.....	4,721.00	.....	28,750.00	.....	2,765.00	2,415.00	2,475.00	4,210.67	45,336.67
Tyendinaga.....	52,827.40	3,000.00	48,700.00	5,000.00	1,300.00	325.00	750.00	5,623.32	117,525.72
Walpole Island.....	7,958.15	2,885.00	25,382.75	259.00	1,800.00	608.00	1,450.00	2,512.99	42,915.89
Total.....	474,887.80	20,398.80	531,364.50	24,313.17	105,002.69	160,462.30	139,834.40	207,337.89	1,719,601.55
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island.....	950.00	.....	.....	.....	2,225.00	75.00	3,000.00	.....	6,250.00
QUEBEC.									
Beaucour.....	264.00	20.00	.....	844.80	500.00	43,200.00	810.00	214.74	1,343.54
Bersimis.....	425.00	200.00	2,000.00	.....	220.00	660.00	1,645.00	140.46	47,275.46
Cacouna.....	.....	.....	2,460.00	230.80	.....	.....	5,000.00	252.48	5,468.28
Caughnawaga.....	28,327.00	2,700.00	65,000.00	5,043.44	.....	.....	5,000.00	715.42	106,785.86
Lake St. John.....	8,000.00	700.00	6,000.00	.....	400.00	45,000.00	1,200.00	236.17	61,536.17
Lorette.....	.....	.....	19,000.00	.....	.....	1,800.00	20,000.00	443.83	41,243.83
Maniwaki.....	4,701.00	270.00	14,973.00	83.00	265.00	8,633.00	1,463.00	1,457.49	31,905.49
Maria.....	910.00	115.00	3,450.00	.....	300.00	7,600.00	1,724.00	7,099.00	.....
Mingan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00	50.00	.....	207.57	7,060.00
Oka.....	5,500.00	10,000.00	15,500.00	489.50	.....	675.00	19,860.00	31,407.57	.....
Pierreville.....	785.00	.....	12,755.00	300.00	380.00	450.00	8,500.00	186.60	34,751.10
Restigouche.....	9,250.00	750.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	19.80	44,649.80
Seven Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	1,130.00	11,500.00	2,500.84	4,000.00
St. Regis.....	60,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	.....	300.00	2,500.00	300.00	1,874.13	156,450.84
Timiskaming.....	3,950.00	300.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,224.13
Total.....	122,112.00	35,055.00	234,138.00	6,991.54	3,875.00	115,778.00	72,002.00	8,249.53	598,201.07
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine.....	11,846.00	2,822.00	2,055.00	.....	.....	4,300.00	7,806.00	1,643.34	30,472.34
Battleford.....	19,279.10	7,547.48	6,789.50	.....	1,076.00	7,801.00	7,804.00	5,576.37	55,036.45
Carlton.....	26,554.30	17,150.00	16,248.50	.....	2,300.00	23,729.50	10,165.25	6,913.51	158,997.51
Crooked Lake.....	18,474.95	3,758.00	3,550.00	.....	955.00	1,050.00	8,740.00	6,334.92	43,462.87
Duck Lake.....	26,387.00	8,313.00	4,880.00	.....	947.00	20,359.00	6,483.00	6,924.22	117,756.09
Moose Mountain.....	12,292.00	3,800.00	1,500.00	.....	600.00	4,400.00	4,000.00	2,410.12	146,458.21
Onion Lake.....	16,045.00	18,172.48	10,760.02	.....	7,546.00	41,686.50	5,578.40	5,175.55	104,963.95
Pelly.....	14,476.00	2,335.00	2,335.00	.....	180.00	1,575.00	1,750.00	5,170.79	30,021.79
Qu Appelle.....	44,292.00	9,090.00	8,700.00	.....	4,100.00	5,200.00	10,000.00	5,986.77	117,390.56

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—Continued.

AGENCY.	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.		Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
			\$	cts.		Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.				$	cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Con.										
Touchwood Hills.....	22,552.35	8,900.74	14,825.00	.....	.....	4,300.00	62,200.00	4,300.00	3,984.78	121,062.87
Isle à la Crosse.....	3,670.00	.....	10,020.00	.....	.....	52,000.00	65,520.00	7,315.00	10,249.00	143,774.00
File Hills Agency.....	39,968.00	5,745.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	1,450.00	540.00	1,545.00	52,848.00
File Hills Colony.....	31,445.00	1,310.00	2,350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	35,505.00
Moose Woods.....	200.00	3,937.00	900.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	50.00	.....	5,187.00
Total.....	287,481.70	92,780.70	88,513.02	74,004.00	242,174.00	74,791.65	61,914.37	926,846.44

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TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of that sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	153,404.40	67,143.78	46,337.83	14,151.00	5,720.00	45,235.50	87,626.70	66,485.51	486,104.72
British Columbia.....	672,884.60	72,252.00	536,410.00	6,152.25	377,816.00	143,714.00	186,125.00	6,892.78	2,002,246.63
Manitoba.....	119,861.05	10,220.00	129,569.00	245.00	76,372.00	459,643.00	45,060.00	80,221.67	921,191.72
New Brunswick.....	7,169.40	300.00	53,325.00	97.00	9,565.00	1,440.00	14,136.00	371.89	57,004.29
Nova Scotia.....	17,674.00	3,528.00	54,635.00	230.00	3,845.00	8,019.45	41,820.00	119.91	129,871.36
Ontario.....	474,887.80	26,398.80	581,364.50	24,313.17	106,002.69	160,462.30	139,834.40	207,337.89	1,719,601.55
Prince Edward Island.....	930.00	.....	.....	.....	2,225.00	75.00	3,000.00	.....	6,250.00
Quebec.....	122,112.00	35,055.00	234,138.00	6,991.54	3,875.00	115,778.00	72,002.00	8,249.53	598,201.07
Saskatchewan.....	287,481.70	92,780.70	88,513.02	.....	74,004.00	242,174.00	74,791.65	61,914.37	921,659.44
Total.....	1,856,424.95	307,678.28	1,724,202.35	52,179.96	658,424.69	1,176,541.25	664,395.75	432,193.55	6,872,130.78

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used curriculum, thus:—

Standard I.....	First Reader, Part I
“ II.....	“ Part II
“ III.....	Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Bear River.....	Digby County....	Miss Mary A. McGinty.....	Roman Catholic..
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	Cape Breton Co..	James Macneil.....	“ ..
Sydney.....	Sydney.....	“ ..	Miss Edna F. Gough	“ ..
¹ Halfway River.....	Franklin Manor...	Cumberland Co..	Miss Dora M. Quinn	“ ..
Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant...	Pictou County..	Miss Gertrude McGirr.....	“ ..
Middle River.....	Middle River.....	Victoria..	Miss Annie Macneil..	“ ..
Millbrook.....	Millbrook.....	Colchester “ ..	Miss Jessie Scott...	“ ..
New Germany.....	Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg “ ..	Miss E. B. Julien...	“ ..
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	Richmond “ ..	Ernest L. Macneil..	“ ..
² Malagawatch.....	Malagawatch.....	Inverness “ ..	Frank Cabot.....	“ ..
Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	“ ..	John A. Gillis.....	“ ..
Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.....	Hants “ ..	Miss Mary A. Shortt	“ ..
¹ Bishopville.....	at Bishopville....	Kings “ ..	Miss Mary C. Coldwell.....	“ ..
Tufts Cove.....	at Tufts Cove....	Halifax “ ..	George F. Richardson	“ ..
² Afton.....	Afton.....	Antigonish “ ..	W. J. Rogers.....	“ ..
Total, Nova Scotia..				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island....	P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John J. Sark.....	Roman Catholic..
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point....	Northeastern....	Miss Laura C. Geraghty.....	Roman Catholic..
Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	“ ..	Miss Alice McLaughlin.....	“ ..
¹ Beaumont, S.S. No. 15..	Fort Folly.....	“ ..	Miss Bertha S. Leger.....	“ ..
¹ Black Lands.....	Restigouche Co..	“ ..	Miss Elizabeth Cook	“ ..
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	“ ..	Miss Margaret Isaac.....	“ ..
Eel River.....	Eel River.....	“ ..	Miss Marie LeBlanc.	“ ..
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Southwestern....	Miss Rena A. Donahoe.....	“ ..
Oromocto.....	Oromocto.....	“ ..	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey.....	“ ..
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	“ ..	Miss Mary T. Hughes.....	“ ..
Woodstock.....	Woodstock.....	“ ..	Miss Genevieve Brophy.....	“ ..
Edmundston.....	Edmundston.....	Northern.....	Miss Virginie Dionne	“ ..
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	“ ..	Miss Ethel F. McGrand.....	“ ..
Total, New Brunswick.				

¹White school attended by Indian children.²Open January 1, to May 31, only.³New school, first opened December 1, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV.....Third Reader
 " V.....Fourth "
 " VI.....Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NOVA SCOTIA.										
13	5	18	8	10	2	1	4	.....	1	Bear River.
9	10	19	12	11	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	Eskasoni.
15	10	25	12	17	7	.....	1	.....	.....	Sydney.
3	5	8	4	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	¹ Halfway River.
16	11	27	18	1	8	4	8	1	5	Indian Cove.
11	9	20	9	12	1	5	1	.....	1	Middle River.
5	6	11	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	Millbrook.
8	7	15	8	7	1	.....	3	1	3	New Germany.
20	15	35	14	14	10	6	1	4	.....	Salmon River.
8	4	12	4	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	² Malagawatch.
12	18	30	12	11	8	6	2	2	1	Whycocomagh.
3	12	15	8	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shubenacadie.
3	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	¹ Bishopville.
8	10	18	9	11	1	5	.....	.....	1	Tufts Cove.
24	15	39	28	38	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	³ Afton.
158	141	299	157	159	47	30	36	14	13	Total, Nova Scotia.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
14	26	40	15	24	5	7	3	1	.....	Lennox Island.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
26	7	33	17	12	4	11	3	3	.....	Burnt Church.
19	15	34	14	22	7	3	2	.....	.....	Big Cove.
3	1	4	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	¹ Beaumont, S.S. No. 15.
1	3	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¹ Black Lands.
12	14	26	13	17	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Eel Ground.
10	14	24	17	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Eel River.
12	12	24	18	8	5	4	6	1	.....	Kingsclear.
13	12	25	9	14	9	1	.....	1	.....	Oromocto.
14	21	35	24	11	10	12	2	.....	.....	St. Mary's.
8	5	13	8	1	2	2	7	1	.....	Woodstock.
9	12	21	14	7	3	9	2	.....	.....	Edmundston.
20	20	40	25	12	12	7	6	3	.....	Tobique.
147	136	283	165	131	63	51	29	9	.....	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (Boys).....	Caughnawaga.....	Caughnawaga.....	Peter J. DeLisle (Prin.); Peter Williams (Asst.)..	Roman Catholic..
“ (Girls).....	“	“	Miss Mary E. Burke (Prin.); Miss Sadie Burke (Asst.)....	“ ..
“ (Bush).....	“	“	Mrs. A. Beauvais...	“ ..
“ (St. Isidore)	“	“	Miss E. E. Gallagher.....	“ ..
“ (Mission)...	“	“	Miss McClatchie...	Methodist.....
Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Sr. St. Francois Xavier.....	Roman Catholic..
¹ Escoumains.....	at Escoumains.....	“	Miss Isabelle Sheehy	“ ..
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Sr. M. Antoinette (Prin.); Sr. Ste. Raphael (Asst.)..	“ ..
¹ Kiskissink.....	at Kiskissink.....	“	Miss C. Martineau..	“ ..
Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Prin.); Sr. Mary of St. Joseph (Asst.)....	“ ..
St. Francis (Prot.).....	Pierreville.....	Pierreville.....	Henry L. Masta.....	Church of England
“ (R.C.).....	“	“	Sr. Ste. Blandine...	Roman Catholic..
St. Regis (Island).....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Miss Elizabeth Burke.....	Undenominational
“ (village).....	“	“	Miss Nellie Keon...	“ ..
Chenail.....	“	“	Mrs. Sarah Back...	“ ..
² Chetlain.....	“	“	Miss Marg. F. Gallagher.....	“ ..
Cornwall Island.....	“	“	Miss Katie Roundpoint.....	“ ..
Oka (County).....	Oka.....	Oka.....	Miss Mildred C. Lunan.....	Methodist.....
“ (village).....	“	“	Mrs. L. L. Smith...	“ ..
Congo Bridge.....	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Miss Helen J. White.	Undenominational
Maniwaki.....	“	“	Miss Margaret McCaffrey.....	Roman Catholic..
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	Miss Josephine Audet.....	“ ..
Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Sr. Ste. Jeanne de Chantel (Prin.); Sr. Ste. Agathe (Asst.)....	“ ..
³ Long Point.....	at Long Point.....	Timiskaming.....	Miss Emily Wabie..	“ ..
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming.....	“	Sister Monica.....	“ ..
¹ Hunters Point.....	at Hunters Point..	“	Violet McCracken...	“ ..
² Wolf Lake.....	at Wolf Lake.....	“	Agnes Robinson...	“ ..
Fort George.....	at Fort George....	James Bay Dist't.	Rev. W. G. Walton.	Church of England
Ruperts House.....	at Ruperts House.	“	Rev. P. C. Howard.	“ ..
Total, Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹White school attended by Indian children.²New school, first opened December 3, 1913.³Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
QUEBEC.											
144	.....	144	80	86	26	19	13	.....	.....	Caughnawaga (Boys).
.....	121	121	77	70	24	10	10	7	.....	" (Girls).
16	18	34	23	7	12	6	7	2	.....	" (Bush).
16	16	32	21	17	8	7	.....	.....	.....	" (St. Isidore).
11	10	21	8	13	4	4	.....	.....	.....	" (Mission).
27	30	57	39	25	17	15	.....	.....	.....	Bersimis.
5	6	11	8	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	¹ Escoumains.
45	43	88	62	21	20	19	12	10	6	Pointe Bleue.	
2	5	7	5	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	¹ Kiskissink.
24	56	80	48	26	24	15	10	5	.....	Restigouche.
6	7	13	10	1	3	5	4	.....	.....	St. Francis (Prot.)
34	36	70	56	25	22	5	8	9	1	" (R.C.)	
14	9	23	15	9	5	3	3	3	.....	St. Regis (Island).
30	27	57	41	31	6	14	6	.....	.....	" (Village).
35	29	64	20	36	15	10	3	.....	.....	Chenail.
17	20	37	23	27	2	8	.....	.....	.....	² Chetlain.
27	18	45	28	30	10	3	2	.....	.....	Cornwall Island.
10	12	22	10	14	4	2	2	.....	.....	Oka (County).
12	7	19	9	2	9	2	3	3	.....	" (Village).
5	14	19	9	7	7	3	2	.....	.....	Congo Bridge.
6	14	20	10	8	6	5	1	.....	.....	Maniwaki.
12	16	28	18	6	4	6	6	3	3	Maria.	
37	40	77	56	36	10	20	11	.....	.....	Lorette.
8	14	22	12	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	³ Long Point.
11	17	28	19	7	4	7	3	7	.....	Timiskaming.
5	12	17	14	8	4	1	4	.....	.....	¹ Hunters Point.
10	14	24	24	5	2	3	3	4	7	³ Wolf Lake.	
40	36	76	50	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort George.
13	14	27	14	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ruperts House.
622	661	1,283	809	639	266	195	113	53	17	Total, Quebec.	

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
✓ Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Francis J. Joblin...	Methodist.....
✓ Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Miss Mary Moffitt..	Undenominational
✓ Port Elgin.....	".....	".....	Thomas Jones.....	".....
✓ Sidney Bay.....	".....	".....	Miss Isabel McIver..	".....
✓ Back Settlement..	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Lyman W. Fisher...	".....
✓ Bear Creek.....	".....	".....	Miss M. McDougall..	".....
✓ Oneida No. 2.....	Oneida.....	".....	Herbie C. Jamieson..	Church of England
✓ Oneida No. 3.....	".....	".....	Levi Williams.....	Methodist.....
✓ River Settlement..	Caradoc.....	".....	Miss Mary E. Vening	Undenominational
✓ Biscotasing S.S. No. 1..	At Biscotasing...	Chapleau.....	Miss Loretto J. Coughlan.....	".....
✓ Manitou Rapids.....	Manitou Rapids..	Fort Frances....	Robert R. Gill.....	Church of England
✓ Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island...	Georgina Island...	George Cork.....	Methodist.....
✓ Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic..
✓ Sheshegwaning (R.C.)..	Sheshegwaning...	Gore Bay.....	Miss Elizabeth Leusch.....	".....
✓ *Sheshegwaning (Prot.)...	".....	".....	William C. Dunn....	Church of England
✓ West Bay.....	West Bay.....	".....	Miss Clotilda Laferriere.....	Roman Catholic..
✓ Sheguiandah.....	Sheguiandah.....	Manitowaning ✓	Miss Annette Hayward.....	Church of England
✓ South Bay.....	South Bay.....	".....	Miss Emily Frawley	Roman Catholic..
✓ Sucker Creek.....	Sucker Creek.....	".....	Mrs. Seymour Fairbanks.....	Church of England
✓ *Buzwah.....	Buzwah.....	".....	Miss Lila Dodd.....	Roman Catholic..
✓ Whitefish Lake.....	Whitefish Lake...	".....	Mrs. Joseph Jalbert, jr.....	".....
✓ *Wikwemikong.....	Manitoulin Island.	".....	Miss Adele Duhamel	".....
✓ Wikwemikongsing...	Wikwemikongsing	".....	Miss Inez E. Mercier	".....
✓ Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	Moravian.....	A. Beith Gardiner..	Undenominational
✓ New Credit.....	New Credit.....	New Credit.....	G. C. Monture.....	".....
✓ Gibson.....	Watha.....	Parry Sound... ✓	Miss Leona Lutz...	Methodist.....
✓ Henvey Inlet.....	Henvey Inlet...	".....	Joseph Partridge...	Undenominational
✓ Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	".....	Miss Frances E. Munt.....	".....
✓ Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	".....	Miss Carolyn H. Tutt.....	".....
✓ *Skene.....	Parry Island.....	".....	Miss Mary L. Decaire.....	".....
✓ Christian Island.....	Christian Island..	Christian Island..	James Oliver, M.A..	Methodist.....
✓ Lake Helen.....	Red Rock.....	Fort William.....	Miss C. Harrison...	Roman Catholic..
✓ Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William.....	".....	Miss Rose Chaput..	".....
✓ Mountain Village.....	".....	".....	Miss Margaret O'Brien.....	".....
✓ *Pic River.....	Pic River.....	".....	Miss Isabella Pel-tier.....	".....
✓ Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist.....
✓ *Hiawatha.....	Rice Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	Miss Mena E. Throop	Undenominational
✓ Mud Lake (Chemong)..	Mud Lake.....	".....	H. C. Buffam.....	".....
✓ Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	Sarnia.....	Mrs. Angus George..	".....
✓ Stony Point.....	Stony Point.....	".....	Miss Agnes A. Weaver.....	".....
✓ St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	".....	Miss A.M. Matthews	Methodist.....

¹White school, attended by Indian children. ²New school, first opened October 1, 1913. ³This school re-opened Sept. 2, 1913, having been closed since June 30, 1904. ⁴This school replaces the former boys' and girls day schools at this point, which were closed Sept. 30, 1913. ⁵Closed since June, 30, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
20	20	40	18	12	12	5	8	3	.....	Alnwick.
21	15	36	23	12	10	5	3	6	.....	Cape Croker.
16	11	27	18	19	.....	4	4	.....	.....	Port Elgin.
8	8	16	9	6	5	1	3	1	.....	Sidney Bay.
16	19	35	13	17	3	11	4	.....	.....	Back Settlement.
7	20	27	12	15	3	4	4	1	.....	Bear Creek.
22	26	48	17	36	6	4	2	.....	.....	Oneida No. 2.
21	18	39	18	30	4	.....	5	.....	.....	Oneida No. 3.
14	15	29	12	10	7	8	4	.....	.....	River Settlement.
3	2	5	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	¹ Biscotasing S.S. No. 1.
9	3	12	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitou Rapids.
16	7	23	14	7	6	8	.....	2	.....	Georgina Island.
12	18	30	16	11	3	11	5	.....	.....	Golden Lake.
8	10	18	13	7	.....	5	6	.....	.....	Sheshegwaning (R.C.)
11	8	19	17	13	.....	5	1	.....	.....	² Sheshegwaning (Prot.)
24	22	46	15	31	7	6	2	.....	.....	West Bay
8	12	20	7	15	4	.....	1	.....	.....	Sheguandah.
12	15	27	18	13	3	.....	8	3	.....	South Bay.
6	10	16	10	8	4	1	3	.....	.....	Sucker Creek.
16	11	27	18	21	2	4	.....	.....	.....	³ Buzwah.
9	11	20	10	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
29	24	53	23	30	9	8	6	.....	.....	⁴ Wikwemikong.
7	10	17	8	11	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Wikwemikongsing.
36	23	59	29	28	15	11	4	1	.....	Moraviantown.
12	11	23	14	12	5	3	2	1	.....	New Credit.
9	16	25	9	14	3	3	3	2	.....	Gibson.
10	8	18	6	4	3	5	3	2	1	Henvey Inlet.
14	16	30	8	17	3	5	5	.....	.....	Ryerson.
11	16	27	14	20	.....	2	5	.....	.....	Shawanaga.
2	4	6	4	1	1	2	1	1	.....	⁵ Skene.
16	17	33	16	18	8	3	.....	4	.....	Christian Island.
12	12	24	5	17	4	.....	2	1	.....	Lake Helen.
11	5	16	6	6	5	1	2	2	.....	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
13	22	35	22	19	6	6	4	.....	.....	Mountain Village.
13	15	28	5	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁶ Pie River.
23	28	51	25	28	8	12	3	.....	.....	Rama.
8	12	20	15	4	3	5	1	7	.....	¹ Hiawatha.
18	19	37	22	25	.....	8	3	1	.....	Mud Lake (Chemong).
16	8	24	15	16	3	5	.....	.....	.....	Kettle Point.
3	12	15	7	8	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Stony Point.
22	16	38	18	26	4	7	1	.....	.....	St. Clair.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—concluded.				
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	T. J. Wallace.....	Udenominational
Saugeen.....	".....	".....	Miss Isabella Ruxton	"
Scotch Settlement.....	".....	".....	Mrs. B. Robb.....	"
¹ Batchawana.....	Batchawana.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Miss M. F. Mercier..	Roman Catholic..
¹ Garden River (R.C.).....	Garden River.....	".....	Miss Ida May Ryan	"
" " (C.E.).....	".....	".....	Lucius F. Hardy- man.....	Church of England
Goulais Bay.....	Goulais Bay.....	".....	Miss Annie Kehoe..	Roman Catholic..
Michipicoten.....	Michipicoten.....	".....	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
² Scugog S. S. No. 3.....	Scugog Island.....	Scugog.....	Miss Edith E. Bruce.....	Udenominational
Six Nations, No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	Elmer Jamieson.....	"
" " No. 2.....	".....	".....	John Clark (Prin.); Miss Helen Van	"
" " No. 3.....	".....	".....	Valkenburg (Asst.)	"
" " No. 4.....	".....	".....	Miss Esther J. Ross	"
" " No. 5.....	".....	".....	S. A. Anderson.....	"
" " No. 6.....	".....	".....	James D. Moses.....	"
" " No. 7.....	".....	".....	John R. Lickers.....	"
" " No. 8.....	".....	".....	Arnold C. Moses.....	"
" " No. 9.....	".....	".....	Leona Hatzan.....	"
" " No. 10.....	".....	".....	Miss Rosa B. Russell.....	"
" " No. 11.....	".....	".....	Miss J. L. Jamieson	"
Garden Village.....	Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	Miss Edith M. Lee	"
Nipissing.....	".....	".....	Miss J. McDermott..	Roman Catholic..
² Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	".....	Miss Katie Tackney	"
⁴ Timagami.....	Bear Island.....	".....	Sister St. Peter.....	"
Mississagi River.....	Mississagi River..	Thessalon.....	Miss May G. Honan	Udenominational
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	".....	Miss Lillian McGoey	Roman Catholic..
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	".....	Miss Rose Fagan.....	"
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	".....	Mrs. J. McKay.....	"
Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	".....	T. H. Young.....	Church of England
⁴ Abitibi.....	At Abitibi.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Miss L. C. Shaddeau	Roman Catholic..
Albany River (C.E.).....	At Fort Albany.....	".....	Miss M. McDonald..	"
Fort Hope.....	At Fort Hope.....	".....	Rev. J. T. Griffin...	Church of England
French Post.....	At Moose River.....	".....	Rev. E. Richards...	"
Moose Port.....	At Moose Fort.....	".....	Fred. Marks.....	"
Osnaburg.....	At Osnaburg.....	".....	Miss Lucy J. Barker	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern).....	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	S. N. Dixon.....	"
" (Western).....	".....	".....	T. Irvine Brant.....	Udenominational
" (Central).....	".....	".....	Miss Ethel M. Picard	"
" (Mission).....	".....	".....	Miss F. Fletcher.....	"
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	Walpole Island.....	Alexander Leween...	"
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	Miss C. McPherson..	Church of England
			Joseph Sampson.....	Methodist.....
Total, Ontario.....				

¹ Closed during September quarter, 1913. No teacher.² White school, attended by Indian children.³ New school, first opened April 14, 1913.⁴ Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
16	20	36	26	21	7	2	2	4	.....	French Bay.
14	11	25	19	10	2	8	5	.....	.....	Saugeen.
23	19	42	34	11	7	14	5	5	.....	Scotch Settlement.
15	12	27	13	6	13	8	.....	.....	.....	¹ Batchawana.
39	26	65	22	43	7	9	6	.....	.....	² Garden River (R.C.).
23	11	34	22	21	11	2	.....	.....	.....	“ (C.E.).
6	17	23	15	3	4	4	12	.....	.....	Goulais Bay.
5	11	16	10	2	8	2	.....	3	1	Michipicoten.
4	3	7	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	² Scugog, S. S. No. 3.
31	41	72	29	26	15	8	20	2	1	Six Nations, No. 1.
52	25	77	36	35	5	12	20	4	1	“ No. 2.
30	36	66	29	36	11	11	6	2	.....	“ No. 3.
16	17	33	17	10	4	7	7	5	.....	“ No. 4.
14	15	29	17	7	5	10	8	.....	.....	“ No. 5.
16	13	29	13	5	9	9	5	1	.....	“ No. 6.
27	41	68	31	41	19	4	4	.....	.....	“ No. 7.
15	15	30	15	18	4	6	2	.....	.....	³ “ No. 8.
18	19	37	21	18	4	7	6	2	.....	“ No. 9.
27	18	45	15	30	4	9	2	.....	.....	“ No. 10.
24	16	40	19	17	8	8	5	2	.....	“ No. 11.
15	14	29	13	12	8	9	.....	.....	.....	Garden Village.
4	8	12	4	.....	7	3	.....	2	.....	Nipissing.
25	24	49	26	23	11	11	2	2	.....	³ Mattawa.
22	13	35	25	28	3	4	.....	.....	.....	⁴ Timagami.
15	8	23	14	11	6	5	.....	1	.....	Mississagi River.
8	9	17	8	3	4	5	5	.....	.....	Sagamook.
14	7	21	11	8	9	4	.....	.....	.....	Serpent River.
4	7	11	6	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	Spanish River.
7	4	11	8	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	Thessalon.
27	23	50	25	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁴ Abitibi.
43	39	82	31	73	.....	7	2	.....	.....	Albany River.
27	27	54	13	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort Hope.
6	8	14	7	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	French Post.
17	13	30	11	24	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
10	17	27	3	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Osnaburg.
24	19	43	20	28	4	10	1	.....	.....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
15	10	25	9	9	4	3	5	4	.....	“ (Western).
18	6	24	11	11	5	4	4	.....	.....	“ (Central).
15	8	23	9	13	2	7	.....	1	.....	“ (Mission).
17	16	33	17	22	3	7	1	.....	.....	Walpole Island, No. 1.
28	26	54	22	40	2	9	2	1	.....	“ No. 2.
1,340	1,267	2,607	1,254	1,467	405	405	247	79	4	.....Total, Ontario.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Black River.....	Black River.....	Clandeboyce.....	Jeremiah Henderson	Church of England
Brokenhead.....	Brokenhead.....	".....	John Sinclair.....	"
Fort Alexander (Upper)...	Fort Alexander.....	".....	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer	"
Hollowwater River.....	Hollowwater River.....	".....	Rev. G. C. Smith..	"
¹ Patapun.....	St. Peters.....	".....	Miss E. A. Fingland..	"
St. Peters (North).....	".....	".....	Peter Harper.....	"
Berens River.....	Berens River.....	Fisher River.....	Mrs. J. H. Lowes...	Methodist.....
Fisher River.....	Fisher River.....	".....	Miss Emily N. Royan.....	"
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids.....	".....	Chas. Morris.....	Church of England
Peguis (North).....	Peguis.....	".....	Lionel Frances.....	"
" (South).....	".....	".....	Henry J. Frances...	"
Poplar River.....	Poplar River.....	".....	Miss E. Stedman...	Methodist.....
² Oak River Sioux.....	Oak River.....	Griswold.....	Miss Rowena Stedmar Havard.....	Church of England
³ Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Ebb and Flow Lake.....	Manitowapah.....	Miss Nora Shannon..	Roman Catholic..
Fairford (Upper).....	Fairford.....	".....	Rupert Bruce.....	Church of England
" (Lower).....	".....	".....	Colin Sanderson.....	"
Lake Manitoba.....	Lake Manitoba.....	".....	L. E. Martel.....	Roman Catholic..
Lake St. Martin.....	Lake St. Martin..	".....	John E. Favell.....	Church of England
⁴ Little Saskatchewan.....	Little Saskatchewan..	".....	James Clare.....	"
⁵ Pine Creek.....	Pine Creek.....	".....	Rev. G. Leonard.....	Roman Catholic..
Shoal River.....	Shoal River.....	".....	Rev. T. H. Dobbs...	Church of England
Waterhen River.....	Waterhen River...	".....	Miss Bernadette Adam.....	Roman Catholic..
⁶ Bloodvein River.....	Bloodvein River..	Norway House.....	Joseph A. Everett...	Methodist.....
Cross Lake (Prot.).....	Cross Lake.....	".....	Miss A. L. Cunningham.....	"
" (R.C.).....	".....	".....	Eugene Gauthier...	Roman Catholic..
Island Lake.....	Island Lake.....	".....	Miss A. L. Cunningham.....	Methodist.....
Jack River.....	Jack River.....	".....	Mrs. Mabel Marshall	Church of England
Norway House (R.C.).....	Norway House.....	".....	Sister Marguerite Marie.....	Roman Catholic..
⁶ Little Grand Rapids.....	Little Grand Rapids.....	".....	Alfred G. Johnson...	Methodist.....
Oxford House.....	At Oxford House..	".....	John W. Niddrie...	"
Nelson House.....	At Nelson House..	".....	W.E.W. Hutt, B.A..	"
Rossville.....	Norway House.....	".....	Miss Anna M. De Wolf.....	"
York Factory.....	At York Factory..	".....	Rev. R. Farries...	Church of England
Big Eddy.....	Pas.....	Pas.....	Joseph Chamberlain	"
Chenawawin.....	Chenawawin.....	".....	Rev. S. C. Deacon...	"
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	".....	John A. Keddie.....	"
Moose Lake.....	Moose Lake.....	".....	C. T. Mitchell.....	"
⁷ Pas.....	Pas.....	".....	Miss Florence Nichols.....	"
Red Earth.....	Red Earth.....	".....	J. G. Kennedy.....	"
Shoal Lake.....	Pas Mountain.....	".....	Louis Young.....	"
Lower Roseau River.....	Roseau River.....	Portage la Prairie.	Mrs. Jerome Martin	Roman Catholic..
Roseau Rapids.....	Roseau Rapids...	".....	Miss Rose Godon...	Undenominational
Swan Lake.....	Swan Lake.....	".....	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian.....
Total, Manitoba.....				

¹ White school attended by Indian children. ² Re-opened May 19, 1913, having been closed since December, 1907. ³ Closed from June 30, 1913. ⁴ Open during March, 1914, only. ⁵ Day pupils attend classes in the boarding school. ⁶ Open during the summer only. ⁷ Re-opened October 1, 1913, having been closed since June 30, 1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
MANITOBA.										
10	9	19	9	16	2	1				Black River.
11	15	26	6	12	6	7	1			Brokenhead.
16	8	24	15	14	7	3				Fort Alexander (Upper).
5	6	11	7	8	2	1				Hollowwater River.
25	12	37	18	24	4	9				¹ Patapun.
14	28	42	17	28	2	5	3	2	2	St. Peters (North).
18	15	33	10	28	2	3				Berens River.
34	37	71	33	54	10	7				Fisher River.
13	14	27	12	24	3					Grand Rapids.
27	22	49	18	34	7	6	2			Peguis (North).
24	14	38	16	19	9	7	3			" (South).
15	11	26	4	20	5	1				Poplar River.
11	10	21	13	21						² Oak River, Sioux.
6	6	12	8	6	4	2				³ Ebb and Flow Lake.
7	13	20	7	9	5	5	1			Fairford (Upper).
16	21	37	7	21	6	5	5			" (Lower).
7	7	14	7	12		2				Lake Manitoba.
11	22	33	12	24	6	2	1			Lake St. Martin.
10	18	28	23	17	7	4				⁴ Little Saskatchewan.
11	10	21	18	7	9	3	2			⁵ Pine Creek.
12	13	25	12	17	3	5				Shoal River.
10	5	15	9	6	3	6				Waterhen River.
19	21	40	12	34	6					⁶ Bloodvein River.
18	16	34	15	23	4	6	1			Cross Lake (Prot.).
12	7	19	4	13		6				" (R.C.).
6	8	14	7	13	1					Island Lake.
10	5	15	8	10	3	2				Jack River.
6	10	16	13	7	3	4	2			Norway House (R.C.).
20	25	45	18	31	14					⁶ Little Grand Rapids.
6	2	8	7	6	1	1				Oxford House.
.....	1	1	1	1						Nelson House.
6	13	19	11	15	4					Rossville.
21	27	48	30	35	10	3				York Factory.
18	9	27	10	21	3	2	1			Big Eddy.
16	15	31	13	20	11					Chemawawin.
7	16	23	4	16	3	4				Cumberland.
7	10	17	8	17						Moose Lake.
17	19	36	12	29	5	2				⁷ Pas.
16	8	24	10	14	7	3				Red Earth.
10	9	19	12	13	4	2				Shoal Lake.
7	12	19	9	17	2					Lower Roseau River.
9	5	14	2	7	2	5				Roseau Rapids.
9	6	15	7	9	3	1	2			Swan Lake.
553	560	1,113	494	772	188	125	24	2	2	..... Total, Manitoba.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Assiniboine.....	Miss Gertrude Lawrence.....	Presbyterian.....
Little Pines.....	Little Pines.....	Battleford.....	Rev. W. H. English, teacher; Mrs. English, matron...	Church of England
Murray Lake.....	Moosomin.....	Battleford.....	Albert E. Rotsey...	Roman Catholic..
¹ Poundmakers.....	Poundmakers.....	"	Miss Agnes Tierney.	"
¹ Red Pheasant's.....	Red Pheasant.....	"	J. M. Marshall.....	Church of England
Ahtahkakoops.....	Ahtahkakoops.....	Carlton.....	H. Hutchison, teacher; Mrs. Hutchison, matron...	"
Big River.....	Kenemotayoos...	"	Louis Ahenakew...	"
Meadow Lake.....	Meadow Lake.....	"	Mrs. Elizabeth Chatain.....	Roman Catholic..
Mistawasis.....	Mistawasis.....	"	C. W. Bryden.....	Presbyterian.....
Montreal Lake.....	Montreal Lake.....	"	John R. Settee....	Church of England
Sturgeon Lake.....	Wm. Twatts.....	"	Wm. Godfrey, teacher; Mrs. Wm. Godfrey, Matron.	"
² Fort à la Corne (South)...	James Smith.....	Duck Lake.....	J. L. Lowe, teacher; Mrs. J. L. Lowe, matron.....	"
John Smith.....	John Smith.....	"	P. H. Gentleman, teacher; Mrs. P. H. Gentleman, matron.....	"
James Smith.....	James Smith.....	"	Henry W. Shaw, teacher; Mrs. Henry W. Shaw, matron.....	"
³ Nut Lake.....	Nut Lake.....	"	Rev. George Goodson.....	Methodist.....
White Bears.....	White Bears.....	Moose Mountain..	Sara J. Porter.....	Presbyterian.....
Keys.....	Keys.....	Pelly.....	Cyril G. Markham.	Church of England
Valley River.....	Valley River.....	"	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake.....	Undenominational
Day Stars.....	Day Star.....	Touchwood Hills.	H. Gordon Montgomery.....	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan.....				
ALBERTA.				
Goodfish Lake.....	Pakan.....	Saddle Lake.....	Mrs. Florence Watters.....	Methodist.....
Samson's.....	Samson's.....	Hobbema.....	Miss Abbie Aylwin.	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)..	Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake	W. J. Kent.....	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace River	Lesser Slave Lake	Miss L. Millen.....	"
Total Alberta.....				

¹Closed during June and September quarters, 1913²Closed from May 20, 1912, to December 8, 1913.³Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN.										
11	14	25	16	10	4	11	.....	.....	.....	Assiniboine.
13	11	24	7	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Pines.
10	10	20	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Murray Lake.
9	6	15	9	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	¹ Poundmakers.
15	10	25	8	23	1	.....	1	.....	.....	¹ Red Pheasants.
15	20	35	16	17	11	3	3	1	.....	Ahtahkakoops.
12	13	25	11	15	3	5	2	.....	.....	Big River.
11	4	15	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Meadow Lake.
21	19	40	20	31	4	5	.....	.....	.....	Mistawasis.
11	14	25	19	16	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Montreal Lake
22	11	33	22	15	12	5	1	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
11	7	18	11	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	² Fort à la Corne (South)
13	20	33	20	12	7	6	6	2	.....	John Smith.
10	17	27	10	10	13	1	3	.....	.....	James Smith.
11	6	17	2	6	10	1	.....	.....	.....	³ Nut Lake.
9	16	25	14	21	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	White Bears.
9	10	19	8	16	.....	1	2	.....	.....	Keys.
4	6	10	8	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Valley River.
4	6	18	8	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	Day Stars.
221	220	441	226	273	98	49	18	3	.....	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
18	22	40	18	29	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goodfish Lake.
12	10	22	12	14	7	1	.....	.....	.....	Samson's.
6	4	10	5	2	2	.....	3	2	1	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
2	4	6	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Upper Peace River. (Christ Church Mission.)
38	40	78	40	50	20	1	4	2	1	Total, Alberta.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Days Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
¹ Andimaul.....	At Andimaul.....	Babine.....	Jennie Halpenny...	Salvation Army...
² Fort Babine.....	Fort Babine.....	".....	Jos. F. Morrissey...	Roman Catholic..
Gitwangah.....	Kitwangan.....	".....	Miss F. B. Kemp...	Church of England
Glen Vowell.....	Skedach.....	".....	Miss Agnes Law...	Salvation Army...
Hazelton.....	Gitamaks.....	".....	Miss E. J. Soal.....	Church of England
Kitsegukla.....	Kitsegukla.....	".....	Miss Susan Edgar...	Methodist.....
Kitselas (New Town).....	Kitselas.....	".....	Louis Edgar.....	".....
Kisfiax.....	Kisfiax.....	".....	Mrs. A. L. Fakely...	".....
Kisgegas.....	Kisgegas.....	".....	Joshua J. Harvey...	Church of England
Meanskinisht.....	At Meanskinisht..	".....	Rev. T. Tomlinson..	".....
³ Rocher de Boulé.....	At Rocher de Boulé.....	".....	Sydney Browning...	Roman Catholic..
Bella Bella.....	Bella Bella.....	Bella Coola.....	Miss Kate Tranter...	Methodist.....
Bella Coola.....	Bella Coola.....	".....	Miss Adeline Gibson	".....
China Hat.....	China Hat.....	".....	Rev. G. Read, teacher; Mrs. Read, matron.....	".....
Hartley Bay.....	Hartley Bay.....	".....	Rev. J. N. Matthews	".....
Kitamaat.....	Kitamaat.....	".....	Miss Isabella Clarke	".....
¹ Kitkahtla.....	Kitkahtla.....	".....	Maynard C. Mustard.....	Church of England
Port Essington.....	Skeena.....	".....	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist.....
Koksilah.....	Koksilah.....	Cowichan.....	C. A. Dockstader...	".....
Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo.....	".....	Miss Kathleen Aspenden.....	".....
⁴ Qeamichan (R.C.).....	Quamichan.....	".....	Miss C. Ordano.....	Roman Catholic..
⁵ Songhees.....	Songhees.....	".....	Rose A. Quigley...	".....
Tsartlip.....	Tsartlip.....	".....	Miss L. H. Hagan...	".....
Alert Bay.....	Nimkish.....	Kwawkewlth.....	Miss E. D. Ferryman.....	Church of England
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	".....	Rev. J. E. Rendle...	Methodist.....
Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Miss Lilly Blackford.....	Church of England
Sholus.....	Nicola Mameet..	".....	Rev. F. B. Eteson...	".....
Kincolith.....	Kincolith.....	Nass.....	Herbert Collinson..	".....
⁶ Lakalsap.....	Lakalsap.....	".....	Rev. Wm. Cray...	".....
Metlakahla.....	Metlakahla.....	".....	Miss S. Klippert...	".....
Port Simpson.....	Port Simpson.....	".....	J. H. Young.....	Methodist.....
Homalco.....	Aupe.....	New Westminster	Mrs. Kathleen Petznick.....	Roman Catholic..
Tsawassen.....	Tsawassen.....	".....	Rev. W. Chaput...	".....
Skwah.....	Skwah.....	".....	Walter H. Grimshaw.....	Undenominational
Sliammon.....	Sliammon.....	".....	Basil Nicholson.....	Roman Catholic..
⁷ Similkameen.....	At Similkameen..	Okanagan.....	Miss A. M. Easton..	Undenominational
¹ Hedley (public).....	Near Chu-chu-wayha.....	".....	Elizabeth McCaffrey.....	".....
Massett.....	Massett.....	Queen Charlotte..	Frank Trainor, teacher; Mrs. Frank Trainor, matron.....	Church of England
Skidegate.....	Skidegate.....	".....	A. C. Brown.....	Methodist.....

¹Closed during June and September quarters, 1913. ²New school, first opened September 1, 1913.
³Re-opened January 9, 1914, having been closed since March 31, 1912. ⁴Open during March quarter, 1914, only. ⁵Re-opened September 1, 1913, having been closed since May, 1911. ⁶Only one return received.
⁷White schools, attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
14	11	25	5	23	2					¹ Andimaul.
25	24	49	27	49						² Fort Babine.
20	19	39	11	26	3	3	6	1		Gitwangah.
15	21	36	9	24	7	3	2			Glen Vowell.
19	21	40	15	14	13	7	4		2	Hazelton.
8	11	19	15	16	2	1				Kitsegukla.
9	9	18	9	14	1	2	1			Kitseles (New Town).
16	25	41	9	22	17	2				Kisfiux.
11	7	18	5	12	3	3				Kisgegas.
7	11	18	9	5	4	7	2			Meanskinisht.
15	15	30	20	13	17					³ Rocher de Boulé.
23	21	44	10	36	6	2				Bella Bella.
25	18	43	8	13	18	6	6			Bella Coola.
8	13	21	8	13	6	2				China Hat.
9	8	17	10	12	2	3				Hartley Bay.
29	13	42	9	30	4		5	2	1	Kitumaat.
23	15	38	24	29	9					⁴ Kitkahtla.
10	16	26	9	24	2					Port Essington.
16		16	5	14	2					Koksilah.
12	11	23	10	18	3	2				Nanaimo.
11	11	22	11	18	3	1				⁴ Quamichan (R.C.)
7	6	13	5	10	2	1				⁵ Songhees.
4	4	8	3	7	1					Tsartlip.
21	19	40	13	37	2	1				Alert Bay.
12	8	20	9	7	8	5				Cape Mudge.
8	8	16	9	10	3	3				Lytton.
17	5	22	8	18	4					Sholus.
17	10	27	14	14	10	3				Kincolith.
18	24	42	24	38	4					⁶ Lakalsap.
27	20	47	25	23	8	5	6	5		Metlakahla.
43	49	92	20	74	14	4				Port Simpson.
20	15	35	17	24	4	3	4			Hamalco.
13	5	18	13	14	3	1				Tsawassen.
23	28	51	32	50		1				Skwah.
19	17	36	18	15	5	6	8	2		Sliammon.
10	5	15	9	5	3	6	1			⁷ Similkameen.
1		1	1	1						⁷ Hedley.
39	33	72	18	44	10	9	8	1		Masset.
27	23	50	19	25	20	3	1	1		Skidegate.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA —Concluded.				
Tahltan.....	Tahltan.....	Stickine.....	Rev. Fred. P. Thorman.....	Church of England
Telegraph Creek.....	At Telegraph Creek.....	".....	W. S. P. Thorman..	Undenominational
Clayoquot (R.C.).....	Opitsat.....	West Coast.....	Rev. Joseph Schindler.....	Roman Catholic..
¹ Nitinat.....	Clayoquot.....	".....	Gordon Ede.....	Methodist.....
Uchuelet.....	Itedse.....	".....	Hugh W. Vanderveen.....	Presbyterian.....
² Wyah.....	Nitinat.....	".....	John Alfred Wrinch.	Methodist.....
Total, British Columbia.....				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
St. David's Mission.....	At Fort Simpson..	Fort Simpson.....	Rev. James R. Lucas.	Church of England
YUKON.				
³ Champagne Landing.....	At Champagne Landing.....	Yukon Territory..	Rev. Chas. C. Brett..	Church of England
Moosehide.....	At Moosehide.....	" " ..	Rev. Benj. Totty...	" " "
Selkirk.....	At Selkirk.....	" " ..	A. C. Field.....	" " "
³ Teslin Lake.....	At Teslin Lake....	" " ..	Rev. Chas. C. Brett	" " "
Whitehorse.....	At Whitehorse....	" " ..	Wm. G. Blackwell..	" " "
Total, Yukon.....				

¹Closed during September and December quarters, 1913.²Only one return received.³The Indians live at Champagne Landing during the winter and move to Teslin Lake for the summer. School is open half the year at each place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded										
16	11	27	7	22	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Tahltan.
8	13	21	5	13	4	3	1	.....	.....	Telegraph Creek.
11	20	31	14	22	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Clayoquot (R.C.)
13	7	20	6	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	¹ Nitinat.
7	12	19	8	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Ucluelet.
9	10	19	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	² Wyah.
715	652	1367	534	952	244	101	55	12	3	Total, British Columbia.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
5	16	21	6	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. David's Mission.
YUKON.										
19	7	26	5	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	² Champagne Landing.
14	9	23	10	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.
5	6	11	4	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Selkirk.
15	10	25	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	² Teslin Lake.
12	9	21	10	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitehorse.
65	41	106	33	98	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Yukon.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission.....	At Fort Albany, James Bay.	Treaty No. 9.....	Rev. L. Carriere, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort, James Bay.	"	Rev. W. Haythorn- thwaite.	Church of England
Chapleau.....	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau.....	Rev. George Prewer	Church of England.
Fort William Orphanage...	At Fort William.	Port Arthur.....	Sister M. F. Clare..	Roman Catholic..
Fort Frances.....	On Agency reserve Fort Frances.	Fort Frances.....	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.	"
Cecilia Jeffrey.....	East of Shoal lake, reserve No 40.....	Kenora.....	Rev. F. T. Dodds..	Presbyterian.....
Kenora.....	Near Kenora, Ont	"	Rev. J. B. Dorais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Total, Ontario.....				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle.....	At Birtle, Man....	Birtle.....	Rev. W. McLaren...	Presbyterian.....
Fort Alexander.....	On Fort Alexander reserve.	Clandeboye.....	Rev. P. Bosquet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Pine Creek.....	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve...	Manitowapah.....	Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.	"
Sandy Bay.....	On Sandy Bay reserve.....	"	Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.	"
Norway House (Meth.)...	At Rossville Vil- lage, Norway...	Norway House...	Rev. J. A. Lousley.	Methodist.....
Norway House (R.C.)....	On Norway House reserve.....	"	Rev. E. Lecoq, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Portage la Prairie.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Portage la Prai- rie, Man.....	Portage la Prairie	W. A. Hendry.....	Presbyterian.....
Total, Manitoba.....				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's.....	Adjoining Thun- derchild's res- erve, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 6, Tp. 46, R. 18, W. 3rd M....	Battleford.....	Rev. A. Watelle....	Roman Catholic..
Cowessess.....	On Cowessess' res- erve.....	Crooked Lakes...	Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I.	"
Round Lake.....	On north side of Round Lake, sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M....	"	Rev. H. McKay....	Presbyterian.....
Duck Lake.....	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve...	Duck Lake.....	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
10	10	20	18	20						Albany Mission.
15	10	25	21	11	2	6	3	3		Moose Fort.
17	12	29	25	19	7	3				Chapleau.
7	7	14	11	1	7	1	4		1	Fort William Orphanage.
20	33	53	49	18	10	7	11	7		Fort Frances.
20	26	46	34	28	3	1	6	7	1	Cecilia Jeffrey.
27	22	49	43	18	22		8	1		Kenora.
116	120	236	201	115	51	18	32	18	2	Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.										
22	26	48	40	16	9	7	9	7		Birtle.
30	35	65	59	10	17	14	21	3		Fort Alexander.
28	55	83	76	29	14	13	14	13		Pine Creek.
29	20	49	40	17	8	16	8			Sandy Bay.
20	31	51	35	9	12	11	10	9		Norway House (Meth.).
3	4	7	6	1	2	2	2			Norway House (R.C.)
21	22	43	40	19		13	1	10		Portage la Prairie.
153	193	346	296	101	62	76	65	42		Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
13	15	28	24	9	5	6	4	4		Thunderchild's.
23	23	46	45	8	8	10	12	8		Cowessess.
26	24	50	43	32	5	8		5		Round Lake.
56	51	107	101	44	12	8	18	12	13	Duck Lake.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN—Con.				
File Hills.....	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 32, tp. 22, r. 11, W. 2nd M....	File Hills.....	Rev. H. C. Sweet...	Presbyterian.....
Onion Lake (R.C.).....	On Sekaskootch reserve.....	Onion Lake.....	Rev. E. J. Cunningham.....	Roman Catholic..
Onion Lake (C.E.).....	On Makao's reserve.....	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Crowstand	Near Côté reserve 3½ miles from town of Kam-sack.....	Pelly.....	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian.....
*Keeseekouse.....	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, S.W. ¼, sec. 22, tp. 32, r. 32, W. 1st M.....	"	Rev. N. A. Ruelle, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Gordon's.....	On west side of Gordon's reserve	Touchwood Hills.	H. W. Atwater.....	Church of England
Muscowequans.....	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15, W. 2d M.....	"	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.
Lac la Plonge.....	North of junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers	Treaty No. 10....	Rev. Francis An-cel, O.M.I.....	"
Lac la Ronge.....	On west shore of Lac la Ronge...	"	Rev. M. B. Edwards.....	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C. E.).....	Off Blood reserve, across Belly river from Agency headquarters...	Blood.....	Rev. S. Middleton..	Church of England
Blood (R. C.).....	On Blood reserve, upper agency....	"	Rev. E. Ruau, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic.
Crowfoot.....	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve.....	Blackfoot.....	Rev. J. L. Levern, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.
Old Sun's.....	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve.....	"	Rev. M. C. Gandier.	Church of England
St. Albert.....	At St. Albert Settlement.....	Edmonton.....	Sister M. A. Leduc..	Roman Catholic.
Ermingskins.....	On Ermingskins reserve.....	Hobbema.....	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.....	"

*This school was closed on September 30, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.										
21	28	49	46	13	8	13	8	7	.....	File Hills.
18	32	50	37	29	8	5	6	2	.....	Onion Lake (R.C.)
9	6	15	11	5	3	3	3	1	.....	Onion Lake (C.E.)
20	27	47	40	12	8	9	13	5	.....	Crowstand.
16	11	27	25	7	6	9	5	.....	.....	*Keeseekouse.
20	18	38	30	20	8	6	4	.....	.....	Gordon's.
22	29	51	45	18	3	18	4	8	.....	Muscowequan's.
20	30	50	41	32	8	10	.....	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
22	34	56	50	24	17	8	7	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
286	328	614	538	251	101	113	84	52	13	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
30	17	47	37	20	14	8	4	1	.....	Blood (C.E.)
27	23	50	38	17	18	12	3	.....	.....	Blood (R.C.)
27	16	43	40	16	8	12	4	3	.....	Crowfoot.
23	19	42	34	32	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
50	37	87	70	34	10	17	7	12	7	St. Albert.
24	28	52	49	14	17	5	6	4	6	Ermineskin's.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
<i>ALBERTA—Concluded.</i>				
Peigan (C. E.).....	On Pincher creek, 2 miles from Peigan reserve.....	Peigan.....	Rev. W. R. Haynes.	Church of England
Peigan, (R.C.).....	About centre of Peigan reserve..	"	Rev. J. Riou.....	Roman Catholic.
Blue Quills.'.....	On Blue Quill's reserve.....	Saddle Lake.....	Rev. A. Husson, O. M.I.....	"
Sarcee.....	Southeast corner, Sarcee reserve..	Sarcee.....	Arch'dn J.W. Tims..	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).....	At Fort Chipewyan.....	Fort Smith.....	Sister Laverty.....	Roman Catholic.
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's).....	On Buffalo bay, Lesser Slave lake.....	Lesser Slave Lake	Sister Vincent.....	"
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bruno).....	At Lesser Slave Lake.....	"	Rev. E. Cetour, O. M.I.....	"
Sturgeon Lake.....	On east shore of Sturgeon lake...	"	Rev. J. Calais, O. M.I.....	"
Vermilion (St. Henri)....	At Vermilion on the Peace river.	"	Rev. C. Jousard, O.M.I.....	"
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)....	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.....	"	Arnold E. Philpot...	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)....	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.....	"	Sister Catherine Aurelie.....	Roman Catholic.
Whitefish Lake.....	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake.....	"	Rev. C. D. White..	Church of England
Total, Alberta.....				
<i>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</i>				
Fort Resolution.....	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake.....	Fort Smith.....	Sister McQuillan....	Roman Catholic.
Hay River.....	At Hay River, Great Slave lake.....	"	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).....	At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river	Fort Simpson.....	Sister McGuirk.....	Roman Catholic..
Total, N. W. T.....				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ALBERTA—Concluded.										
17	12	29	24	12	.....	6	11	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
15	10	25	19	13	6	6	.....	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
26	22	48	44	14	4	12	9	9	Blue Quill's.	
12	7	19	16	11	....	3	5	.....	Sarcee.
8	17	25	20	11	4	5	4	1	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	
20	20	40	40	27	9	4	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's.)
17	20	37	26	24	10	3	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bruno.)
17	18	35	28	10	3	7	15	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
3	10	13	12	7	3	1	1	1	Vermilion (St. Henri.)	
7	5	12	7	3	4	2	2	1	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	
14	16	30	22	11	8	4	7	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
4	7	11	3	4	1	4	2	.....	Whitefish Lake.
341	304	645	529	280	129	111	80	32	13	Total, Alberta.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
26	31	57	50	31	11	3	8	4	Fort Resolution.
19	15	34	30	15	7	7	5	Hay River.
21	27	48	46	16	11	14	7	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
66	73	139	126	62	29	24	20	4	Total, N. W. T.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Kitamaat.....	At Kitamaat, on Douglas Channel.....	Bella Coola.....	Miss Ida M. Clarke	Methodist.....
Alert Bay Girls' Home....	At Alert Bay, on Industrial school reserve.....	Kwawkewith.....	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England
Yale (All Hallows).....	At Yale, on the Fraser river.....	Lytton.....	Constance, Sister Superior.....	" ..
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshean reserve.....	Nass.....	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist.
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, outside limits of Tsimpshean reserve.....	" ..	Miss Lottie M. Deacon.....	" ..
Sechelt.....	On Sechelt reserve	New Westminster	Sister Theresine....	Roman Catholic..
Squamish.....	North side of Burrard Inlet opposite city of Vancouver.....	" ..	Sister Mary Amy...	" ..
St. Mary's.....	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river.....	" ..	Rev. Victor Rohr, O.M.I.....	" ..
Ahousaht.....	At Ahousaht, adjoining Maktosis reserve, west coast Vancouver Island.....	West Coast.....	John T. Ross.....	Presbyterian.
Alberni.....	2½ miles from Alberni, adjoining Shesah reserve, east coast Vancouver Island...	" ..	H. B. Currie.....	" ..
Total, British Columbia.				
YUKON.				
Carcross.....	At Carcross.....	Yukon.....	W. T. Townsend....	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
7	28	35	30	12	5	5	4	7 ₄	2	Kitamaat.
.....	29	29	23	18	6	5	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay Girls' Home.
.....	26	26	20	9	5	4	2	2	4	Yale (All Hallows).
28	.....	28	20	8	5	6	8	1	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	32	32	24	3	2	4	10	4	9	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
20	24	44	41	11	10	10	2	5	6	Sechelt.
27	23	50	50	16	9	14	9	.....	2	Squamish.
28	38	66	65	11	12	30	4	1	8	St. Mary's.
17	16	33	29	5	7	7	12	2	.....	Ahousaht.
29	26	55	45	20	9	9	17	.....	.....	Alberni.
156	242	398	347	113	70	94	68	22	31	Total, British Columbia.
YUKON.										
19	17	36	32	19	10	3	2	2	.....	Carcross.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute.....	At Brantford.....	A. Nelles Ashton.....	Undenominational.....
Mount Elgin Institute.....	At Muncey.....	Rev. S. R. McVitty.....	Methodist.....
Shingwauk Home.....	At Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. B. P. Fuller.....	Church of England....
Spanish River.....	At Spanish, Ont.....	Rev. L. N. Dugas, S.J..	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Ontario.....			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. T. Ferrier.....	Methodist.....
Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn.....	A. E. Wilson.....	Undenominational....
Total, Manitoba.....			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford.....	At Battleford.....	Rev. E. Matheson.....	Church of England....
Qu'Appelle.....	At Lebret.....	Rev. J. Hugonard.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Saskatchewan.....			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer.....	At Red Deer.....	Rev. J. F. Woodsworth..	Methodist.....
St. Joseph.....	At Davisburg.....	Rev. G. Nordmann.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Alberta.....			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay.....	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay Agency.....	Rev. Sr. Justinian.....	Roman Catholic.....
Kamloops.....	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops Agency.....	Rev. A. M. Carion.....	".....
Lytton.....	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton Agency.....	Rev. Leonard Dawson..	Church of England....
Coqualeetza.....	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency.....	Rev R. H. Cairns.....	Methodist.....
Kuper Island.....	On Kuper island, Cowichan Agency.....	Rev. W. Lemmons.....	Roman Catholic.....
Alert Bay.....	At Alert Bay, Kwakwaka'wath Agency.....	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England....
Clayoquot.....	At Clayoquot Sound, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast Agency....	Rev. Froben Epper...	Roman Catholic.....
Williams Lake.....	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane Reserve, Williams Lake Agency.....	Rev. H. Boening.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, British Columbia.....			

Note.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming; and all the girls, sewing, knitting and

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STATEMENT.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harness-maker.	Printer.	Painter.	
ONTARIO.																		
60	72	132	124	13	10	15	20	30	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mohawk Institute.
70	73	143	125	30	19	40	31	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mount Elgin Institute.
44	30	74	54	26	13	20	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shingwauk Home.
100	100	200	133	93	41	30	15	21	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Spanish River.
274	275	549	436	162	83	105	77	76	46	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.																		
44	47	91	83	10	8	22	31	16	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brandon.
45	43	88	71	14	26	14	18	1	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Elkhorn.
89	90	179	154	24	34	36	49	17	19	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
17	23	40	30	16	8	7	3	5	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Battleford.
117	127	244	224	98	40	39	38	24	5	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Qu'Appelle.
134	150	284	254	114	48	46	41	29	6	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.																		
52	39	91	73	60	19	3	2	.....	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Red Deer.
45	22	67	55	18	12	15	5	8	9	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Joseph.
97	61	158	128	78	31	18	7	8	16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Alberta.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
40	40	80	80	22	22	25	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kootenay.
37	33	70	61	25	11	10	16	4	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kamloops.
44	....	44	33	7	7	18	1	8	3	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lytton.
54	38	92	87	27	12	19	11	6	17	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coqualeetza.
29	27	56	46	19	3	17	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kuper Island.
35	....	35	32	3	5	8	8	7	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay.
33	20	53	49	11	6	11	16	8	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Clayoquot.
27	35	62	54	7	16	....	9	10	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Williams Lake.
299	193	492	442	121	82	108	80	52	49	38	9	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 Total, British Columbia

general household duties.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of Eng- land.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
DAY										
Nova Scotia.....	15		15					158	141	299
Prince Edward Island.....	1		1					14	26	40
New Brunswick.....	12		12					147	136	283
Quebec.....	29	6	17	3	3			622	661	1283
Ontario.....	82	37	24	13	8			1,340	1,267	2,607
Manitoba.....	43	1	7	24	10	1		553	560	1,113
Saskatchewan.....	19	1	3	11	1	3		221	220	441
Alberta.....	4			2	2			38	40	78
Northwest Territories.....	1			1				5	16	21
British Columbia.....	45	4	9	13	16	1	2	715	652	1,367
Yukon.....	5			5				65	41	106
Total, Day Schools.....	256	49	88	72	40	5	2	3,878	3,760	7,638

BOARDING

Nova Scotia.....										
Prince Edward Island.....										
New Brunswick.....										
Quebec.....										
Ontario.....	7		4	2		1		116	120	236
Manitoba.....	7		4		1	2		153	193	346
Saskatchewan.....	13		7	3		3		286	328	614
Alberta.....	18		12	6				341	304	645
Northwest Territories.....	3		2	1				66	73	139
British Columbia.....	10		3	2	3	2		156	242	398
Yukon.....	1			1				19	17	36
Total, Boarding Schools.....	59		32	15	4	8		1,137	1,277	2,414

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia.....										
Prince Edward Island.....										
New Brunswick.....										
Quebec.....										
Ontario.....	4	1	1	1	1			274	275	549
Manitoba.....	2	1			1			89	90	179
Saskatchewan.....	2		1	1				134	150	289
Alberta.....	2		1		1			97	61	158
Northwest Territories.....										
British Columbia.....	8		5	2	1			299	193	492
Yukon.....										
Total, Industrial Schools.....	18	2	8	4	4			893	769	1,662

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Classes of Schools, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	

SCHOOLS.

157	52.50	159	47	30	36	14	13	Nova Scotia.
15	37.50	24	5	7	3	1	.....	Prince Edward Island.
165	58.35	131	63	51	29	9	.....	New Brunswick.
809	63.05	639	266	195	113	53	17	Quebec.
1,254	48.10	1,467	405	405	247	79	4	Ontario.
494	44.38	772	188	125	24	2	2	Manitoba.
226	51.02	273	98	49	18	3	.....	Saskatchewan.
40	51.28	50	20	1	4	2	1	Alberta.
6	28.57	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
534	39.06	952	244	101	55	12	3	British Columbia.
33	31.13	98	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,733	51.52	4,586	1,344	964	529	175	40	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
201	85.17	115	51	18	32	18	2	Ontario.
296	85.55	101	62	76	65	42	.....	Manitoba.
533	87.65	251	101	113	84	52	13	Saskatchewan.
529	82.01	280	129	111	80	32	13	Alberta.
126	90.65	62	29	24	20	.....	4	Northwest Territories.
347	87.18	113	70	94	68	22	31	British Columbia.
32	88.88	19	10	3	2	2	.....	Yukon.
2,069	85.29	941	452	439	351	168	63	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
436	79.41	162	83	105	77	76	46	Ontario.
154	86.03	24	34	36	49	17	19	Manitoba.
254	89.43	114	48	46	41	29	6	Saskatchewan.
128	81.01	78	31	18	7	8	16	Alberta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
442	89.84	121	82	108	80	52	49	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,414	85.07	499	278	313	254	182	136	Total, Industrial Schools.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day	Boarding	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia.....	15			15		15					158	141	299	157
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1		1					14	26	40	15
New Brunswick.....	12			12		12					147	136	283	165
Quebec.....	29			29	6	17	3	3			622	661	1283	809
Ontario.....	82	7	4	93	38	29	16	11	1		1730	1662	3392	1891
Manitoba.....	43	7	2	52	2	11	24	12	3		795	843	1638	944
Saskatchewan.....	19	13	2	34	1	11	15	1	6		641	698	1339	1020
Alberta.....	4	18	2	24		13	8	3			476	405	881	697
Northwest Territories.....	1	3		4		2	2				71	89	160	132
British Columbia.....	45	10	8	63	4	17	17	20	3	2	1170	1087	2257	1323
Yukon.....	5	1		6			6				84	58	142	65
Total.....	256	59	18	333	51	126	91	50	13	2	5,908	5,806	11,714	7,218

¹All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.						Province.		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.		Printer.	Painter.
52.50	159	47	30	36	14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
37.50	24	5	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
58.30	131	63	51	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
63.05	639	266	195	113	53	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
55.75	1,744	539	528	356	173	52	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 Ontario.
57.63	897	284	237	138	61	21	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 Manitoba.
76.17	638	247	208	143	84	19	2	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	9 Saskatchewan.
79.11	408	180	130	91	42	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alberta.
82.50	83	29	24	20	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
58.61	1,186	396	303	208	86	83	38	9	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	49 British Columbia.
45.77	117	18	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
61.62	6,026	2,072	1,716	1,134	527	239	48	16	.....	1	3	.....	3	71	Total.

girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1914, the total amount of purchase money realized, and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	100-00	75 00	262-00	
Amabel.....	".....			72-00	
Eastnor.....	".....	100-00	100 00	380 00	
Lindsay.....	".....			587-00	
St. Edmund.....	".....			26-60	
Bury (town plot).....	".....	1-82	46 00	433-75	
Hardwicke.....	".....			1,111-00	
Oliphant.....	".....			40-00	
Southampton.....	".....			21-00	
Wiarton.....	".....	1-35	36 00	10-20	
Islands off West Coast of Sa- green Peninsula.....	".....			170-00	
Keppel.....	Grey.....	100-00	100 00	54-00	
White Cloud Island.....	".....			7-00	
Thessalon.....	Algoma.....	321-16	1,329 92	480-00	
Thessalon (town plot).....	".....	72	36 00	18-61	
Archibald.....	".....			2,943-00	
Dennis.....	".....			364-00	
Herrick.....	".....			190-00	
Havilland.....	".....			559-50	
Kars.....	".....			6,777-00	
Apaquash (town plot).....	".....			120-50	
Laird.....	".....			4,392-00	
Macdonald.....	".....			2,466-50	
Meredith.....	".....			3,562-85	
Duncan.....	".....			12,380-50	
Kehoe.....	".....			14,337-00	
Fenwick.....	".....			5,393-50	
Cobden.....	".....			370-21	
Pennefather.....	".....			483-00	
Ley.....	".....			929-00	
Serpent River Reserve.....	".....	34-66	519 90		
Fisher (town plot).....	".....			196-30	
Whitefish River Reserve.....	".....	669-00	6,595 50		
Fisher.....	".....			80-00	
Tilley.....	".....			876-00	
Tupper.....	".....			3,193-00	
Vankoughnet.....	".....			4,573-50	
Assignack.....	Manitoulin.....			100-00	
Billings.....	".....			222-00	
Bidwell.....	".....			205-00	
Campbell.....	".....			904-00	
Carnarvon.....	".....			7,914-00	
Howland.....	".....			645-00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....			1,246-00	
Sheguiandah (town plot).....	".....			190-88	
Manitowaning.....	".....	1-00	60 00	13-20	
Tehkummah.....	".....			7,365 00	
Sandfield.....	".....			3,563-00	
Shaftesbury (town plot).....	".....	4-50	225 00	9-50	
Tolmsville.....	".....			1,002-00	
Allan.....	".....			1,629-00	
Burpee.....	".....			4,728-00	
Barrie Island.....	".....			1,354-00	
Gordon.....	".....			1,736-00	
Gore Bay (town plot).....	".....			2-00	
Mills.....	".....			3,292-00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....			18,670-00	
Dawson.....	".....			10,624-00	
Robinson.....	".....			19,881-00	

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended
March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
South Baymouth (town plot)...	Manitoulin.....			133-00	
Meldrum.....	".....			78-00	
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....			110-00	
Cayuga (town plot).....	".....	2-00	60 00	33-36	
Dunn.....	".....			1,548-50	
Caledonia (town plot).....	".....			50-00	
Shannonville ".....	Hastings.....			1-45	
Deseronto ".....	".....	.20	337 50	4-80	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.	Prov. of Ontario..	3-90	70 00	19-63	
Islands in Georgian Bay.....	".....	237-90	2,372 00		
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes.....	".....			104-31	
Bay of Quinte.....	".....	3-90	70-00		
Sarnia (town).....	Lambton.....	.78	469 74		
Fort William Reserve.....	Thunder Bay.....	5-37	7,053 00		
Red Rock Reserve No. 53.....	".....	14-00	482 50		
Walpole Island Reserve.....	Kent.....	1-00	500 00		
		266-85	11,017 24	123-94	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan.....	Lake St. John.....			3,917 14	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon.....			4,057-74	
Maniwaki (town plot).....	Wright.....	1-95	715 00	45-09	
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming.....	97-46	332 82	2,512-24	
Becancour.....	Nicolet.....	13-23	2,729 50		
Weymontachi Reserve.....	Champlain.....	32-96	214 80		
Quarante Arpents Reserve.....	Quebec.....			19-00	
		145-60	3,992 12	10,551-21	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique.....	Victoria.....	960-00	2,169 75	3,362-00	
		960-00	2,169 75	3,362-00	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve.....	Marquette.....	336-20	1,176 70	80-06	
The Pas (town plot).....		2-20	6,600 00		
		338-40	7,776 70	80-00	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Assiniboine Reserve.....	Assiniboia.....			320-00	
Little Bone Reserve.....	Yorkton.....			2,002-73	
Muscowpetung Reserve.....	Assiniboia.....			352-00	
Cote Reserve No. 64.....	Yorkton.....			11,528-03	

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended
March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve.....	West Saskatche- wan.....	1-27	762 00	757-73	
Keeseekoose Reserve.....	Yorkton.....			457-00	
Key Reserve.....	".....			845-50	
Kylemore (town plot).....	Humboldt.....			21-00	
Lestock ".....	".....			15-58	
Muskeg Lake Reserve.....	".....	3-90	78 00		
		5-17	840 00	16,299-57	

ALBERTA.

Wabamun (town plot).....	Northern Alberta.			66-53	
Blackfoot Reserve.....	Southern Alberta.	127-30	4,644 00	64,481-70	
Peigan Reserve.....	" ..	160-00	1,440-00	6,080-00	
Sarcee.....	" ..			6,650-00	
Sharphead.....	Northern Alberta.			685-20	
Samson Reserve.....	" ..			1,920-00	
Louis Bull Reserve.....	" ..			1,107-00	
Bobtail Reserve.....	" ..	11-68	233 60	6,767-64	
Stony Reserve.....	Southern Alberta.	36	200 00		
Alexis Reserve.....	Northern Alberta.	24-34	486 00		
Duffield (town plot).....	" ..			234-95	
		323-68	7,003 60	87,993-02	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Squamish Reserve.....	New Westminster.	1,105-35	170,494 63		
Iwachis Reserve No. 3.....	Barclay.....	26-00	5,300 00		
Mauvais Rocher Reserve No. 5.	Kamloops.....	56	21 00		
Switsemalph Reserve.....	" ..	22	50 00		
Adams Lake Reserve No. 4 A..	" ..	2-00	225 00		
		1,134-13	176,090 63		

GENERAL REMARKS.

The land sold during the year amounted to 4,510.19 acres, which realized \$218,410.86. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 273,554 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold amounted to \$2,435,665.93, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1913-14.

Vote.	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
Quebec, relief, medical attendance, and medicines....	11,100 00	14,903 28		3,803 28
Ontario, relief, medical attendance, and medicines....	8,075 00	8,729 81		654 81
General legal expenses.....	13,500 00	8,027 05	5,472 95	
Repairs to roads and drainage.....	4,600 00	3,743 31	856 69	
General expenses.....	44,075 00	44,795 05		720 05
	81,350 00	80,198 50	6,329 64	5,178 14
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries.....	1,600 00	1,599 99	01	
Relief and seed grain.....	8,000 00	9,107 20		1,107 20
Medical attendance and medicines.....	5,000 00	6,695 42		1,695 42
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	1,500 00	1,433 30	66 70	
Repairs to roads and dyking.....	800 00	779 32	20 68	
To provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians of Maritime Provinces.....	1,000 00	690 71	309 29	
Building Council House, Chapel Island.....	2,500 00		2,500 00	
	20,400 00	20,305 94	2,896 68	2,802 62
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries.....	1,984 00	1,823 00	161 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	6,000 00	8,272 05		2,272 05
Medical attendance and medicines.....	4,000 00	3,492 70	507 30	
Miscellaneous.....	3,061 00	2,554 53	506 47	
Repairs to roads.....	450 00	25 75	424 25	
To provide an amount to encourage agriculture....	1,000 00	324 20	675 80	
	16,495 00	16,492 23	2,274 82	2,272 05
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries.....	400 00	516 65		116 65
Relief and seed grain.....	1,125 00	928 42	196 58	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	850 00	1,035 93		185 93
Miscellaneous.....	850 00	449 48	400 52	
	3,225 00	2,930 48	597 10	302 58
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, ETC.				
Implements, tools, etc.....	11,893 00	14,328 36		2,435 36
Garden and field seeds.....	5,301 00	4,122 73	1,178 27	
Live stock.....	6,945 00	6,522 55	422 45	
Supplies for destitute Indians.....	141,100 00	152,383 84		11,283 75
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals, etc.....	103,079 00	89,314 43	13,764 57	
Triennial clothing.....	4,500 00	2,184 93	2,315 07	
Surveys.....	15,000 00	15,115 73		115 73
Sioux.....	10,031 00	6,009 66	3,421 34	
Mills.....	1,001 00	271 70	729 30	
General expenses.....	299,573 00	306,928 83		7,350 83
	598,428 00	\$ 597,782 76	21,831 00	21,185 76

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1913-14.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Salaries.....	35,220 00	35,284 18		64 18
Relief.....	12,000 00	23,720 44		11,720 44
Seed, implements and farming.....	4,950 00	3,763 99	1,186 01	
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines.....	41,200 00	43,892 50		2,692 50
Travelling expenses.....	12,000 00	18,693 31		6,693 31
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	27,420 00	27,886 08		466 08
Surveys.....	10,000 00	722 38	9,277 62	
Legal expenses.....	5,000 00		5,000 00	
B. C. Land Commission.....	76,403 76	49,254 23	27,149 44	
Cleaning Indian orchards.....	3,500 00	3,711 47		211 47
	227,693 76	206,928 67	42,613 07	21,847 98
Yukon.				
	22,000 00	7,988 08	14,011 92	
Indian Education..				
	948,115 00	\$ 922,486 30	\$ 25,628 70	
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors.....	2,800 00	2,800 00		
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance.....	2,700 00	1,324 36	1,375 64	
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands.....	50,000 00	44,895 00	5,105 00	
Relief to destitute in remote districts.....	35,000 00	41,536 51		6,536 51
To prevent spread of tuberculosis.....	10,000 00	9,000 45	999 55	
Printing and stationery, etc.....	8,000 00	4,129 47	3,870 53	
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310 for suppression of liquor traffic.....	9,000 00	9,000 00		
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces...	10,000 00	10,879 53		879 53
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of small-pox and other diseases.....	15,000 00	13,793 67	1,206 33	
	142,500 00	137,358 99	12,577 05	7,416 04

ANNUITIES, 1913-1914—AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
204,560.00	189,999.00	14,561.00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended
March 31, 1914.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1913.....		7,287,153.24
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees..		772,819.94
Interest for year ended March 31, 1913.....		263,664.15
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund.....		9,450.00
Outstanding cheques, 1911-12.....		1,314.02
Credit transfers during the year.....		24,428.45
Debit " " ".....	21,948.81	
Expenditure during the year.....	683,851.79	
Balance, March 31, 1914.....	7,653,029.20	
	8,358,829.80	8,358,829.80

For further details of the foregoing expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and Consolidated Fund see Part 'H' of the Auditor General's report for 1913-14.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs
on April 1, 1914.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			\$		
Hon. Wm. J. Roche, M.D.		Superintendent General.....		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Duncan C. Scott.....		Deputy Supt. General.....	5,000	Oct. 11, 1913	Oct. 8, 1880

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean.....	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department..	3,450	{Sept. 1, 1908 July 1, 1897}	{Oct. 1, 1876 July 1, 1879}
Samuel Stewart.....	1 B.	Asst. Secretary.....	2,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy.....	"	Inspector.....	2,800	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams.....	"	Law Clerk.....	2,500	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
Chas. McGibbon.....	"	Inspector.....	2,200	July 27, 1912	July 27, 1912
John McGirr.....	2 A.	Clerk of Supply.....	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
Henry C. Ross.....	"	Clerk of Printing and Translation	2,000	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat.....	"	Privy Council Clerk.....	1,850	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Samuel J. Robins.....	"	Private Sec'y. to Supt. General	1,650	Jan. 28, 1913	Jan. 28, 1913
Alex. F. MacKenzie.....	"	Secretary to Deputy Supt. Gen'l.	1,650	Apr. 1, 1913	Nov. 24, 1902
Elmer B. Cogswell.....	2 B.	Clerk.....	900	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
Helen M. O'Donahoe.....	3 A.	".....	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan.....	"	".....	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell.....	"	".....	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan.....	"	".....	1,000	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie.....	"	".....	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle.....	3 B.	".....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie E. Sleeth.....	"	".....	600	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Winifred Churchill.....	"	".....	550	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
Lilya E. Langdon.....	"	".....	500	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913
Caroline G. McDonald.....	"	".....	500	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913
Alice F. Masta.....	"	".....	500	Dec. 11, 1913	Dec. 11, 1913
Benjamin Hayter.....	"	Packer.....	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro.....	"	Messenger.....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley.....	"	".....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Frederick H. Paget.....	1 A.	Accountant.....	2,800	Oct. 15, 1913	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay.....	1 B.	Asst. Accountant.....	2,200	April 1, 1913	July 9, 1880
Robert M. Ogilvie.....	"	Chief Architect.....	2,100	April 1, 1914	Aug. 25, 1905
John W. Shore.....	2 A.	Clerk.....	1,850	April 1, 1909	Mar. 24, 1884
Emile Jean.....	"	".....	1,850	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart.....	"	".....	1,850	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Geo. A. Conley.....	"	".....	1,650	April 1, 1913	Jan. 30, 1903
Mary D. Maxwell.....	2 B.	".....	1,600	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey.....	"	".....	1,350	April 1, 1911	Jan. 21, 1902
Sarah M. O'Gready.....	3 A.	".....	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
David Morin.....	"	".....	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Robert Pringle.....	"	".....	1,200	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie.....	"	".....	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh.....	"	".....	1,200	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham.....	"	".....	1,200	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay.....	"	".....	1,200	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy.....	"	".....	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1903
Mary H. Coghlan.....	"	".....	900	Jan. 28, 1914	Sept. 28, 1909
Anita B. Bailey.....	3 B.	".....	650	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Ada M. Tench.....	"	".....	500	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Joseph M. McAllister.....	"	Messenger.....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing.....	"	".....	700	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on
April 1, 1914.HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr.....	1 A.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents.....	2,800	Feb. 1, 1914	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp.....	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,100	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty.....	"	Timber Inspector.....	1,850	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor.....	"	Clerk.....	1,850	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Helen G. Ogilvy.....	3 A.	".....	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Emma S. Martin.....	"	".....	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell.....	"	".....	1,000	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908

SURVEY BRANCH.

Samuel Bray.....	1 B.	Chief Surveyor.....	2,700	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
Walter Russel White.....	"	".....	2,100	July 1, 1913	April 1, 1911
Donald Fraser Robertson.....	"	".....	2,100	Apr. 1, 1914	Sept. 1, 1908
Henry Fabien.....	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman.....	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Rowland G. Orr.....	3 A.	Draughtsman.....	1,150	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
Jessie C. Macfarlane.....	3 B.	Clerk.....	600	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912

RECORD BRANCH.

Geo. M. Matheson.....	1 B.	Registrar.....	2,200	April 1, 1913	June 1, 1888
John H. Fee.....	2 B.	Clerk.....	800	June 18, 1913	June 15, 1912
T. R. L. McInnes.....	"	".....	800	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Gordon Davies.....	"	".....	800	Jan. 5, 1914	Jan. 5, 1914
Chas. A. Cooke.....	3 A.	".....	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster.....	"	".....	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Henry Hooper.....	"	".....	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Alphonse E. St. Louis.....	"	".....	950	April 1, 1913	June 29, 1912
William Seale.....	"	Messenger.....	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893

SCHOOL BRANCH.

Martin Benson.....	1 B.	Clerk of Schools.....	2,100	Oct. 15, 1913	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland.....	2 A.	Clerk.....	1,750	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Phelan, P. N. L.....	2 B.	".....	1,000	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Martha J. Back.....	3 A.	".....	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Nora E. Darby.....	"	".....	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 29, 1909
Roy W. Knapp.....	3 B.	".....	500	Nov. 14, 1913	Nov. 14, 1913

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO.				
Parker, Chas. C.	Inspector. <i>Cape Croker Agency.</i>	\$ 1,900 00.	Ottawa.....	Ontario and Quebec.
Duncan, A. J.	Indian Agent.....	600 00.	McIver.....	Chippewas of Nawash.
Wigle, H., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	500 00.	Warton.....	Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen.
Sutherland, J. E.	Indian Lands Agent.....	250 00.	"	
	<i>Chapleau Agency.</i>			
McLeod, Wm.	Indian Agent.....	500 00.	Chapleau.....	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	300 00—Voted by Parliament.	"	
McLeod, Geo.	Constable.....	25 00.	Moose Factory via Co- chrane, Ont.	
	<i>Christian Island Agency.</i>			
Picotte, Chas. J.	Indian Agent.....	600 00.	Penetanguishene.....	Chippewas of Christian Island.
	<i>Chippewas of the Thames Agency.</i>			
Jones, Henry.	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.	Delaware.....	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Woods, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	260 00.	Mt. Brydges.....	
		390 00—Voted by Parliament.	"	
	<i>Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island Agency.</i>			
Bouchier, John R.	Indian Agent.....	400 00.	Sutton West.....	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Pringle, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	150 00—Paid by band.	"	
	<i>Chippewas of Rama Agency.</i>			
yers, Chas. W.	Indian Agent.....	550 00.	Atherley.....	Chippewas of Rama.
pin, W., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	400 00—Paid by Band.	Breehin.....	

RETURNS A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>				
	<i>Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
McCamus, Robert.....	Indian Agent.....	425 00.....	Keene.....	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Blakeman, F. W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	\$ 00 each visit, not to exceed 50 visits a year.....	Lakefield.....	
Ross, C. F., M.D.....	".....	185 00—Paid by band.....	".....	
	<i>Mississaguas of Scugog Agency.</i>			
Williams, A. W.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00.....	Port Perry.....	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Berry, J. D., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	2 50 per ann. for each member of band attended.....	".....	
	<i>Mohawks of Bay of Quinte Agency.</i>			
Donnelly, Thos.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00.....	Deseronto.....	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Moore, John, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	250 00.....	Shannonville.....	
Vandervoort, S. D., M.D.....	".....	250 00—Paid by band and vote.....	Deseronto.....	
Creggan, Rev. A. H.....	Missionary (C.E.).....	500 00—Paid by band.....	".....	
	<i>Moravians of the Thames Agency.</i>			
Beattie, Edwin T.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00.....	Highgate.....	Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	300 00—Paid by band.....	".....	
	<i>Ojibweas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.</i>			
McNabb, Alex. D.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Garden River, Batchawana, Michipicoten.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00—Paid by band.....	".....	

<i>Ojibweas of Lake Superior, Western Division.</i>					
McKnight, Richard.	Indian Agent.....	800 00	Port Arthur.....	Long Lake, Pic, Nipigon, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Fort William.	
Gillie, J. C., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	75 00 Paid by band (\$125 vote).	Fort William.....		
Alexis, A.	Constable.....	240 00	Nipigon.....		
Powell, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	200 00	Port Arthur.....		
Crowe, H. S., M.D.	"	250 00	Schreiber.....		
<i>Parry Sound Superintendency.</i>					
Logan, Alex.	Indian Superintendent.....	1,000 00 and commission.	Parry Sound.....	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Maganatawan, Shawanaga, Wathia.	
Biehn, S. B., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.	"		
Cartwright, V. S., M.D.	"	"	Gravenhurst.....		
Lambert, M. H., M.D.	"	"	Parry Sound.....		
Oillic, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Byng Inlet.....		
Mason, W. R., M.D.	"	"	Parry Sound.....		
<i>Six Nations Agency.</i>					
Smith, Gordon J.	Indian Superintendent.....	2,000 00	Brantford.....	Six Nations of Grand River.	
Hill, E. M.	Clerk.....	700 00	"		
Hill, E. Pearl.	Stenographer.....	400 00	Ohsweken.....		
Davis, Walter, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	2,850 00 and \$300 for drugs.			
<i>Sturgeon Falls Agency.</i>					
Cockburn, G. P.	Indian Agent.....	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls.....	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami Matatchewan.	
<i>Thessalon Agency.</i>					
Hagan, Samuel.	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and office rent.	Thessalon.....	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River, Spanish River.	
Baxter, J. M.D.	Medical Officer.....	225 00	"		
Robb, J. M., M.D.	"	400 00	Blind River.....		
<i>Treaty No. 9.</i>					
McLean, W. J.	Paying Officer.....	1,800 00	Winnipeg, Man.....	Indians of Treaty 9.	
<i>Walpole Island Agency.</i>					
McCallum, T. A.	Indian Agent.....	700 00	Walpole Island.....	Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.	
Catheart, J. P. S., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	600 00—Paid by band.	"		
QUEBEC.					
<i>Becancour Agency.</i>					
Hebert, Denis.	Indian Agent.....	200 00	Becancour.....	Abenakis of Becancour.	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
QUEBEC—Continued.				
		\$ cts.		
	<i>Bersimis Agency.</i>			
Bossé, Jos. F. X., M.D.	Indian Agent.....	700 00	Bersimis.....	Bersimis and Escoumains.
"	Medical Officer.....	1,000 00 and \$250 for drugs.	"	"
Lepage, A.	Constable.....	480 00	"	"
	<i>Cacouna Agency.</i>			
LeBel, Narcisse.	Indian Agent.....	250 00 and commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna.....	Amalecites of Viger.
Leprohon, E. S., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.	"	"
	<i>Caughnawaga Agency.</i>			
Blain, Jean.	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and \$60 office rent.	Montreal.....	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
*Letourneau, L.	Ast. Indian Agent.....	400 00	St. Constant.....	"
Granger, Rev. L. S.	Missionary (R.C.).....	100 00	Caughnawaga.....	"
Two Axe, Martin.	Constable.....	480 00	"	"
Patton, A. O., M. D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.	"	"
	<i>Escoumains.</i>			
Bussières, J. C. L, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	150 00	Bergeronnes.....	Indians of Escoumains.
	<i>Lorette Agency.</i>			
Bastien, A. O.	Indian Agent.....	425 00	Jeune Lorette.....	Hurons of Lorette.
Allard, Ernest, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Baie St. Paul.....	"
Boucher, Alex., M.D.	"	600 00	Lorette.....	"
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	Missionary (R.C.).....	425 00	"	"
Verret, J. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.	Indian Lorette.....	"
	<i>Maniwaki Agency.</i>			
Gauthier, E. S.	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and \$50 office rent.	Maniwaki.....	Algonquins of River Desert.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	350 00—Paid by band.	"	"
Bernard, Leon.	Constable.....	50 00	"	"

* Resigned June 1, 1914.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Morin, Rev. J. D.	<i>Maria Agency.</i>	250 00.	Grand Cascapedia.	Micmacs of Maria.
Boileau, Jos., M.D.	Indian Agent.	Accounts rendered.	New Richmond West.	
	<i>Gaspé Agency.</i>			
McCartney, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer.	80 00—Voted by Parliament.	Gaspé.	Micmacs of Gaspé.
	<i>Mingan Agency.</i>			
Doyle, Frank.	Indian Agent.	300 00.	Esquimaux Point.	Mingan and Chaloupe River.
McDuff, S., M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00.	"	
	<i>North Timiskaming Agency.</i>			
Renaud, Jos.	Indian Agent.	600 00.	North Timiskaming.	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi.
Beausejour, A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	"	
	<i>Oka Agency.</i>			
Bertrand, Chas. F.	Indian Agent.	450 00.	Oka.	Lake of Two Mountains.
Wilson, T. G., M.D.	Medical Officer.	100 00.	"	
	<i>Pierreville Agency.</i>			
*Côté, Joseph.	Indian Agent.	400 00.	Pierreville.	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gelinas, P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	"	
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R.C.)	500 00.	"	
Wawanolet, Elie.	Constable.	25 00.	"	
	<i>Pointe Bleue Agency.</i>			
Tessier, Armand.	Indian Agent.	700 00—Com. 5% on land sales.	Pointe Bleue.	Pointe Bleue, Lake
Claveau, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00.	Chicoutimi.	Mistassini, Kiskisink
Constantin, Jules, M.D.	"	500 00.	Pointe Bleue.	group, Ste. Anne Group.
	<i>Restigouche Agency.</i>			
Pitre, Jeremie.	Indian Agent.	600 00.	Restigouche.	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Martin, A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Campbellton, N. B.	
Savoie, Wm.	Constable.	660 00.	"	
	<i>Seven Islands Agency.</i>			
MacDougal, Chas. A., M.D.	Indian Agent.	300 00.	Seven Islands.	Seven Islands and Moisie.
"	"	450 00.		
Blouin, P. C.	Medical Officer.	360 00.	St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans.	
Gamache, Jos.	Constable.	60 00.	Seven Islands.	
Levesque, W.	"	60 00.	"	

* Died May 29, 1914.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
QUEBEC—Concluded.				
	<i>St. Augustin Agency.</i>			
Harc, H. Mather, M.D.	Indian Agent.	Without salary	Harrington Harbour	St. Augustin to Natashkwan, including Ro-
"	Medical Officer	200 00		maine and St. Augustin.
Vigneault, P.	Constable.	300 00	Natashkwan.	
	<i>St. Regis Agency.</i>			
Taillon, Francis E.	Indian Agent.	450 00	St. Regis.	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00 and 25 00 for fuel	"	
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Ryan, Rev. J. J.	Supt. of Indian Schools.	400 00	St. Marys.	
	<i>Northeastern Division.</i>			
Irving, R. A.	Indian Supt.	800 00	Buctouche.	Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel
Coleman, H. H., M.D.	"	200 00	Moncton.	Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Newcastle.	Island, Buctouche.
Ferguson, A. C., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie.	
Girvan, Robt., M.D.	"	300 00	Rexton.	
King, Wallace G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche.	
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac.	
Michaud, J. N., M.D.	"	100 00	Bathurst.	
McKenzie, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Loggieville.	
Teed, J. E., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester.	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto.	
Barlow, Louis.	Constable.	24 00	Buctouche.	
Levi, Wm. P.	"	25 00	Big Cove.	
Narvie, Wm.	Constable.	20 00	Dalhousie.	
Paul, Daniel.	"	24 00	Eel Ground.	
Metalick, Joseph.	"	24 00	Burnt Church.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Waite, S. P.	Indian Agent.	350 00.	Andover.	Edmundston and Tobique.	
Guy, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Edmundston.		
Peat, G. B.	"	400 00.	Andover.		
Ryan, Rev. F. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	350 00.	Tobique.		
Ellis, Jos.	Constable.	180 00.	Andover.		
Brook, S.	"	180 00.	St. Mary's.		
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>					
Smith, N. J.	Indian Agent.	450 00 and 50 00 for office rent.	Fredericton.	St. Mary's, Oromocto, Kingsclear and Woodstock.	
Mulligan, B. M., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00.	St. Mary's Ferry.		
Patterson, F. P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Westfield.		
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	150 00.	Woodstock.		
Case, Mayes, M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	St. John.		
Caswell, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Upper Gagetown.		
McDonald, M. H., M.D.	"	"	Hampstead.		
Gilehrst, John B., M.D.	"	200 00.	Norton.		
NOVA SCOTIA.					
<i>Annapolis County.</i>					
Boyd, A. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	1,800 00.	(Riv. Bourgeois) Cannes		
Hoyt, Geo.	Maritime Provinces.	100 00.	Lequille.	Liverpool Road, Fairy Lake.	
Sponagle, J. A., M.D.	Indian Agent.	50 00.	Middleton.		
Withers, Russell, M.D.	Medical Officer.	50 00.	Annapolis.		
<i>Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.</i>					
Cameron, John.	Indian Agent.	200 00.	Heatherton.		
McKinnon, W. F., M.D.	Medical Officer.	250 00.	Antigonish.		
Buckley, C. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Guysboro.		
McGarry, P. A., M.D.	Constable.	2 00 a day.	Canso.		
Prosper, Jas.	"		Heatherton.		
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>					
McDonald, Rev. A. R.	Indian Agent.	150 00.	Christmas Island.	Eskasoni.	
Sparrow, C. J., M.D.	"	100 00.	Sydney.	Sydney, Cariboo Marsh, North Sydney.	
"	Medical Officer.	350 00.	"		
<i>Colchester County.</i>					
Smith, Robert H.	Indian Agent.	100 00.	Truro.	Millbrook.	
Kent, H. V., M.D.	Medical Officer.	150 00.	"		

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.				
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>	\$ cts.		
Johnson, J. A.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Parrsboro.	Franklin Manor.
	<i>Digby County.</i>			
Harris, Rupert A.	Indian Agent.	150 00	Bear River.	Bear River.
Archibald, C. C., M.D.	Medical Officer.	250 00	"	
Hallett, E. O., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth.	
Rice, F. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Sandy Cove.	
	<i>Halifax County.</i>			
Chisholm, Daniel.	Indian Agent.	200 00	Dutch Village.	Grand Lake, Sambro,
Gourlay, J. M., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered	Sheet Harbour.	Ingram's River, Beaver
Kennedy, G. B., M.D.	"	200 00	Elmsdale.	Lake, Ship Harbour Lake,
Morton, A. McD., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Bedford.	Ministers' Lake.
Smith, M. A. B., M.D.	"	350 00	Dartmouth.	
	<i>Hants County.</i>			
Wallace, Alonzo.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Shubenacadie.	Indian Brook.
Stephens, Jos.	"	100 00	Windsor.	Windsor and vicinity.
Culton, A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	150 00	Shubenacadie.	
Morris, C. H., M.D.	"	75 00	Windsor.	
	<i>Inverness County.</i>			
McPherson, Rev. D.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Glendale.	Whycocomagh and Malagawatch.
MacAuley, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	100 00	Malagawatch.	
McDonald, H. N., M.D.	"	275 00	Whycocomagh.	
Googoo, Sam.	Constable.	80 00	"	
	<i>Kings County.</i>			
Beckwith, C. E.	Indian Agent.	200 00	Steam Mills.	Cambridge, Horton.
Moore, W. B., M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00	Kentville.	
McNally, Geo., M.D.	"	200 00	Berwick.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

McLeod, Rev. J. D. McKenzie, John, M.D.	<i>Pitou County.</i> Indian Agent... Medical Officer.	100 00	New Glasgow...	Fisher Grant, Chapel Island.
		200 00	Pictou...	
Freeman, N. P. Cole, W. H., M.D. Hebb, A. M., M.D. Marshall, C. S., M.D. Cochrane, W. N., M.D. Barnhill, H. B., M.D. DeBrisay, Thos., M.D. McDonald, W. H., M.D.	<i>Lunenburg County.</i> Indian Agent... Medical Officer. " " For Emergency Work... " " " " " "	200 00	Bridgewater...	New Germany, Penall,
		50 00	New Germany...	Gold River, New Ross,
		50 00	Chester...	Port Medway River.
		60 00	Bridgewater...	
		Accounts rendered	Mahone...	
		" "	Petite Riviere...	
		" "	Lunenburg...	
Harlow, Chas. Ford, T. R., M.D. McLeod, A. C., M.D. Smith, Freeman, M.D.	<i>Queens County.</i> Indian Agent... Medical Officer. " "	100 00	Caledonia...	Wildcat and Ponhook Lake.
		100 00	Liverpool...	
		Accounts rendered	Caledonia...	
		" "	Mill Village...	
McDonald, Rev. R.L. McDonald, J. A., M.D., St.	<i>Richmond County.</i> Indian Agent... Medical Officer.	200 00	St. Peters...	Chapel Island.
		300 00	" "	
Hipson, John. Densmore, J. D., M.D. Fuller, L. O., M.D.	<i>Shelburne County.</i> Indian Agent... Medical Officer. " "	50 00	Shelburne...	Sable River, Shelburne River,
		Accounts rendered	Port Clyde...	Clyde River and Barrington.
		" "	Shelburne...	
Campbell, John E. Grant, Hector, A., M.D.	<i>Victoria County.</i> Indian Agent... Medical Officer.	150 00	Baddeck...	Middle River.
		325 00	Whycocomagh...	
Whalen, Wm. H. Farish, G. W. T., M.D. Bethune, Roderrick, M.D. Walsh, C. E., M.D.	<i>Yarmouth County.</i> Indian Agent... Medical Officer. " "	50 00	Yarmouth...	Yarmouth.
		Accounts rendered	" "	
		" "	" "	
		" "	Port Maitland	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
		\$ cts.		
McDonald, Rev. J. A.	Indian Supt.	400 00	Grand River Lot 14	Lennox Island, Morrell Reserve.
Arsenault, J. O.	Asst. "	200 00	Higgins Road	
Stewart, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Tyne Valley	
Conroy, P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Charlottetown	
Toombs, J. G., M.D.	"	"	Mount Stewart	
McLaughlin, E. D., M.D.	"	"	St. Peters	
McDonald, P. J., M.D.	"	"	Morel	
Gillis, E. G., M.D.	"	50 00	Kensington	
MANITOBA.				
Grain, O. I., M.D.	Medical Inspector for Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta	3,500 00	Selkirk, Man.	
Campbell, Glen	Winnipeg Office.			
Swinford, Sydney	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies.	3,000 00	Winnipeg	
	Insp. Indian Agency Accounts for Alberta and Saskatchewan			
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector R.C. Schools.	2,400 00	"	
Richardson, H.	Clerk.	2,600 00	"	
Beaumont, G. A.	"	1,500 00	"	
*Last, Lilly	"	1,400 00	"	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker	720 00	"	
	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.	180 00		
Jackson, S. J.	Inspector.	2,200 00	Stonewall	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
MANITOBA—Continued.				
	<i>Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agency-Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
phell, M.	Farmer.....	520 00	Indian Springs.....	
t, J. C.	".....	400 00	Dominion City.....	
Ross, Peter.	Constable.....	60 00	Portage la Prairie.....	
Sturton, H.	Farmer.....	60 00	Indianford.....	
Jackson, T.	Caretaker.....	60 00	Portage la Prairie.....	
	LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE.			
Semmens, Rev. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	2, 200 00	Winnipeg.....	
	<i>Fort Frances Agency.</i>			
Wright, J. P.	Indian Agent.....	1, 400 00	Fort Frances, Ont.....	Hungry Hall Bands 1 and 2, Long Sault Bands 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Bands 1 and 2, Little Forks Band, Wild Lands Reserve, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewein, Nickicousmencaming, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake.
Moore, R., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	1, 450 00	".....	
Bethune, F. H., M.D.	".....	Accounts rendered.....	Emo.....	
Charlton, R. M., M.D.	".....		Rainy River.....	
Lyons, J. H.	Interpreter.....	650 00	Fort Frances, Ont.....	
Jourdain, P.	Constable.....	120 00	".....	
	<i>Kenora and Savanne Agency.</i>			
McKenzie, R. S.	Indian Agent.....	1, 400 00	Kenora, Ont.....	Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Northwest Angle, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows.
Ferguson, A. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	1, 000 00	".....	
Hansen, Hans.	Constable.....	900 00	".....	
	LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.			
Bunn, John R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	2, 200 00	Winnipeg.....	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>Clondyke Agency.</i>					
Colclough, F. W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Saskatchewan	Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, Hollowwater.	
Luttlippe, H. O.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	"	
Sheep, J. R., M. D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg	"	
Kennedy, V. W.	Constable	900 00	Saskatchewan	"	
<i>Fisher River Agency.</i>					
Carter, Thos. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hodgson	Bloodvein, Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Peguis, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deer Lake.	
White, W. N.	Farmer	840 00	"	"	
<i>Norway House Agency.</i>					
Stewart, J. G.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Norway House	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake.	
Norquay, A., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Transcona	"	
Clark, John	Interpreter	480 00	Norway House	"	
* Resigned May 31, 1914.					
SASKATCHEWAN.					
<i>North Saskatchewan Inspectorate.</i>					
Chisholm, W. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,000 00	Prince Albert		
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>					
Rowland, J. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, Kopwayawakenum.	
Capstick, H.	Clerk	840 00	"	"	
Macadam, S. T., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	"	
Bondreault, P. J.	Farmer	600 00	"	"	
Pink, H.	"	600 00	"	"	
Suffern, A.	"	600 00	"	"	
Dobie, M. J.	"	600 00	"	"	
Pruden, H.	Stockman	420 00	"	"	
Baldridge, J. W.	Farmer	480 00	"	"	
White, R. G.	Engineer	600 00	"	"	
Taylor, Thos.	Teamster	420 00	"	"	
Chastellaine, A.	Overseer	240 00	"	"	
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>					
Borthwick, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Mistawasis	Sturgeon Lake, Mistawasis, Petaquak's, Ahahkapoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Wm. Charles, Wahpaton.	
Rogers, C. W.	Clerk	900 00	"	"	
* Borthwick, B.	Assistant Clerk	540 00	"	"	
Duncan, J. D., M. D.	Medical Officer	900 00 with house and rations	"	"	

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued.				
	<i>Carlton Agency—Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
Brown, C.	Farmer	600 00.	Mistawasis.	
Campbell, R.	"	600 00.	"	
Settee, J. R.	Overseer	60 00.	Montreal Lake via Prince	
Dreaver, S.	Farmer	480 00.	Albert.	
Dreaver, Wm.	Interpreter	480 00.	Mistawasis	
	<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>			
Schmidt, Chas. P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00.	Duck Lake.	One Arrow's, Okemassis, Beady's John
Campbell, A. J.	Clerk	900 00.	"	Smiths', James Smithys, Nut Lake, Kimis-
Urton, M. E.	Stenographer	600 00.	"	tino.
MacRitchie, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00.	Birch Hills.	
Giles, G. N., M.D.	"	300 00.	Wadena.	
Anley, L. F., M.D.	"	300 00.	Melfort.	
Shadd, A. S., M.D.	"	300 00.	Kinistino.	
Stewart, W. A., M.D.	Farmer	800 00.	Perigord.	
Kennedy, W.	"	480 00.	Duck Lake.	
Marion, L.	"	300 00.	"	
Rothwell, W. F.	"	600 00.	Fort à la Corne.	
Robertson, W. E.	Overseer	600 00.	Chagoneess.	
Gentleman, P. H.	Farmer	200 00.	Puckahn.	
Lepine, M.	Farmer	600 00.	Duck Lake.	
Lavolette, M.	Interpreter	420 00.	"	
	<i>Moose Woods Sioux Agency.</i>			
Eagle, C. R.	Overseer	120 00.	Nutana.	Moose Woods.
Stewart, P. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered		
	<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>			
bbald, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,300 00.	Onion Lake.	Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Kechewins', Island
Turner, Lang.	Clerk	940 00.	"	Lake, Chipewyan.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Matheson, Mrs. J. R., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00	Onton Lake.....
Hill, J. S., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	"
Martineau, A.	Farmer	600 00	"
Slater, T. J.	"	540 00	"
Bangs, J.	Interpreter	540 00	"
Praet, R.	Asst. Interpreter.	480 00	"
Taylor, Jos.	Miller.	660 00	"
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
Graham, W. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	2,400 00	Balcarres.....
Assiniboine Agency.			
Donnelly, Thos. E.	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Sintuluta.....
Grant, Lillian.	Clerk.....	600 00	"
Hewitt, C. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered	"
Bayley, B. M., M.D.	"	"	Moosejaw.....
Blenkin, Thos.	Farmer.....	720 00	Sintuluta.....
Crooked Lakes Agency.			
Taylor, Ezekiel.	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Broadview.....
Boyer, Arthur.	Clerk.....	900 00	"
Allingham, A. W., M.D.	Medical officer.....	300 00	"
Craig, G. H., M.D.	"	300 00	"
Hillhouse, B. F.	Farmer.....	600 00	"
Irvine, R. B.	"	600 00	Grenfell.....
Sutherland, J. A.	"	600 00	Broadview.....
Cameron, Harry.	Interpreter.....	450 00	"
File Hills Agency.			
Graham, W. M.	Inspector in charge.		Balcarres.....
Tye, Alice W.	Clerk.....	900 00	"
Hall, W., M.D.	Medical officer.....	Accounts rendered.	Fort Qu'Appelle.....
Main, Charles.	Farmer.....	600 00	Balcarres.....
Goforth, E.	Interpreter.....	480 00	Balcarres.....
Creeley, L.	Labourer.....	420 00	"
Moose Mountain Agency.			
Cory, Thos.	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Carlyle.....
Cameron, H. M., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.	Winnipeg.....
Williams, E. O.	Farmer.....	600 00	Carlyle.....
			White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
			Carlyle.
			Winnipeg.
			Carlyle.
			White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
			Carlyle.
			Winnipeg.
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			White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
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			White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
			Carlyle.
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RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued.				
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN				
INSPECTORATE—Con.				
<i>Qu'Appelle Agency.</i>				
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent.	1,100 00	Edgeley.	Piapot, Muscowpetung,
Wilson, R. D.	Clerk.	840 00	"	Pasqua, Standing Buffalo.
Knobe, H. M. D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered	Lemberg.	
Hall, W. M. D.	(school)	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle.	
Harris, J. H.	Farmer.	600 00	Edgeley.	
Oswald, A. H.	"	600 00	"	
Johnson, T. W.	Teamster.	480 00	"	
<i>Pelly Agency.</i>				
Blewett, W. G.	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Kamsack.	Cote, Key, Keeseekoose,
Christianson, M.	Clerk.	840 00	"	Valley River
Tran, C. E., M. D.	Medical Officer.	600 00	Roblin.	
McGregor, J. B., M. D.	"	Accounts rendered	Fort Pelly.	
Mills, A. E.	Farmer.	480 00	Grandview.	
Stanton, G. B.	Overseer.	600 00	Kamsack.	
Anderson, O. M.	Farmer.	600 00	"	
Severight, Jas.	"	300 00	"	
<i>Touchwood Agency.</i>				
Murison, Wm.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Kutawia.	Muscovequan's, George
Stanley, E.	Clerk.	900 00	"	Gordon's, Day Star's,
Ainley, L. F., M. D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered	Wadena.	Poomman's, Fishing Lake.
Phillips, A. C., M. D.	"	"	Pumlehy.	
Golden, L. A.	Farmer.	600 00	Kutawia.	
Charles, K.	"	600 00	"	
Robinson, W. B. H.	"	600 00	"	
Hicks, A. E.	"	600 00	"	
Geddes, Alex.	Teamster.	420 00	"	

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Wood Mountain Agency.

Wood Mountain.....

360 00

Overseer.....

ALBERTA.

ALBERTA
INSPECTORATE.

Markle, J. A..... Insp. of Indian Agencies.

2,400 00

Red Deer.....

Blackfoot Agency.

Blackfoot Indians.

Gooderham, J. H..... Indian Agent.....
 Jowett, J. W..... Accountant.....
 Rose, Wm., M.D..... Medical Officer.....
 Brereton, D. L..... Farmer.....
 Clark, F. J..... ".....
 Ostrander, J. E..... ".....
 Jones, A. E..... Stockman.....
 Yellow Fly, Teddy..... Interpreter.....

Gleichen.....
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 Gleichen.....
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Blood Agency.

Blood Indians.

Dilworth, W. J..... Indian Agent.....
 Yeomans, E. H..... Asst. Indian Agent.....
 McCrea, E. R..... Clerk.....
 Lancaster, A. W..... Asst. Clerk.....
 Edwards, O. C., M.D..... Medical Officer.....
 Graham, Thos..... Farmer.....
 Hillier, E. G..... ".....
 Nash, L. R..... ".....
 Baker, H. Y..... Stockman.....
 Mountain Horse..... Interpreter.....
 Mills, D..... Assistant Interpreter.....
 Sweet Grass, Leonard..... Mail Carrier.....
 Sandgathe, F. J..... Farmer.....

Macleod.....
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Edmonton Agency.

Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's, Paul's

Race, G. H..... Indian Agent.....
 Pugh, J. E..... Clerk.....
 Anderson, W. E., M.D..... Medical Officer.....
 Ferguson, A. A., M.D..... ".....
 Park, J., M.D..... ".....
 Harrison, Tillson, M.D..... ".....
 Pattison, A. E..... Farmer.....
 Hope, H..... ".....
 White, J..... Interpreter.....

Edmonton.....
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 Morinville.....
 Edmonton.....
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 Wabamun.....
 Riviere-qui-barre.....
 Edmonton.....

1,200 00
 840 00
 Accounts rendered.....
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 600 00
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RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ALBERTA—Continued.				
ALBERTA				
INSPECTORATE—Con.				
Hobbema Agency.				
Budin, Jos.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Hobbema	Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana.
Mann, G. G.	Assistant Agent.	600 00	"	
Mann, Blanche E.	Clerk.	720 00	"	
Walker, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Wetaskiwin.	
Lucas, I. W.	Farmer.	720 00	Hobbema	
White, A.	Interpreter.	420 00	"	
Ferguson, G. P.	Blacksmith.	900 00	"	
Iwastin, Narcisse.	Labourer.	240 00	"	
Rattlesnake, A.	"	240 00	"	
Peigan Agency.				
Gunn, H. A.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Brocket.	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk.	1,000 00	"	
Gillespie, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00	Pincher Creek.	
Parker, F.	Farmer.	780 00	Brocket.	
Clarke, C. H.	Stockman.	780 00	"	
Provost, Chas.	Interpreter.	420 00	"	
Little Plume, Tom.	Asst. Stockman.	360 00	"	
Provost, Napoleon.	"	360 00	"	
Big Swan, Philip.	"	480 00	"	
Saddle Lake Agency.				
Hughes, C. E.	Indian Agent.	1,100 00	Saddle Lake.	Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan,
Gullion, W. E.	Clerk and Farmer.	780 00	"	Beaver Lake.
Monkman, H. S., M.D.	Medical Officer.	1,500 00	Vegreville.	
Cardinal, Jas.	Interpreter.	480 00	Saddle Lake.	
Stony Agency.				
Waddy, J. W.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Morley.	Stony Reserve.
Stocken, P. E.	Clerk.	780 00	"	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Park, A. W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00.....	Cochrane.....	
McKenzie, J.....	Farmer.....	600 00.....	".....	
Wildman, Dan.....	Interpreter.....	420 00.....		
	<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>			
Fleetham, T. J.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00.....	Calgary.....	Sarcee Reserve.
McGill, Howard W., M.D....	Medical Officer.....	400 00.....	".....	
Hodgson, Geo.....	Farmer.....	600 00.....	".....	
Mayoh, Wm.....	Teamster.....	420 00.....	".....	
Onespot, John.....	Scout.....	240 00.....		
	<i>St. Joseph's Industrial School.</i>			
Ardiel, A. E., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	300 00.....	Okotoks.....	
	<i>St. Albert Boarding School.</i>			
Giroux, Albert, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00.....	St. Albert.....	
	<i>Red Deer School.</i>			
George, Henry, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	450 00.....	Red Deer.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 8.</i>			
LaMothe, L.....	Clerk to Insp. Conroy.....	1,400 00.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	H. A. Conroy, Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty 8, but the following bands are under his direct management: Ft. McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
	<i>Fort Simpson Agency.</i>			
Harris, T. W.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00.....	Fort Simpson, N.W.T....	Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson.
Burrell, Samuel.....	Engineer.....	1,200 00.....	".....	
	<i>Fort Smith Agency.</i>			
Bell, A. J.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00.....	Fort Smith, N.W.T....	
McDonald, A. L., M.D....	Medical Officer.....	500 00.....	".....	
Brown, Wm.....	Interpreter.....	540 00.....	".....	
Salmon, R. S.....	Farmer.....	720 00.....	".....	
	<i>Lesser Slave Lake Agency.</i>			
Donald, W. B. L., M.D....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00.....	Grouard.....	Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion, Little Red River, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Fort St. John, Kinno- sayo's.
Laird, H.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00.....	".....	
Boulanger, J. J., M.D....	Clerk.....	1,200 00.....	".....	
Baldwin, H. G., M.D....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	North Vermilion, Peace River, Alta.....	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency
ALBERTA—Concluded.				
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—CON. <i>Fort Resolution.</i>	\$ cts.		
Vacant.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00		
	<i>Mackenzie River Dist.</i>			
Wilson, C. W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	500 00	Ft. McPherson, Peel River, N.W.T., via Edmonton.....	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Cairns, R. H.....	Insp. of Indian Schools.....	1,500 00	Vancouver.....	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Wilson, T.....	Insp. of Indian Orchards.....	1,500 00	"	
	SOUTHEASTERN IN- SPECTORATE.			
Mcgraw, A.....	Insp. of Indian Agencies.....	2,200 00	Hedley.....	
	<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>			
Smith, John F.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00	Kamloops.....	
Bennett, A. E. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	780 00	"	
Sanson, Geo. M.D.....	"	420 00	Ashcroft.....	
Tutill, G. H., M.D.....	"	480 00	Nicola Lake.....	
Scatchard, W., M.D.....	"	Accounts rendered.....	Chase.....	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>Kootenay Agency.</i>				
Galbraith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00	Fort Steele	
Green, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	500 00	Cranbrook.....	
Hanington, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00	Wilmer.....	
Henderson, G. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Creston.....	
Bell, J. K. R., M.D.	Constable.....	Accounts rendered	Cranbrook	
Ryckman, F. S.		900 00	"	
<i>Lytton Agency.</i>				
Graham, H.	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Lytton.....	
Elliott, Robert, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	750 00	Harrison Hot Springs	
Ross, S. A., M.D.	"	600 00	Lytton.....	
Christie, H. A., M.D.	Constable.....	Accounts rendered	Lillooet.....	
Daunt, A. O'N.		900 00	Lytton.....	
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>				
Brown, J. R.	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Vernon.....	
McEwen, M. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	210 00	Hedley.....	
Logie, H. B., M.D.	"	210 00	Armstrong.....	
Arbuckle, J. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Vernon.....	
White, R. B., M.D.	Constable.....	420 00	Fairview.....	
Cawston, J.		420 00	Penticton.....	
<i>Stuart Lake Agency.</i>				
McAllan, Wm. J.	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00	Fraser Lake.....	
Chisholm, H. G., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	600 00	Fort Fraser.....	
Lazier, D. B., M.D.	"	400 00	South Fort George.....	
Manson, W. F.	Constable.....	900 00	"	
<i>Williams Lake Agency.</i>				
Ogden, Isaac.	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Lac la Hache.....	
Baker, Gerald, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered	Quesnel.....	
Feare, W. K., M.D.	"	600 00	150-Mile House, Caribou	
Wright, W. H., M.D.	"	400 00	Alexis Creek.....	
<i>SOUTH WESTERN INSPECTORATE.</i>				
Ditchburn, W. E.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	2,500 00	Victoria.....	
Whitwell, Alice.	Clerk.....	540 00	"	
<i>Cowichan Agency.</i>				
Robertson, W. R.	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Duncan.....	
Robertson, Catherine.	Clerk.....	600 00	"	

For bands or reserves in British Columbia
see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.				
	<i>Comichan Agency—Con.</i>	\$ cts.		For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Dykes, Watson, M. D.	Medical Officer.	600 00	Duncan	
Cummings, W. C., M. D.	"	300 00	Sydney	
Ewing, W., M. D.	"	300 00	Ladysmith	
Drysdale, W. F., M. D.	"	500 00	Nanaimo	
Montgomery, J. C., M. D.	"	240 00	Comox	
Jones, O. M., M. D.	"	500 00	Victoria	
O'Connell, Tom.	Constable.	1,000 00	Nanaimo	
Tom, Indian	"	240 00	Duncan	
	<i>Kwawkwalth Agency.</i>			
Halliday, W. M.	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Alert Bay	
Columbia Coast Mission.	Medical Officer.	600 00	"	
Cox, H. P., M. D.	"	240 00	Quatsino	
Jameson, T. H., M. D.	"	480 00	Campbell River	
Wicks, T. P.	Constable.	900 00	Alert Bay	
	<i>New Westminster Agency.</i>			
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	New Westminster	
O'Malley, Winifred.	Clerk.	700 00	"	
Drew & Hall, Drs.	Medical Officer.	1,200 00	"	
Wilson, T. A., M. D.	"	1,200 00	"	
Henderson, A., M. D.	"	300 00	Powell River	
Stuart, A. J., M. D.	"	500 00	Mission City	
King, A. A., M. D.	"	300 00	Ladner	
Hepworth, W. G., M. D.	"	500 00	Steveston	
Henderson, J. C., M. D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack	
Ingalls, F., M. D.	"	480 00	Gibson's Landing	
Grant, J. S.	Constable.	900 00	New Westminster	
	<i>West Coast Agency.</i>			
Cox, C. A.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Alberni	
Cox, Grace.	Clerk.	600 00	"	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

McLean, Chas. M.D.	Medical Officer	510 00	Uclulet
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	"	540 00	Alberni
Dixon, D. S., M.D.	"	510 00	Tofino, Vancouver Island
Whitehouse, E. C., M.D.	Accounts rendered		Port Renfrew
Bartlett, T. H.	Constable	900 00	Alberni
NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.			
Tyson, A. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Vancouver
Babine Agency.			
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Hazelton
Wrinch, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"
Wallace, A. H., M.D.	"	600 00	Tewika, Bulkley Valley
Ardagh, E. R., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Kitwanga
Hamblin, H.	Constable	900 00	Aldermere
Bella Coola Agency.			
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Bella Coola
Best, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella
Bavis, W. E., M.D.	"	600 00	Bella Coola
Tucker, Chas.	Constable	900 00	"
Sutherland, H.	Engineer	900 00	"
Nass Agency.			
Perry, Chas. C.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Metlakatla
Perry, Cath. J.	Clerk	600 00	"
Lange, R. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson
McDonald, D. J., M.D.	"	900 00	Kibolot
Phillipson, A. J., M.D.	"	900 00	Port Simpson
Traynor, S., M.D.	Accounts rendered		Terrace
Queen Charlotte Agency.			
Deasy, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Masset
Graves, C. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"
Spencer, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Skidegate
Hughes, O. W. M.	Constable	900 00	Masset
Stikine.			
Simpson, W. S.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Telegraph Creek
Hughes, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	"
Harrison, E. H., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Atlin
Cullen, F. E.	Constable	900 00	Telegraph Creek

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.—*Concluded.*
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
YUKON.				
Hawksley, Rev. John.....	Indian Superintendent...	\$ 3,000 00.....	Dawson.....	
Clark, W. B., M.D.,.....	Medical Officer.....	1,200 00.....	Whitehorse.....	
La Chapelle, J. O., M.D.....	".....	1,200 00.....	Dawson.....	

PART II

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

AND

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN
EDUCATION

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR CHAPLEAU AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands and Tribes.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas except one band of Crees residing near Chapleau.

This agency includes the following bands: Robinson Treaty Indians at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Crees (already mentioned) and Ojibbewas at Chapleau, Robinson Treaty Indians at Missinaibi, and Treaty No. 9 Indians at Mattagami, Flying Post, and New Brunswick House.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good or at least fair, with the exception of the band of Crees at Chapleau, two of whom died of tuberculosis and more of whom are suffering from the disease. There were no epidemics.

Sanitary conditions are only fair.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting and trapping in winter. The younger men hire as guides and packers to surveyors in summer. The Crees, who do not reside on the reserve, find occupation in the town of Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of two bands in this agency do not drink at all, the majority in the other bands are temperate, and only a few indulge occasionally when they can get the liquor.

The morality of these Indians is generally good, in the case of two bands this cannot be said, there have been several complaints.

Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but not progressive; many, however, live more comfortably than formerly.

REPORT OF A. J. DUNCAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has not been good during the year. There have been three deaths from consumption. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever, and a number of deaths was the result.

Buildings.—There have been a number of new dwelling-houses built during the past year. In general the dwellings are kept neat and clean. The outbuildings are not so good.

Stock.—During the past year these Indians have purchased a number of good horses, and have made some advancement in cattle. They have also quite a number of pigs, and a lot of poultry.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with farm implements such as binders, mowers, seed-drills, disk-harrows, spring-tooth harrows, steel roller, and other small implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, but have made very little progress in cleaning land or fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole, the members of this band are law-abiding. Some few will drink to excess if they can get liquor. Generally-speaking, the morals of these Indians will compare favourably with those of the whites.

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REPORT OF C. J. PICOTTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS
OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general is fairly good. They are very careful in regard to their own cleanliness and around their premises. Their houses are mostly all whitewashed every spring, and the surroundings are kept clean and rubbish all burnt.

Occupations.—A few of the older Indians are farmers and succeed well enough, but the younger element do not care very much for farming, they take more to logging in the winter and work in the mills in the summer. Quite a number take advantage of the fishing privilege of two miles around the island, which is a great help to them.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly built of hewn timber, and whitewashed. There are a few good frame dwellings painted outside. There are two brick churches—one for the Roman Catholics and one for the Methodists.

Stock.—There are fourteen good teams of horses besides some ponies. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed, and are as good as any in the country. There are also quite a number of pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have nearly all the implements they need for seeding and harvesting.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious enough, and law-abiding. Their progress, especially in farming, is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a rule are temperate; they are not quarrelsome, there has been less drinking this year than before. There is no room for complaint about the morality of this band.

REPORT OF J. R. BOURCHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS
OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year, no epidemics occurred. The medical attendant intends visiting the island as soon as the ice goes out, for the purpose of vaccinating all those requiring vaccination.

Occupations.—A few members of the band make their living out of the land, and these are the most comfortably off. Very few hunt or fish. Many of the young men work for the farmers on the mainland during the summer. The women and old men trade with the summer visitors.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are as comfortable as the ordinary farm-house on the mainland, but a few of the Indians are still living in shacks.

Stock.—As a general thing, what stock there is on the island is kept in very good condition.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of implements for all the work that is done on the land; but they are indifferently cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians are industrious and improving their condition; but the greater number just live from hand to mouth.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole, I think the band is fairly temperate, but many of the young men do not appear able to withstand temptation.

As to morality among the young people, I regret to say there is much room for improvement.

REPORT OF HENRY JANES, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS,
MUNSEES, AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Bands and Tribes.—As indicated by its name, this agency includes three bands belonging to three different tribes.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and day labour. Some of them work for canning factories, pull flax, and cut wood for white people. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter.

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Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians do not keep much stock, and what they have is of average breeding.

Those who farm are well supplied with implements.

Buildings.—Many of the dwelling-houses are frame; others are of log. They are in fairly good repair. There are several brick houses. Barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the three bands has been good during the past year, with the exception of a few cases of measles.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—There appears to be a good deal of intemperance among the Oneidas and the Chippewas; also a lack of respect for the law of marriage.

The Munsees are generally temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding, some are even making splendid progress, but the majority are moving forward only slowly.

REPORT OF CHAS. W. MYERS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS
OF RAMA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been very good. No epidemic prevailed among them.

The homes and surroundings are being kept clean. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are expert river-drivers and lumbermen, who command the very highest wages that are paid. They are also expert canoe-men and trustworthy guides, and American tourists arrange with the Indians for the following summer for a trip up north, and pay them very large wages for this pleasure trip. They are splendid saw-mill men, quick and active. Those who are good workers are much sought after in the harvest fields. This reserve being situated close to chemical works and saw-mills at Longford Mills, there is always work to be got by them. The women earn considerable money by making fancy quill and sweet hay work, which they sell to American tourists at good prices.

Buildings.—These are fairly good and comfortable, and in general kept clean. The buildings are mostly frame. There is a beautiful brick church on the reserve and the most up-to-date school in the county, and a large council-hall.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve do not own much stock. They have splendid milch cows, and horses of medium grade, which are well kept during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some new and up-to-date implements, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are civil and content at their work of long hours. They do not grasp the idea of saving money.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been great advancement made in this last year. The general sentiment of the band is against the use of intoxicants. The Indians give good assistance in stamping out this great curse, which is so much against the best interests of this reserve.

REPORT OF TIMOTHY MAXWELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPE-
WAS OF SARNIA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the adult population is healthy and rugged, but the young people seem to be easily affected by disease, especially of a pulmonary nature. Several deaths have occurred during the year from tuberculosis and pneumonia. There have been no epidemics during the past year.

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Occupations.—Many of them devote their time to the cultivation of their land and have comfortable and well furnished homes with good outbuildings. Others find employment at the oil refinery and on the docks and railways. Some of the women make baskets, mats, and fancy articles, which they sell in the town and at the summer resorts.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there is a good brick school-house, an Anglican and a Methodist church. The council-house was unfortunately burned last summer, but the contract for a new one has been signed.

At Kettle Point there are two frame churches, Anglican and Methodist, also a frame school-house, which has been re-seated recently with the latest approved seats, and a council-house, which has been enlarged, replastered inside and put on a cement foundation.

At Stony Point there is a frame school-house and Methodist church. These buildings are all in good condition and are well cared for. Great improvements have been made to buildings throughout the reserves, as the department granted to the band the sum of \$5,000 for such purposes.

Stock.—A decided change for the better is seen in both horses and cattle and greater advancement is looked for, as a thoroughbred Polled Angus bull has been supplied by the department. Generally the stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with the necessary implements and take reasonably good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians on this reserve are industrious and progressive. Many of the younger ones are fairly well educated and able to discuss current topics.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral, but a few occasionally indulge in intoxicants when they can obtain them. A more rigid enforcement of the law against selling to Indians would be a boon to those who are sometimes found under its influence.

Occasionally a case of immorality is brought to our notice and is dealt with to the best of our ability.

REPORT OF T. A. STOUT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. There has been no epidemic, but quite a number of the school children have had chicken-pox and there are several cases of consumption.

Quite a number of the school children have been vaccinated this year. Sanitary precautions have been very well observed, and as a rule the Indians keep their houses very neat and clean as well as the surroundings.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians cultivate their holdings to some extent. They work for white men in the saw-mills and factories in the surrounding towns and country, and a number engage in basket-making, rustic work, hunting and trapping, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, pulling flax, making maple syrup and also taking out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are of a good quality. Private buildings are very fair and in most cases comfortable. Some of the Indians have erected houses, while others are prepared to build.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number is not very large, but they have been well wintered and look well for the coming summer. There is not much increase, although quite a number have bought horses and cows in the past year.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements necessary for cultivating and harvesting the crops grown. They take fairly good care of them.

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Characteristics and Progress.—While some are fairly industrious, the majority are indolent and do not seem to have any ambition to get along, but simply to get a bare living and in some cases a very poor one. They are fairly law-abiding. Their progress is slow, but I think each year sees a little addition to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants to excess; but many of them are otherwise immoral. I am, however, of the opinion that the principles of temperance and morality are gaining ground each year on this reserve.

REPORT OF JOHN P. WRIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT FRANCES
AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Hungry Hall Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemeneaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Buffalo Bay.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the health of the Indians in this agency has been good.

Most of them have been vaccinated within a few years, and as a rule keep their premises clean.

There were a number of cases of chicken-pox at the Fort Frances boarding school in January last, but none were of a serious nature.

There was a severe epidemic of measles in the Buffalo Bay band in December and January.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of the Indians in this agency: fishing and hunting, working in saw mills, on steamboats, and for settlers, river-driving, acting as guides and taking out dead and fallen timber on their reserves.

Stock.—Such of the Indians of this agency as keep stock take good care of their animals.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but an improvement is quite apparent: in the case of some bands no complaints have been laid against any of the members during the past year.

In other respects the Indians of this agency are fairly moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and as a rule becoming richer, as they live and dress better, and have better houses, than they did a few years ago.

REPORT OF PATRICK RANKINS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE GOLDEN
LAKE AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Health.—The health of the band is generally good. There has been no epidemic on the reserve.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living in many ways. They do little or no farming. They hunt and fish chiefly. Sportsmen employ them as guides. Some work in lumber camps in the winter and at river-driving in spring. They also make mitts, moccasins and snowshoes, which affords them a source of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally small, but comfortable and kept clean.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are skilful and industrious.

Temperance.—Like many other Indians, they are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Morality.—Their morality is good and they observe Christian principles.

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REPORT OF R. S. MCKENZIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES, ONTARIO.

The agency buildings are situated in the town of Kenora, and consist of a one-story house, with six rooms and cellar, storehouse and coal shed, wharf and steamer. The office is in the post office.

KENORA AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Rat Portage, the Dalles, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good generally throughout the year with the exception of the Rat Portage, Whitefish Bay and Islington bands. In the case of the first-named band, the Indians were visited by an epidemic of small-pox, but no fatalities occurred. There was also an outbreak of small-pox in the Whitefish Bay band at Black River, but only one man died. The members of the Islington band suffered from German measles, scrofula, and kindred diseases during the early part of the year, and from an epidemic of typhoid fever during the winter, from which several deaths resulted.

The members of all the bands have been vaccinated, and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of most of the Indians in this agency are: hunting and fishing, working in the lumber and tie camps, acting as guides and canoe men to tourists and others, working on steamboats, and railways, picking berries and wild rice, and attending to their gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are nearly all log houses, rather small, but kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep much live stock, but they take good care of what they have.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency as a rule have sufficient farm implements for the amount of farming done by them, and generally take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of this agency are industrious and making fair progress; while others are indolent and prefer to roam about from place to place. Nearly all are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—In the case of the members of the Rat Portage band the majority are addicted to the excessive use of liquor; but they are very strictly watched, and, if found under the influence, are promptly arrested and severely punished. The same remarks may be made in regard to the Islington band. In the case of other bands it may be said that the majority are temperate.

As a rule the morality of the Indians of this agency is fairly good, with room for improvement.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac de Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, and Grassy Narrows.

Health and Sanitation.—During the summer the members of the Lac Seul bands were visited by an epidemic of measles and fever, and, although medical attendance was sent in at once, quite a number of deaths occurred. None of the other bands suffered from any epidemic, and good health was the rule.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are: working on the railway, in lumber camps, cutting wood for merchants, acting as guides to

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tourists and others, hunting and fishing, and looking after their gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—The Indians in this agency have good log houses, some with shingled roofs. They are generally comfortable, well furnished, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Some of the bands in this agency have farm implements, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious, but they live away from their reserves so much, roaming from one place to another, that they make very little progress. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to liquor. Their morality is only fair, with room for improvement.

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR MANITOWANING AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Whitefish River, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Tahgaiwinini, Spanish River No. 3, Sucker Lake, Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, and Manitoulin Island unceded.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two bands, the health of the Indians in this agency has been good or fairly so, with no contagious disease or epidemic.

In the case of the Tahgaiwinini band some of the members residing on Manitoulin island were quarantined for small-pox for a few months; all, however, have been vaccinated. There was also an outbreak of small-pox on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, and for nearly five months the reserve was under quarantine.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of five of the bands in this agency. Other employments are: gardening, acting as guides to prospectors and surveyors, fishing, hunting, working in saw-mills in summer and in lumber camps in winter. The women make fancy-work and pick berries.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency own stock, chiefly horses, cattle, pigs and poultry; and they take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—All the bands have a sufficient supply of farm implements for the amount of farming done by them, and as a rule these are well cared for.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log; on three of the reserves there are also frame houses. All are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding, and appear to be making progress, but many of them would be more prosperous if they would give more attention to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the majority of the Indians in this agency are not addicted to liquor and are moral; and, even where there is a tendency towards intemperance, there is a willingness to assist any effort to prevent liquor being used on the reserve.

REPORT OF WALTON LEAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good. No epidemic disease has visited the reserve and the sanitary conditions with few exceptions are quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—There are a few of this band that work their land and are doing fairly well. Those unable to cultivate their land earn good wages by working for farmers during the summer, in lumber camps during the winter, and on the rivers,

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driving saw logs, in the spring. A number of the young women work as domestics for white people. Little is made from fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, and hogs, chiefly mixed breeds, and is very well cared for. A few horses and cattle belonging to members of this band are exceptionally good animals.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of farm machinery can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of their machinery as the average white man does.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding citizens. They are improving their land each year by building good fences. They are also improving their buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it; but very few of the older men will indulge in strong drink at all. Their morals otherwise are fairly good as a rule.

REPORT OF W. C. VAN LOON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been good during the year, no epidemics or contagious diseases of any kind were reported. There was but one death in the tribe during the year: a young man, who had been living away from the reserve for about three years, died of tubercular trouble. The health committee visits the different premises occasionally and sees that all sanitary measures are carried out. A large majority of their homes and surroundings are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation; those unable to cultivate their lands lease them to whites, and work out during the summer and fall as farm labourers, and earn good wages.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are in good condition and well kept, most of them would be a credit to any community, there is a steady improvement both in buildings and fences. In many cases where land is leased, part of the rent money is applied on improvements, others are made with the assistance of loans from band funds, while a number of industrious Indians are steadily improving their holdings without any assistance whatever.

Stock.—These Indians are showing more interest each year in raising stock, which is well cared for in nearly every case. It consists chiefly of horses, cattle, hogs and a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—A large majority of those cultivating their own land are well supplied with modern implements, which are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious and law-abiding, and their progress is steady; buildings of all kinds and fences are being erected and rebuilt and improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the members of this band are moral, and with a few exceptions are temperate.

REPORT OF R. J. McCAMUS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES, ONTARIO.

Bands.—There are two bands in this agency, as indicated by its name.

Occupations.—Some work their own locations; others work on fruit farms in summer, returning to their reserve in winter. A few hire with farmers for summer; others hunt, fish and act as guides to tourists. Some follow river-driving in summer and work in lumber camps in winter.

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Stock.—Some very good horses and other stock are owned by these Indians. Some of the Indians take great interest in and great care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well supplied with modern implements, and these are well cared for.

Buildings.—The homes of these Indians are very comfortable. Those who farm have good barns and stables.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, these Indians are healthy, but there has been a good deal of illness, though not of a serious nature. Most of the homes are kept clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the men are addicted to liquor, but the majority are temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their locations are making some progress. Many show a desire to improve their condition.

REPORT OF A. W. WILLIAMS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is good, although one death occurred during the year from pneumonia. The houses and outhouses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The younger members are industrious, either engaging in farming for themselves or working for the whites. The older members are not so industrious, they merely occupy their time at fishing and trapping, which resources do not give good returns. The women engage in basket-making.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern and up-to-date; only one old log house remains.

Stock.—The stock is good and gradually increasing in numbers, but not too good care is taken of it.

Farm Implements.—A fairly good number of implements are used, and these Indians are now taking fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is law-abiding and fairly progressive, but merely holding their own as to worldly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—The young men are considered moral and temperate; but the older members occasionally indulge in liquor.

REPORT OF EDWIN BEATTIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—These Indians, although called 'Moravians' after the Moravian form of religion, belong to the Delaware tribe.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of these Indians. They are now growing a considerable quantity of vegetables for the local canning factory. A number of girls go out to domestic service and give good satisfaction. The young men work out and do some lumbering besides working for farmers. In the canning factory season considerable employment is furnished the Indians; in the summer months there is plenty of labour for all at home or outside the reserve.

Buildings.—The reserve has a number of good residences. A considerable number of new buildings have been erected in the past few years.

Stock.—Some stock is kept of fair to good quality. The Indians take good care of their stock and sell to the dealers.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well supplied with farm implements, which they use intelligently and with good results.

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Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is fair. Tuberculosis seems to be the main disease; but the Indians are endeavouring by usual precautions to minimize its effects. A number were vaccinated this spring effectually. Whooping cough was prevalent this spring. Sanitation is well looked after, and the Indians are frequently admonished to regard cleanliness and abstinence as important conditions in the maintenance of their health.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent, capable people and desirous of progressing. As drainage proceeds on this reserve, they hope to advance in material prosperity. Considering their difficulties, they are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects conditions might be improved, which we are endeavouring to do.

REPORT OF A. D. McNABB, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is very prevalent on the reserve. A few cases of measles broke out during the summer, which necessitated the closing of the Anglican school for a few days, but on the usual precautions being taken, the disease was soon stamped out.

Occupations.—During the summer season the greater number follow river-driving and loading lumber; the rest cultivate small portions of land. In winter they are employed taking out timber and working in the different camps; a few follow trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame or log, and are all whitewashed and painted and kept fairly neat and clean as a rule. There is a great improvement in the mode of living of these Indians during the past year.

Lack of proper ventilation is the great drawback in the dwellings.

Stock and Implements.—Horses, cattle, swine and poultry are kept by the majority of the band and are well looked after as to shelter and food. A number of farm implements are kept and well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are industrious and making very fair progress; a few are shiftless and careless. A number of them are taking up farms on the eastern section of the reserve with very favourable prospects of success.

Temperance and Morality.—During the first part of the past year intoxication was very prevalent on the reserve; but by taking drastic measures, it has been to a great extent eliminated, there is very little drinking going on now.

As a whole the members of this band are moral.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

There are 69 members of the band living on the reserve. There are about 20 families belonging to this band living on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they squatted a number of years ago on private lands. There are 5 families living on a small reserve at Gros Cap, about 17 miles west of this city, and the rest of the band are living on the Garden River reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly every family on the reserve is affected with tuberculosis. The remainder of the band at Gros Cap, Batchawana and Garden River are in a fairly healthy condition.

Since the appointing of the teacher as field matron, there is a great change for the better in the sanitary condition of the residents of Goulais Mission and Batchawana.

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The members of this band at Garden River keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and working in the lumber woods, loading vessels at the near-by saw-mills, picking berries, and a little gardening are the principal occupations of this band.

Buildings.—These are of frame and log, whitewashed and painted, and kept clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—Horses, cattle and poultry are kept by some of the members of this band at the different places where they reside, with the exception of Gros Cap, and are well cared for with fodder and warm comfortable stables.

Implements.—The members of this band do not farm to any great extent and have very few farm implements,—a couple of ploughs and a harrow or two and a few garden tools. What they have are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A majority of the band are industrious and law-abiding, while others are shiftless and careless. On the reserve at Goulais Bay a number of them are clearing small pieces of land for gardens, and seem to be taking an interest in raising potatoes and other vegetables.

Temperance.—Most of the members of this band are temperate; there are a few who indulge whenever they get a chance. So far this year I have not had any complaints as to any drinking going on at any of the places where they reside.

Morality.—They are fairly moral.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—A number are affected with tuberculosis. There has not been an epidemic of any kind nor any serious sickness during the year. Sanitation on the reserve is poor.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in the winter season, acting as guides and canoe-men for prospectors and tourists and a little fishing are the principal means of livelihood.

Buildings.—These are log and frame. There are only five houses and a Roman Catholic church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their own mode of living, but not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

REPORT OF RICHARD McKNIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBE-
WAWS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Long Lake, Nipigon, Pic River, Pays Plat, Red Rock and Fort William.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians in this agency have enjoyed very good health with the exception of those of Pic River band. There are a number of old people in this band and they had a hard winter.

With a few exceptions they keep their houses clean. Better drainage is needed at Mountain Village.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. A number transport goods for traders during the summer, but the railway is doing away with them to a large extent. They also act as guides and canoe-men. A few of the members of the Fort William band go to the shanties in the winter, but the greater number of them find employment in and around Fort William. The women pick berries.

Buildings.—The houses in this agency are log and frame, and they are kept clean and comfortable. Many of these Indians live in tents.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Quite a number have started to raise vegetables.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these Indians are temperate and moral. There were a few cases of immorality during the time that railway construction was going on. The members of Fort William band, being near the town, often find means of obtaining liquor.

REPORT OF ALEXANDER LOGAN, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this superintendency: Parry Island, Shawanaga, Maganatawan, Henvey Inlet, and Gibson or Watha.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics among these Indians during the past year, and as a rule their health has been good.

Sanitation has been observed by the free use of whitewash, and the inculcation of personal cleanliness upon the parents.

Occupations.—The Indians of Parry Sound reserve get work at Parry Sound and Depot Harbour. The members of nearly all the bands act as guides; some cut timber and realize on the sales; others keep gardens, and engage in fishing, hunting, and berry-picking; some work in the lumber camps in winter. Practically no farming is done in this superintendency.

Stock.—Very few of these Indians have any stock.

Buildings.—Many of the houses are frame. They are whitewashed and kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all the Indians in this superintendency are well behaved, law-abiding, sober, honest, and moral. While many of them are indolent, the majority are industrious good workers, improving their condition.

REPORT OF GORDON J. SMITH, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE SIX NATION INDIANS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good. Seven cases of typhoid fever of a very virulent type occurred, resulting in two deaths. A somewhat severe outbreak of small-pox occurred in the village of Caledonia, near the border of the reserve; but, owing to strict precautions and general vaccination, the disease was kept off the reserve. Tuberculosis, while still continuing its deadly work, is slightly on the decrease, as the Indians are building better dwelling-houses, and are learning the nature of the disease and consequently take steps on their own initiative to prevent its spread. Houses where tuberculosis or other contagious or infectious disease occur are thoroughly disinfected.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The medical officer and others have taken advantage of every opportunity of urging improved dwellings and cleaner surroundings, particularly in regard to drinking water and the general observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were good, particularly the hay crop. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help, and also in the canning factories. All the buildings on the reserve during the year, including cement abutments for bridges and culverts, was done by Indians. A large quantity of small fruit and vegetables is weekly offered for sale by Indians on the Brantford and Hagersville markets. There is more attention being given to the growing of small fruits.

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Buildings.—The steady improvement in buildings continues, those erected this year, with the assistance of the loan system, being principally dwelling-houses. The loan system is proving a benefit. Payments are kept up with fair regularity.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. The council purchased three bulls for improving the stock,—a Durham, a Holstein and a Polled Angus. A thoroughbred stallion 'Light Wool' has also been loaned to the superintendent by the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Ltd., of Montreal, solely for use on the reserve. A large quantity of milk is sold to factories off the reserve. A considerable number of hogs and sheep are raised.

Farm Implements.—All implements, from milking-machines down, are used by many members of the band, and almost every farm is well supplied with the most modern implements, and all, with very few exceptions, are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious, progressive and law-abiding. If work cannot be obtained on the reserve, they seek employment off; many have taken up land in the West, others have regular employment in Brantford, Hamilton, and other cities and towns.

The South Brant Farmers' Institute held its usual afternoon and evening meetings in the council-house, which were largely attended. A Women's Institute was also held at the same time. The Six Nations' Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair, and was most successful in attendance and quality of exhibits. The exhibit of horses was particularly good. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads and bridges are kept in good condition under the direction of 49 pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at the January meeting.

Many Indians have money on deposit in the banks, and transact business by cheques.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings. The morality of the Indians is improving.

REPORT OF GEO. P. COCKBURN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STURGEON FALLS AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Nipissing, Dokis, Timagami and Matatchawan.

Tribe.—The bands of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic in the agency during the past year.

The health of the members of the Nipissing and Dokis bands has been good. They keep their premises clean and isolate persons suffering from tuberculosis or other contagious diseases. They dress well and keep themselves and their homes comfortable. The members of the Dokis band are exceptionally clean and the cleanliness of their dwellings is often commented upon by white people who visit the reserve. They cultivate flowers and have gardens.

The health of the members of the Timagami band has not been good during the year, as there have been a good many colds and more or less tuberculosis.

The health of the Matatchawan band was better than formerly. A number are affected by scrofula and are careless about sanitation.

Occupations.—The Indians in this agency do very little farming. The majority follow the Indian mode of making a living by hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. They also work in the lumber camps. Some

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of them make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles. The women gather berries, make moccasins and fancy bead-work.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Nipissing and Dokis bands are well built, neat, warm and comfortable. The Nipissing band has two fine churches, and the Dokis band erected a new church during the past year. The majority of the members of the Timagami band live in teepees and tents. A few on the Matatchawan reserve have erected comfortable log dwellings and others have promised to do likewise.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with implements and take good care of them. They are all well supplied with garden tools.

Stock.—The Nipissing and Dokis bands keep cattle and horses. They have purchased some good horses. They take good care of their stock and have comfortable quarters for them. Only a few cattle and horses are kept by the Timagami band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding, and are improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally these Indians are moral. A number are addicted to liquor, but they are improving. During the year a number of penalties have been imposed upon the persons supplying them with liquor.

REPORT OF SAMUEL HAGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THESSALON AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River and Spanish River.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas.

Health.—During the past year the health of the Indians generally has been good, except that in the Serpent River and Spanish River bands there was an epidemic of small-pox, but no deaths were reported.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are loading vessels in summer, working in saw-mills, and gardening. The members of the Serpent River band gather a green vine that grows in the woods, and ship it to eastern cities. In winter many of the Indians work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—Their buildings are good and clean and kept in a good sanitary condition.

Stock.—What they have is very good, but they have very little of it.

Farm Implements.—The Thessalon and Mississagi River bands have only a few hoes, rakes and axes. The Spanish River band in addition to the implements mentioned has also ploughs and harrows.

Characteristics, Temperance and Morality.—The younger people are improving, but the older people are too fond of liquor. The younger people are industrious and progressive. All are law-abiding. Most of them are moral.

REPORT OF THOS. A. MCCALLUM, INDIAN AGENT FOR WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good for the past year. There was a case of small-pox last January. The doctor was very careful and the health officer looked after the family very attentively and did not allow the disease to spread; just one family had it. The sanitary conditions are improving on the island.

Occupations.—Quite a number are farming and making a comfortable living; but the majority work off the reserve with farmers and in factories.

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Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of a fairly good grade and brings good prices for its kind, and there is a ready market here at home.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians take fairly good care of their implements; more do not. They have not many farm implements.

Buildings.—There is some improvement in their houses; quite a number of the Indians have built additions and some of them have built good houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious; but, instead of working for themselves, they work for farmers and in factories where they get good wages and spend the money as they get it. They earn more money, but do not save any. Those that stay on the reserve and work their land are better off at the end of the year.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance: it is a rare thing to see an old person intoxicated, but there is still room for improvement. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral and will compare favourably with the people they associate with. Our Indians are supplied across the line to quite an extent with liquor, but we have not had an Indian in jail in six months.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE, ONTARIO.

The headquarters of the inspectorate is at Winnipeg, and the area supervised embraces the Kenora, the Savanne, and the Fort Frances agencies, all in the province of Ontario except one reserve.

The Kenora agency covers the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake, and a portion of the Winnipeg river to the Dalles and Islington.

The Savanne agency extends from Kenora eastward along the Canadian Pacific railway to Lac de Mille Lacs, and eastward from Minaki along the Grand Trunk Pacific line to Sioux Lookout, thence northward to Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul, thence westward down the English river to Grassy Narrows.

The Fort Frances agency embraces the country along the Rainy river, the Rainy lake, Seine river, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon lake.

The reserve known as Buffalo Bay, No. 35, which was formerly connected with the Kenora agency, has by order of the department been transferred to the Fort Frances agency and will henceforth be looked after from that point.

Both the Kenora and Savanne agencies have for some years been under the care of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, whose office is in the town of Kenora.

The Fort Frances agency is superintended by Mr. J. P. Wright, whose office is in the town of Fort Frances.

It has been thought desirable that a separate agent should have charge of the Savanne agency, but no final action has yet been determined.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency has twelve bands. The area owned by all the bands is 123,916 acres. The language spoken is the Ojibway.

It may seem to observers that the amount of land held by these people is a generous allotment, but it is not all valuable land. The soil, where soil can be found, is fair, but rocks and swamps abound, so that a great deal of it is unfit for cultivation.

Some of the natives are making good progress in agriculture and stock-raising, and such persons are prospering. They have money and enjoy a good degree of comfort. They have good homes and their families are well dressed. They like to point to their work as evidence of thrift and energy, and we enjoy commending them for following the counsel of the department. Officers are proud of such people, but they

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are all too few. The great majority roam a good deal and can seldom be found at their homes on the reserves. They are law-abiding, courteous and kind, but will not cheerfully engage in anything that ties them to a certain dwelling place.

Fur-bearing animals are plentiful and the prices paid for fur are very remunerative. One instance came to our notice where an Indian of Lac Seul received \$1,500 for three young black foxes. Otter, beaver, lynx, mink and silver foxes are in great demand, and these are the prime sources of income to the native hunter.

Fishing is also remunerative in certain places, but the average man requires most of his catch for the support of his family. Indians have few nets as a rule, and have seldom entered into commercial fishing as they might have done.

Deer and moose and rabbits have been very plentiful this year, so that food and money have been within the reach of all who either would or could work.

Many other sources of income may also be found, such as lumbering, guiding travellers, berry-picking, rice-gathering, freighting for the Hudson Bay Company, building bark canoes, cutting cord-wood, or making ties. The women do beadwork, make rush mats, or silkwork moccasins, and find ready sale for all that can be produced in that way. No one ought to be idle, and no one has a right to be poor except the sick and the infirm.

This has been an unfortunate year in the matter of general health.

Small-pox invaded the Kenora boarding school, and twenty-nine cases developed. A strict quarantine was maintained. The medical officer of the agency was in constant attendance. Everything was done that could be done to mitigate suffering and control the disease. Fortunately there were no fatalities, which is the best proof that the patients were well cared for. The Sisters of the school displayed great devotion in the care of the afflicted ones.

Sporadic cases of small-pox also developed on the Rat Portage and Black River reserves. These were all placed under quarantine at Black River, and a qualified person was put in charge, who, under the direction of the medical officer, rendered excellent service. At this point there was one death. Ample supplies were taken out from time to time from Kenora, so there was no lack of provisions or other supplies necessary. All infected clothing was destroyed by fire.

Serious illness was also reported from Big Island reserve, and there was no delay in sending Dr. Charlton, of Rainy River, to investigate, and his report showed that the situation was not as alarming as had been supposed.

An epidemic of measles prevailed for a time at Buffalo Bay reserve, and Dr. Charlton was again called and made several visits to the reserve. There was one death at this point, but the patient who lost his life had been ailing for years and was too weak to stand the strain of a further ailment.

Typhoid fever broke out on the Islington reserve in the beginning of January, 1914, and five deaths were reported before the agent became aware of its existence. The medical officer made two visits to the locality, and treated all cases found. His report after the second visit showed that 10 deaths had resulted, 7 from typhoid and 3 from various causes. Medical supplies were sent from Winnipeg on the order of the physician of the agency and any other necessary foodstuff was supplied through the Hudson Bay Company at White Dog.

It is alleged that much of the illness of the winter has resulted from overheated and overcrowded houses and lack of ventilation. At Islington it was thought that drinking impure water from a stagnant creek may have originated disease. These people are in the open air all summer, and the change to the small houses in winter is trying enough; but last winter was very warm compared to recent winters, and the temperature of their homes was not regulated by thermometers. None the less, our sympathies are with the sick and bereaved ones and we sorrow over the number of our dead.

We have had less trouble with illicit liquor dealing than we had last year, a fact

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that is very gratifying. We do not blind ourselves with the thought that we know all that is going on in the secret places. Something may have escaped us in the large territory, every point of which cannot be guarded all the time. Yet we have reason to be glad that conditions have not been altogether too bad.

Speaking of intemperance amongst Indians, I may say that it is not habitual: it is occasional. When some great success comes his way, when some great event is commemorated, when he has escaped from some danger, or when old friends meet after long absence, the Indian is disposed to celebrate, and he takes the trend of the white man and has recourse to stimulation. When he has it, he does not seem able to use it in moderation. He goes at it with the indiscretion of a child, and the debauch ends only when the supply of firewater is exhausted. Then he is sober until some other occasion comes along, perhaps in six months or a year or more.

Associated with intemperance is the kindred subject of moral or immoral living. So far as moral purity is concerned, it is very generally supposed that the Indian is not richly gifted with this grace. While admitting that there may be some reason for this opinion, I wish to say that I believe imagination has helped to make matters worse in report than they are in fact. Much of the apparent evil is brought about by whisky introduced by persons who ought not to be called white men. Many Indians who live near to our centres of civilization, being tempted, fall; but this fact should not give rise to a general condemnation of native frailty. There are hundreds of them who live clean lives, keep their marriage vows in all good conscience, and conduct themselves in the fear of the Great Spirit.

During the year Dr. Thomas Hanson, who served for many years as medical officer of this agency, passed to his reward. His strength had been failing for a year or so, but a robust constitution bore him up until dropsy set in and he was gone. His friends mourn his demise, and the Indians cherish his memory, while his fellow officers regret the severance of the ties that bound us together.

Dr. Furguson, of Kenora, was appointed to act in the capacity of medical officer toward the close of 1913, and entered upon his work with both vigour and promise. His duties for the first year have been most arduous and exacting, involving long and frequent trips to the several reserves that had become the seat of various ailments as already recorded. No more faithful work could have been done by any one than what Dr. Furguson has done, and he has been successful in handling many critical cases and in keeping down the death-rate.

Constable Hans Hanson, who accompanied the doctor on most of the long trips, is also deserving of special mention for his devotion to duty and for his faithfulness in carrying out his instructions.

Agent McKenzie has been much overcrowded with unusual duties this year, but his strength held out well and he has shown himself equal to the occasion. He has seldom, if ever, put in a more trying year, and he deserves the highest commendation.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight different bands, and the several reserves aggregate 101,267 acres.

The Indians belong to the great Ojibway tribe and speak the language in use on the great lakes.

There is no separate agent for this section of our work, and until such an officer is appointed, it is managed by the agent of the Kenora division, not without some inconvenience.

The natives are for the most part of very migratory habits: hunters and fishermen must needs go where the means of subsistence can best be found.

Hunting and fishing have been very good this year owing partly to the mild weather and the light snow-fall and the thin ice.

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An epidemic of measles visited the Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul reserves in June last, and practically every family suffered. Fortunately the treaty party happened along in the early stages of the disease, and Dr. Carr, accompanying the party, attended to the sick. He left medicines and gave advice both to the local dispenser and the parents, and, as the weather was warm and the trouble was of a minor nature, he did not anticipate any special danger. When the trip concluded, it was reported that the case had become serious, and a second trip was made by Dr. Carr, who on his return reported that the disease had run its course, but that 18 deaths had resulted. Ample supplies were left in June for the sick and destitute, and the Hudson Bay Company was told to allow no one to suffer in case of the disease spreading, and this was done so that there was no starvation.

Outside of this epidemic the general health has been fair. Occasional cases of scrofula have required treatment. Some have come under the power of that great scourge consumption and some have suffered from diseases more disgraceful than unfortunate. The approach of spring, however, brings with it the promise of better health and we hope it may be many years before similar experiences may recur.

Indians of this agency are mostly pagan in belief and practice; but a flourishing mission station under the auspices of the Anglican Church is found at Lac Seul, and many of the people of that locality have given up paganism for Christianity, and it must be said that as a rule these are more progressive than their pagan fellow countrymen.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is composed of fourteen bands. The combined area of the several reserves is 118,307 acres.

The general health has been good during the year. An exception happened in connection with the Fort Frances boarding school, where mumps, bronchitis, and chicken-pox held sway for a time. There were twenty-six cases of illness in all. Dr. Moore handled these cases with his accustomed skill, and no fatalities have been reported.

The occupations of these people are taking out cord-wood and ties, river-driving, working in saw-mills and in lumber camps. Besides these, there are the usual berry-picking, rice-gathering and gardening. A good market is found in Fort Frances for as much of these commodities as can be procured.

So thorough and painstaking has the agent been in prosecuting those who have been found guilty of violating the liquor Act that a great check has been placed upon the traffic, and an increased fear of the law has been awakened, so that it would seem that we are approaching an era of sobriety the like of which has not been known for years.

Drs. Moore, Bethune and Charlton, medical officers of this agency, continue to minister to the sick in a manner much to be commended.

Mr. John Lyons renders acceptable service as assistant to the agent and as interpreter. His services are valuable, especially in the Indian councils and in courts of law.

The new gasoline boat furnished by the department last year for the use of the agent and the medical officer in their annual and occasional rounds has done good work and is much appreciated by all concerned. A new and important work has been done under supervision of the agent along the shore of Rainy lake where it borders upon the Couchiching reserve. Owing to the increase of the water level in the lake named, a considerable erosion of the bank occurred and much land was lost and much more would have been washed away in a short time. This will be prevented by the rip-rap work which has been completed before the opening of navigation.

My congratulations are hereby extended to Agent Wright for the able manner in which his office (and his outside work as well) is conducted.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The month of May, 1913, was spent in visiting every reserve in the Fort Frances agency except Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake. Councils were held with the chiefs and councillors of the various bands. Interest was manifested in their social relations, in sanitary matters, in their industrial pursuits, and in their general health. The fact was kept before them that the department was keenly alive to their best interests, and this was always received with apparent gratitude and appreciation. At no point was any concrete complaint voiced. The people seemed to be contented and happy at all points visited.

In the months of June and July, 1913, I accompanied the paying agent over the Kenora and Savanne agencies, and was present at all payments and councils held. All reserves were inspected at that time, and schools were visited where possible. Reports of these visits were transmitted after my return. There was no serious complaint presented at any point, and this can have only one meaning, namely, that the Indians were satisfied with the treatment received.

During the months of January and February we visited and inspected the Fort Frances boarding school, the Manitou Rapids day school, the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, at Shoal Lake, the Kenora boarding school, and the Indian office at Kenora. Reports of all findings have been sent in so that the department is kept fully informed of all the facts obtainable.

I am thankful to have had opportunity to help the Indian, whose welfare I have at heart, and am glad to serve the department, whose aim it is to educate and elevate the native people. There never was a time when these wards of the government needed assistance more than they need it just now, and any order received from the department shall be carried out as faithfully and as economically as possible.

[Received too late for publication in proper position.]

REPORT OF THOS. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MOHAWKS
OF THE BAY OF QUINTE, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, no epidemic having occurred, and those who have been sick during the year have been well looked after by the doctors appointed for that work.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief means of making a living, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming. A number depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentry, masonry, while others are employed in the mills at Deseronto and Point-Anne. Some of the farms are well worked and the buildings and fences are kept in a good state of repair, while others receive very little attention and consequently foul weeds are allowed to grow up. The horses and cattle are chiefly a mixed breed and a very good quality. Dairy-ing is carried on to a considerable extent, and a number of the Indians receive a good revenue for their milk from the cheese factories. Quite a number are growing peas and tomatoes to supply the Deseronto canning factory.

Buildings.—The Indians are taking more interest in improving their stables and barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms in the way of buildings, fences and drainage. The road work, under the direction of path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, is being well attended to. This, with a grant that we have received from the department, is improving the condition of the roads. The band as a whole is prosperous, and the majority of the Indians are, I believe, making an honest effort to better their condition.

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Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the conduct of the Indians has been satisfactory. There are some who are addicted to intoxicants, and seem to have no great trouble in procuring them if they have the money to pay for them. There is a decided improvement in the morals of the Indians, undoubtedly due to the education they have received in the churches and schools.

REPORT OF DENIS HEBERT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians work off the reserve, in the shanties, and driving logs. Only one cultivates the soil.

Stock.—They do not keep stock. However, one man does: he has quite a variety.—horses, several milch cows, some pigs, and some hens. He takes great care of his animals.

Farm Implements.—The small number who engage in gardening have no implements of their own. The man who cultivate the soil is well equipped with farm implements, also with the necessary vehicles. He takes great care of all the implements in his possession.

Buildings.—Their houses are not large, but they are fairly comfortable and kept clean. Two have been repaired.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is observed among the Indians of this reserve, although some do not pay attention to this subject; these, however, are exceptions and give way at rare intervals; they are improving in this respect.

Morality is fairly well observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band appear fairly industrious. They seem content with their present mode of life. They are adopting the white man's mode of life little by little. Most of them are economical and are trying to improve their condition.

General Remarks.—Very few of these Indians are of pure blood; they usually marry white women, and live in perfect harmony with their neighbours.

REPORT OF JOSEPH COTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUEBEC.

Health.—The health was generally good. Every person who died was advanced in age.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets of all shapes, out of sweet grass and ash. All these wares are taken to the United States either by themselves or by outside dealers who come and purchase them from the Abenakis. In the spring and in the fall a large number of the young men act as guides to sportsmen. They are very skilful and well liked for this kind of sport: also they are paid generously. The absence of the Indians during the summer is the chief cause of the lack of success in agriculture.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Abenakis have improved a good deal during the past year. The old houses are being replaced by very modern buildings.

Stock.—The stock owned by these Indians is generally of a good quality.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis have few implements and such as they possess are of little value.

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Temperance and Morality.—Morality is always improving. Drunkenness is diminishing also; only a small number are either immoral or intemperate.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis are as well civilized as the surrounding people, and they live on good terms with the white people.

REPORT OF E. S. GAUTHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease this year among the Indians; only a few were ill with grippe during the winter. As a few white people residing in the vicinity of the reserve had small-pox two years ago, all the Indians of the reserve were vaccinated, except those who were previously vaccinated with success or have had small-pox.

They are keeping their houses and surroundings pretty clean, all houses being whitewashed inside and outside every spring.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are trapping and working in the lumber camps. Very few are trying to make their living by farming, although some of them are making a success in that line. The tanning of deer and moose hides and the making of shoepacks are also good sources of revenue for the band, this last industry being mostly followed by the women.

Buildings.—The buildings, although not very valuable, are fairly well kept.

Stock.—Stock-raising is not engaged in on a large scale, but the animals generally receive good care.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements and vehicles are not properly sheltered as a rule.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are in general law-abiding, but are not progressing much financially owing to their indolent dispositions.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are more moral and temperate of late, which is a great encouragement.

REPORT OF NARCISSE LEBEL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE AMALECITES OF VIGER, QUEBEC.

Health.—There has been no contagious disease among the members of the band.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the women is the making of baskets and other fancy wares, which they sell to tourists during the summer season. Some of the men make snow-shoes and moccasins; others engage in hunting, but this resource is becoming more and more rare. Some are employed as guides by sportsmen, hunters or fishermen. As none of them engage in agriculture, they are always in nearly the same state of poverty, especially owing to the crisis that we are passing through. The department is obliged to give assistance to some of them during winter.

REPORT OF JOS. F. X. BOSSE, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BERSIMIS AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are Montagnais with the exception of two Micmac families, two Huron families, and two or three Naskapis families.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good during the past year. Although they do not yet altogether understand

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the good effects resulting from the observance of the most elementary rules of health, there appears to be an improvement, thanks to the constant efforts made by the authorities to inculcate the principles of hygiene both by precept and example.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians in this agency engage specially in the hunt and a little in fishing, from which they derive sufficient for their subsistence. The women, particularly the widows, make snow-shoes, moccasins, and various objects of beadwork; but the market for the same has gone down greatly. Many of our Indians in the course of this winter, not having been able to procure sufficient provisions in the fall to go far into the woods, engaged in cutting pulp-wood on the reserve, which, with the permission of the department, they sold to a local company; and so were enabled to live happily with their families during this winter by their own earnings.

Farm Work.—The only cultivation in which any of the Indians in this agency engage is raising a few potatoes. They harvest only wild hay, which they have much trouble in saving on account of not having animals to cart it. Neither the soil nor the climate is favourable to cultivation, and profitable cultivation would require more energy than they are capable of.

Stock.—There is a little stock; in fact our Indians still keep more than they ought to do, because they have not the means to feed them suitably.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected within a year in this agency. Several houses have been repaired. All the Indians who are in a position to do so nearly own their houses now; some of them own one in common with others. The exterior of these houses is fairly well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—Necessity, the mother of industry, compels our Indians only to such an extent as to make up for their want of energy in procuring what is absolutely necessary, and many of them lack even that; also, with the exception of perhaps two or three, they live from hand-to-mouth and consider themselves happy when they have eaten well, the next day does not trouble them.

The hunt was less abundant last spring, and in spite of the advance in the price of furs, they would certainly not have been able to support themselves; the work in the shanties, loading vessels that carry the pulp-wood, and cutting pulp-wood supplied the rest beyond what was given as assistance by the department to the widows and orphans. The hunt this year is average; but the decrease in the price of fur will make great hardship in the population.

The Indians of the Escoumains reserve seem more civilized than those at Bersimis. Most of them speak French, and some of them a little English.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are inclined to the use of intoxicants; but they are so closely watched and severely punished when found guilty that intemperance is kept in check.

The trespassing of white men on the Bersimis reserve for immoral purposes is also prevented as much as possible. The Indians on the Escoumains reserve are believed to be free from such immorality.

REPORT OF A. O. BASTIEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE HURONS OF LORETTE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been excellent this year. There have been no contagious diseases.

There has been no vaccination; all those who were in need of it were vaccinated last year. Sanitary regulations are well observed. The houses are clean, well painted, and the interior is well kept.

Occupations.—The making of moccasins and snow-shoes is the chief occupation of the Hurons of Lorette; but this industry this year has been almost nil. In the

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spring and fall a large number act as guides and some as cooks for the American sportsmen who come and spend part of the two seasons at the hunting and fishing clubs. These Indians are very skilful and much appreciated by the tourists who employ them. The hunt was good for the six who engaged in it, and furs sold at very high prices.

Buildings.—There have been no new buildings erected this year; but several have been repaired. Some of the houses are small, but clean and well finished both inside and outside. The buildings on this reserve, with very few exceptions, are comfortably furnished and several are even very well furnished.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not possess any farm implements, as they do not do any cultivation.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Hurons are industrious and good workers; but they are not as a rule sufficiently economical and provident. This is unfortunate, as their special industry in moccasins and snow-shoes is sensibly diminishing, especially within the last two years.

They like to live well and do not deprive themselves of anything they can obtain. Several have intelligence above the average and can bear comparison advantageously with the white people who reside in the parish bordering on the reserve. A large number can read and write and are subscribers to newspapers, which they read regularly with profit. Some of them are interested in political events and would like to have their rights as voters.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians is always improving, and the village has never before been so peaceable as it is at present.

Their morals have been more satisfactory.

REPORT OF LORENZO LETOURNEAU, ASSISTANT INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good, a case of small-pox appeared on the reserve last year, but a great many Indians were vaccinated and no one else was attacked with the disease. There are three cases of tuberculosis under treatment at present.

Occupations.—As a rule, the men spend most of their time in the employ of the whites, at the erection of structural steel works, in the construction of buildings, in car-shops and other factories; and they make good wages. A very small portion of the Indians are engaged in farming. Some of them are very successful in their operations, as the land when properly tilled is very productive; while others neglect their farms, which when neglected have a tendency to a second-growth timber.

Buildings.—They have good houses, fairly well finished, comfortable and in general kept clean.

Stock.—Those engaged in farming have good horses, cattle, swine and poultry, all of which are generally well cared for by the owners, nearly each Indian family appears to own a cow that provides milk for them.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve who are familiar with farm work are well equipped with farm implements, which with a few exceptions are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a whole industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the ease and facilities for procuring intoxicants in the neighbouring towns, they are fairly temperate and moral.

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REPORT OF C. E. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF
THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC.

Tribe.—Most of these Indians are Iroquois; there are a few Algonquins.

Health and Sanitation.—The health in general has been good during the year. Sanitation seems to be a little improved.

Occupations.—Many of them spend the largest part of the year in shanties and the drive; others work at Hudson for the ice-house; some spend their time on the farm and do well. Some of the women make moccasins, lacrosses and baskets.

Buildings.—Some are in good order, but many need to be repaired. Many of the Indians have no sheds or barns for their grain and they are obliged to keep everything out of doors.

Stock.—Their stock is pretty well kept.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are medium.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not appear to be making any progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are addicted to the use of liquor, but in general they are trying to do better. Except in the case of three families, their morality is good.

REPORT OF F. E. TAILLON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF ST.
REGIS, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been excellent during the year. There were three cases of small-pox; but, as great precaution was exercised, the disease did not spread and there has not been any further outbreak. The houses of those affected with this disease were quarantined, and after their convalescence, the houses were thoroughly disinfected by the doctor in charge.

During the year quite a number of the children and a few of the adults were vaccinated.

As a rule the Indians generally endeavour to keep their premises clean and free from all refuse matter, or anything that might tend to disease.

Occupations.—There are many who are becoming very successful farmers, while others are engaged in fishing, hunting, basket-making, manufacturing of lacrosse sticks; and a number are engaged as labourers by farmers.

Some of the Indian girls are performing household duties in white families, and others working in the cotton and woollen factories at Cornwall, Ont.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are in good repair. Of course there are some, but very few, that are in very poor condition. However in the case of the new buildings being erected, much attention is given to location and size, and they are being built larger than formerly.

Stock.—The animals owned by the Indians are as a general rule in fine condition and many of them take great pride in keeping them in excellent condition.

Farm Implements.—Those engaged in farming have all the necessary implements, and usually take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many are industrious, while others are extremely lazy; however, there is a noticeable improvement. As a rule they are law-abiding.

Occasionally some of them secure too much fire-water and are either fined or jailed. Collectively they are becoming better and richer.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are practically temperate. There are a few, however, who are addicted to the use of strong drink, but it would seem that the evil is lessening.

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The morals are very good; of course, as in all classes, there are some whose morals are somewhat questionable.

Improvements.—The New York and Ottawa Railway Company has built a siding on Cornwall island and since then several cars of hay have been shipped by the Indians to outside markets where they were able to secure much better prices than at home.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MORIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF MARIA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this reserve has been poor during the fall and winter, but now they are well.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria, like all the other Micmacs in Canada, have many ways of making a living. There is a little farming done, also some fishing and hunting. In summer sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the river. Some of them work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring. Others are employed by farmers or remain at home making snow-shoes, shovels and baskets. They tan green skins with which they make many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally of good size, comfortable and clean; five are large and well finished inside.

Characteristics.—They are good workers and command good wages, but they are always poor owing to their lack of economy and improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very pronounced taste for intoxicants, which, however, they do not procure very easily. The progress of the band is, therefore, so much the better on this account. Their morals are generally good and they observe Christian principles.

REPORT OF J. A. PITRE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. There was no contagious disease. Sanitary precautions are well observed. Houses and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation. They do some farming, lumbering, ship-loading, act as guides for tourists, make peevie stock, axe-handles, and a few of them make baskets, snow-shoes and moccasins.

Buildings.—The greatest part of their buildings are frame and fairly well built. Some of them have good houses, well furnished, also some good barns.

Stock.—They have fairly good stock, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their conditions are improving every year.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are still addicted to strong drink, which they can procure too freely from the neighbouring places, though with a good many there is a change for the better. Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF FRANK DOYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR MINGAN AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is fairly good; there are some cases of consumption among them. They observe sanitary regulations fairly well for Indians.

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Occupations.—The chief occupation of all these Indians, as usual, is hunting fur-bearing animals during winter, and in summer some families fish for cod and hunt seals.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians occupy very comfortable houses, which they keep in good order and fairly clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally they are not industrious; they are improvident: provided they earn enough to eat and to clothe themselves, they are content and they do not try to become rich; they are always poor.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Some of them are addicted to the use of liquor and there have been some arrests.

General Remarks.—The hunt has been fairly good; but the price of fur is low, so that the Indians do not make any progress.

REPORT OF A. TESSIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN, QUEBEC.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink, and Ste. Anne.

Occupations.—Hunting fur-bearing animals is the chief occupation of most, and the sole occupation of many of the Indians in this agency; some farm exclusively and make a good living, others act as guides, while some go to the shanties.

Farm Implements.—The Indians that farm have all the implements necessary for their work; they know how to use them, and they take care of them.

Stock.—The members of the Pointe Bleue band own horses, cows, and other animals, of which they take great care. These wintered well.

Buildings.—The houses on the Pointe Bleue reserve are frame, and as a rule are clean, comfortable, and well lighted and ventilated.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the Indians in this agency are enjoying good health and there has been no epidemic among them during the past year. As a rule they live like their white neighbours, and are properly and suitably dressed for the changes of the weather. Many have been vaccinated. The usual cleaning up in spring in and around their buildings has been done.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are temperate, and their conduct is good. The members of the Kiskisink band procure liquor easily and it is therefore difficult to prevent them from drinking. The Ste. Anne Indians drink less than formerly owing to the difficulty of obtaining liquor.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Pointe Bleue band are law-abiding and fairly industrious. They are really making great progress in every respect.

REPORT OF C. A. MACDOUGAL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF SEVEN ISLANDS AND MOISIE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The whole tribe, more or less, are afflicted with tuberculosis, principally of the respiratory tracts. Every man, woman and child remaining on or near the reserve during the whole year suffers constantly from bronchial troubles, and each member of the band returns from the hunt with bronchial affections. An epidemic of grippe prevailed among them during the summer and fall of 1913.

Endeavours are made to have the Indians adhere to cleanliness around their premises and persons, but with very little success as to premises; they are fairly sanitary about their person.

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Occupations.—Hunting for fur-bearing animals and game is their only resource. There are no other occupations in this vicinity of which they could avail themselves, even the whites are giving up fishing as a means of livelihood.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings; they are in very bad condition, only two of them were repaired last fall, and work was done by the department and at their expense. The Indians have no outbuildings whatever.

Stock.—No live stock is kept by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—No farming is done by any member of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the healthy Indians are industrious, good hunters; and law-abiding. Owing to the gradual yearly decrease in fur-bearing animals our Indians are becoming poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all the Indians are intemperate and will give valuable furs to procure liquor. With the exception of the use of intoxicants their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. A. RENAUD, INDIAN AGENT FOR TIMISKAMING AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year, although there are a few cases of consumption. In general the health of the Indians seems to be becoming poorer.

Occupations.—The majority of the members of this band are engaged in farming, but on a small scale and none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During the winter some members of the band take out fire-wood, which they sell in town. Others hire out to work in the lumber camps. In the spring the majority hire on the drive and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not, as the country around is pretty well filled with settlers, and they have to go many miles back in the woods.

Buildings.—Two frame buildings and three shanties have been built during the past year, and a few have made some improvements on the old buildings.

Stock.—The stock is about the same as in the past year, and none of the Indians care to keep a large number, as the majority have to buy feed to winter their animals.

Progress.—Some have made a little progress, but the majority do not. The land is easy to work, but they do not seem to take any interest in clearing it, as they cannot receive any immediate benefit from it, but it must also be admitted that most of them have not the means to buy a team of horses, or even hire a team to work what land they have ready for cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There are a few young men who occasionally succeed in getting liquor, but they are watched very closely by the authorities.

There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year.

REPORT OF ROBERT A. IRVING, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTHEASTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, and Buctouche.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable illness among these Indians during the past winter,—chiefly colds, grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. There have been no epidemics or contagious diseases.

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Every endeavour is made to induce the Indians to keep their dwellings and premises in a clean, healthy state.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods in winter and at stream-driving in spring. Other occupations are: working in lumber mills, in loading vessels, and farming. A few act as guides for sportsmen. All make baskets, tubs and other Indian wares.

Buildings.—The Indians living on the reserves generally occupy small frame houses, many of which are comfortable, while others are badly built, affording poor protection against the cold. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean and fairly well furnished. The Indians not living on the reserves generally occupy small shanties, badly ventilated and dirty. Those who keep stock have frame barns. Some of the reserves have a church and a school-house.

Stock.—A few of the bands keep some stock, which is well cared for in summer, as there is good pasture, but in some cases poorly housed in winter.

Farm Implements.—Few of the bands in this agency have farm implements, and as a rule they do not take very good care of them; in this respect, however, they are improving somewhat.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a few in this agency who will get liquor whenever an opportunity occurs. Several fines have been imposed during the past year, which will no doubt have a good effect.

The morality of these Indians is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, progressive and willing to work, and those so inclined are making a good living, while others at certain times of the year are poor and require assistance. They are not a saving people, however. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

REPORT OF S. P. WAITE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTHERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good except some cases of grippe and several of the old men and women feeling the infirmities of old age. One death from old age occurred during the year. Sanitation and hygiene are given attention in the school and, with the dwellings quite isolated from each other, garbage from grounds about houses raked up and burned, sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—All male adults do some farming, yet should do more. Encouragement in raising larger crops should be given them. The young men work in lumber woods in winter and at stream-driving in spring; the older men and women make snow-shoes and baskets, for which a ready market is found in the town of Edmundston.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all old and in need of repairs.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are kept, which came through the winter in good condition. The stock is well cared for. More stock should be kept in order to produce fertilizers for keeping up the fertility of the farms.

Farm Implements.—These are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a quiet, peaceful disposition and law-abiding. They generally are active and industrious, but little, if any, progress has been made in farming during the past season, they being handicapped by not having sufficient horses for doing the farm work.

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Temperance and Morality.—A number of the members, more particularly the young men, use intoxicating liquors too freely and are not as moral as they should be.

There seems to be a tendency to wander away from the paths of virtue.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as usual, a large number suffering from grippe and an epidemic of whooping-cough, from which several deaths occurred. Tuberculosis caused three deaths and three were from infirmities of old age.

Lessons in sanitation and hygiene have been taught in school and at domestic science meetings. Care is taken by many in cleaning up refuse matter about dwellings; but, owing to houses being built too compactly, considerable care has to be taken to make sanitary conditions good.

Occupations.—Most of the male adults engage in farming in a small way. Farming can only be carried on in a small way, as only a few have teams to do the work. Young and middle-aged men find work in lumber woods during the winter, and in river-driving of logs in spring; they are also employed by the whites for work on farms, for which good wages are earned. A few men and women make snowshoes and moccasins during fall and winter months and make baskets in spring and summer, for which a ready market is found in the nearby towns.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally old and out of repair.

Stock.—Only a small number of horses and cows are kept. They are well looked after. More cattle should be kept.

Farm Implements.—Farm machinery and implements are well taken care of. More machinery is required in order to carry on the work of farming successfully.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are of a peaceful disposition and of industrious habits, and are making slow progress in farming. They seem to need a lot of encouragement to keep them at work of cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicating liquors among the young men has been quite apparent in the past; but the enforcement of the law in fining some and jailing others has had the effect of lessening the open use of it.

The morals of this band are not of a high order, but extra effort is being made to improve conditions in this respect.

REPORT OF N. J. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN
DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Woodstock, Kingsclear, St. Mary's, and Oromocto.

Occupations.—Many of the Indians in this agency are successful farmers; others work for farmers and lumbermen; some work on the railways; some in the mills; while others find employment as labourers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally in this agency has been good, as also the sanitary conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency have been both temperate and moral.

Characteristics.—As a rule these Indians are industrious, law-abiding, and respected by their neighbours.

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REPORT OF GEORGE S. HOYT, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been very good this year.

Occupations.—Their occupations are basket-making, acting as labourers and guides, and working in the lumber woods.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, most of which are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am under the impression that the majority of the Indians live more comfortably than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part these Indians are temperate. Some of the younger ones are given to drink when they can get liquor.

Their morals are good.

REPORT OF JOHN CAMERON, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health.—The health of the Indians, except those suffering from tuberculosis, was generally good. There was no epidemic this year. There were 10 deaths from pulmonary consumption. The active measures taken by the department for the prevention of consumption is having the desired effect, and the disease is being slowly wiped out. The Indians, too, are doing everything in their power to wipe out this disease.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow mixed occupations, such as farming, fishing, hunting and coopering. A number of the young men are employed part of the year at the industrial centres, some going to work at New Glasgow and Trenton, while others go to the mining towns of Cape Breton.

Progress.—There has been little, if any, progress among the Indians during the past few years. A great number of them would not get along at all were it not for the aid given them by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are becoming quite temperate. With but very few exceptions their moral character is good.

REPORT OF A. R. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ESKASONI AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was very good during the year. There was no epidemic, very little sickness, and only one death.

Occupations.—The Indians follow mixed occupations such as farming, fishing, coopering, trapping and lumbering. Some of the young men are for a part of the year employed in the Sydneys and around the coal mines.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are very good.

REPORT OF C. J. SPARROW, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR SYDNEY AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is fair. There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the past year. There is no sewerage on this reserve; also too great a congestion, making sanitary conditions unfavourable.

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Occupations.—Both the men and women are fairly industrious. The men engage as labourers at the local industries, and perform general work around Sydney. They also engage in woodcraft.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are frame, and quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians have improved in morals within the past year. The appointment of a local constable has given good results.

REPORT OF ROBERT H. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR COLCHESTER COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of the Millbrook reserve has been good during the past year, and there has been no disease of an epidemic nature among them. The sanitary regulations are well observed; houses are kept painted and whitewashed; the interiors are usually clean and neat.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in making baskets, hockey-sticks, and axe and pick handles. In season they hunt, fish, act as guides to sportsmen, and work as labourers in the lumber woods in winter; in summer on the neighbouring farms, and as railway navvies. Owing to the growth of the fur-farming industry, a change has been brought about in the method of hunting. Where formerly many a fur-bearing animal would be snared or shot, now it is allowed to go, in the hope that it can be captured alive later. This results in less destruction of game, and greater returns from the industry.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are frame, very few of the old shanties being left.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept, but the animals look thrifty and are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Owing to the smallness of the cultivated plots, mostly hand implements are used in cultivation.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are quite industrious and law-abiding, almost without exception. The able-bodied adults are acquiring better clothes, furniture, and other worldly comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are for the most part temperate and moral. Liquor is difficult to obtain, and very little finds its way to the reserve.

REPORT OF J. A. JOHNSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—The Indians living in this county are all Micmacs.

Occupations.—They have no regular occupation as a trade or profession, working at anything they can find to do; but with very few exceptions they are lazy and will not work unless forced by necessity.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year there has been more sickness than usual, due in some cases to their sanitary conditions. I have in every way tried to show them how important it is to keep both person and surroundings clean; but, unless they are watched, they fall back into their old habits and customs.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little, if any, drunkenness among them. This, I think, is due in part to their great devotion to their church.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Their association with the white people has much to do with their manners and customs, so much so that there are a few of them who make very good citizens.

There has been some progress in the way of improving their houses, and a marked progress with the children attending day school.

REPORT OF R. A. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has not been very good. During the year there have been three cases of diphtheria. All precautions were taken to keep the disease from spreading, all other members of the family being vaccinated and the houses quarantined. At the present time there are three cases of tuberculosis and in each case they are kept isolated as much as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve follow a mixed occupation. Nearly all do some farming. In the spring a good many go river-driving. During the summer they fish and make fancy-work, for which they find a ready sale amongst the tourists, and during the hunting season a good many go as guides to sportsmen. They also make axe-handles and canoes. In the winter the lumbermen give employment to a good many.

Stock.—There is not much stock kept, but what there is is well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their progress is very slow, and a good many are very poor and have to be helped by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral; the younger people entertain more or less a desire for liquor, which, notwithstanding my efforts put forth in trying to keep it out, will at times find its way into their homes and cause trouble; though I am pleased to say that during the past year there has been quite an improvement.

REPORT OF DANIEL CHISHOLM, INDIAN AGENT FOR HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health.—The general health of the Indians in this agency was normal, although there is always sickness among them. Tuberculosis seems to be the Indians' great enemy, due largely to poor ventilation in their houses; and the importance of pure air is hard to impress upon them.

Assistance.—As usual some assistance was given during the winter, and at all times to the old, infirm and destitute who have no one to provide for them. The sick sometimes require and receive assistance during their illness.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering, acting as guides, etc., are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame. Many of the Indians in summer hold to the shanty or wigwam.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Temperance.—For the most part they are temperate. There are some that will drink liquor, but this is rarely noticeable.

Their morals, with few exception, are good.

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REPORT OF ALONZO WALLACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHUBENACADIE AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmaes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been only fairly good—consumption has been the cause of only one death. Sanitary regulations have been carefully carried out. In each case where contagious diseases were evident, fumigation was attended to.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are such as farming, fishing in the inland rivers, hunting, making baskets and goods for the sporting market, such as hockey sticks and oars for boats.

Characteristics and progress.—The members of the band are industrious and law-abiding. The majority are poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate only because it is almost impossible for them to procure liquor. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined and are attentive to all religious requirements.

REPORT OF J. W. STEPHENS, INDIAN AGENT FOR WINDSOR AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county are Micmaes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good, sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are basket-making, coopering, making axe-handles and pick-handles, and one or two work on the railroad or at a quarry.

Buildings.—These Indians have small frame houses, which are quite comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and well respected as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part they are temperate. Their morals are good.

REPORT OF REV. DONALD MACPHERSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR INVERNESS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmaes.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from mumps, or something like it, on the Whycomagh reserve in January, no disease prevailed during the year. In fact the condition of health was excellent. The people take precautions against the spread of consumption. They aim at better sanitary conditions in general.

Occupations.—A few persons depend entirely on farming. Most of the members of the band mix up farming with fishing, coopering, trapping, making of axe and mall hafts, and hiring out to labour of different kinds. The women make baskets, moccasins, &c.

Buildings.—These Indians have fairly comfortable houses, and some of them emulate many of their pale-faced brothers in erecting nice houses.

Farm Implements.—Pretty good care is taken of implements; they are usually housed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians of the Whycomagh band are thrifty and get along pretty well. For the most part citizenship weighs lightly

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upon them. There is some improvement, though the process is not violent. The members of the Malagawatch band are a little behind them.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all these Indians are total abstainers, though a few will go for fire-water if within reach. They live pretty good lives.

REPORT OF C. E. BECKWITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good. Their houses are kept clean and all refuse is destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in basket-making, coopering, fishing, hunting, acting as guides and as labourers.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of frame, and are good.

Stock.—The stock kept by these Indians is well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule. Very little drinking is done among them. Their morality is good.

REPORT OF N. P. FREEMAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR LUNENBURG COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the inhabitants has been up to the average, there being no deaths during the year. Much more care is being taken by the Indians regarding cleanliness, although it is difficult to get them to realize the necessity of isolation in cases of tuberculosis, as they do not believe it is infectious.

Occupations.—The Indians resident on the reserves are engaged in farming, lumbering, hunting, making baskets and mast hoops. The residents at and near Bridgewater get their living by salmon fishing, and by working in the woods, and on the average they make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—Their houses and other buildings are all frame and are very comfortable and fairly well furnished; some of them having sewing-machines and organs.

Stock.—Over half the Indians own stock of some kind, and care for them properly.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and smaller implements, such as hoes, forks and rakes, etc., are owned by these people.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious, law-abiding and intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are moral and temperate in their habits.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN D. MacLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PICTOU COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year, the health of the Indians in general has been good. There was no epidemic or contagious disease. The precautions to prevent infection in the case of consumptive patients have been to a large extent observed.

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Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in various occupations, such as farming, fishing, making moccasins, baskets, butter-tubs, pick-handles, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are frame buildings of small size. A good school-house was built during the past year, an improvement much appreciated.

Stock.—A few horses and some young cattle are owned on the reserve, they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are a few ploughs, harrows, wagons, and a cultivator.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are as a rule industrious and law-abiding. They cannot be said to be advancing very rapidly; however, I think, there is some perceptible progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are, with few exceptions, temperate and of good moral character.

REPORT OF CHARLES HARLOW, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEENS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, except a few cases of gripe. They observe sanitary regulations about their buildings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on this reserve make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserve make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

REPORT OF REV. R. L. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There were two deaths, one from tuberculosis, the other from cancer. There was one case of measles, which was immediately quarantined and the school was closed as a precaution. As a result the disease was confined to this single case.

In general the Indians are becoming more observant of sanitary conditions about their premises than formerly.

Occupations.—The Indians engage in farming, fishing, trapping, making baskets, axe-handles, hockey sticks, all kinds of coopering and hiring as labourers. A splendid limestone quarry could be opened on this reserve and made to yield a profit to any company developing it.

Buildings.—Over seventy-five per cent of the buildings are frame, are comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—About one-half of these Indians own stock, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have acquired more implements during the year. Good care is taken of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law-abiding. Very few indeed are indolent. They are industrious generally and strive to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are excellent and they are nearly all total abstainers from intoxicants.

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REPORT OF JOHN HIPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHELBURNE COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year. No infectious diseases prevailed. They observe the sanitary regulations, and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in fishing, making baskets, axe-handles, and hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame and logs and with few exceptions are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law-abiding, are quite industrious, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Micmacs are good, and they are temperate.

REPORT OF JOHN E. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR VICTORIA COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency for the past year has been fairly good. There were two deaths during the year. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations during the winter season are coopering and basket-making.

Buildings.—The buildings are not large, but are comfortable and kept in a good state of repair; they are all frame.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are kept in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The number of farm implements is rather limited, but they are kept in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are of a quiet and peaceable disposition, industrious and ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—From my experience so far with the Indians of this agency, their moral conduct is good and I do not know of any violation of temperance among them.

REPORT OF W. H. WHALEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR YARMOUTH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are: making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles, and fishing, trapping and acting as guides in the fishing and shooting seasons. They have to go 30 miles to get the wood for making baskets.

Health.—The health of the Indians in this agency is very poor.

Temperance.—With few exceptions they are temperate.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their progress is very slow. There will no doubt be a change in the future when the children grow up; they are getting an education.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribes or Nations.—All the Indians in the province of Nova Scotia are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—Indians in Nova Scotia have not suffered from any serious epidemic during the year. Mumps appeared on some of the reserves, but with

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no fatal results. Consumption is not so prevalent as it was formerly. Sanitary conditions among the Indians have greatly improved in recent years.

Buildings.—The class of buildings occupied by Indians as dwellings has improved very much within a few years. Other buildings are fairly well suited for the purpose for which they are intended.

Stock.—There is a good deal of live stock on most of the reserves. These Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Such of these Indians as engage in farming as a rule are fairly supplied with implements, such as ploughs, cultivators, harrows, rakes, mowers, etc. This personal property is well cared for as a rule.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not many of these Indians are in independent circumstances, but all are striving to better their condition; some are making progress and none are getting poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF THE REV. JOHN A. McDONALD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of Prince Edward Island are Miemacs.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no epidemic during the past year, there was much sickness and a heavy death-rate. Owing to the very severe winter there would have been much suffering had it not been for the assistance given by the department to the sick and needy Indians. Tuberculosis was prevalent, and the infant mortality was large. The premises, however, were kept clean and all refuse destroyed.

Occupations.—The Lennox Island Indians are admirably situated for the prosecution of the fisheries such as quahaugs, oysters, lobsters and smelts. Many are engaged in farming, though not to the same extent as a few years ago. There is no doubt that farming, while not giving such a quick return in ready cash, lays a sounder foundation for prosperity and inculcates habits of thrift and economy. The decline of the lobster fishing may be regarded then as not an unmixed evil. The other branches of the fishing industry may be attended to at times when they will not interfere with farming. Situated as these Indians are in the centre of the best Malpeque oyster ground, they are applying to the local government for leases of barren bottom for the cultivation of oysters. Some are engaged in basket-making and other Indian work, while the women make beaded moccasins and go berry-picking.

Buildings.—The houses are poorly finished, only two or three on the whole reserve having more than one room downstairs and one upstairs. This is one of the greatest drawbacks in bringing up their families. The houses are kept scrupulously clean.

Stock.—The Indians are fond of their stock and treat them well. The cattle on Lennox Island are hard to beat and are much admired by visitors.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of the farm implements they possess. Much of the harvesting is done with the scythe and hand-rake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, while they have increased in intelligence, are not so economical as formerly. With the success of the lobster fishing they neglected their farms more or less; but at present there is a move in the direction of better farming. I find them hard-working and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—While the Indians as a body are sober, moral and religious, comparing favourably with their white brothers, there have been some cases of delinquency, which I have attended to, and I hope in future to have very little trouble.

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MORELL RESERVE.

Morell reserve is situated in the eastern part of P. E. Island and is the centre of the Micmac population there.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve was very poor. Many of them died during the year. Very few live permanently on the reserve: in fact I found only three families there at the time of my visit. They are very careful, however, about the cleanliness of their premises, and have all refuse burned.

Occupations, Stock and Farm Implements.—They do not work the land, and consequently have no stock or farm implements. They make baskets and other Indian work, and do some fishing.

Buildings.—The houses are good frame buildings and are well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are no evidences that the inhabitants of this reserve are as well off as they were a few years ago. It seemed to me as if the land had been run out by successive cropping without returning anything to it in the way of fertilizer.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this reserve are temperate and moral. At Rocky Point, which I include in this reserve, I found some disorder that required some attention. Persons from Charlottetown were successfully prosecuted for bringing intoxicants on to the reserve.

REPORT OF G. H. WHEATLEY, INDIAN AGENT FOR BIRTLE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Tribes.—Only two tribes are represented in this agency: the Sioux, or Dakotas, and the Saulteaux.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Birdtail Sioux, Kee-seekoowenin's, Waywayseecappo's, Gambler's, and Rolling River.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians, with few exceptions, has been very satisfactory.

They are improving in sanitation, the majority now keeping their houses and surroundings clean, also having regular weekly washings of underclothing.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians in this agency are farming, stock-raising, and hunting, trapping and fishing. Some of the young men work as labourers. Many cut fire-wood for sale and gather senega-root. The women make baskets, mats, moccasins and beadwork, and some of them engage as domestic servants.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their horses and are improving them both in size and breed. They do not give the same attention to cattle.

Buildings.—Several good substantial log houses, with shingle roofs, lumber floors, and factory doors and windows, were erected during the year. There are also a number of frame houses well built and painted.

Farm Implements.—Each reserve is fairly well equipped with necessary farm machinery and implements. There are two threshing outfits in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate; a few indulge to excess occasionally when opportunity presents.

Under the conditions in which they live, these Indians are to be commended for their morals.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these Indians are progressing steadily and cultivating their reserves energetically; building better houses, stables and other outbuildings. Some, however, are indolent and will not settle down to farming, preferring to rove about, hunting and trapping, and doing odd jobs for farmers.

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REPORT OF F. W. R. COLCLEUGH, INDIAN AGENT FOR CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, and Hollowwater River.

Tribes.—The following tribes are found in this agency: Ojibbewas, Saulteaux, and an admixture of Swampy Cree and French half-breeds.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good as a rule. There have been no epidemics.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations. Some of the Indians work in cord-wood and tie camps in winter; others work as labourers. Some are working on railway construction this year.

Stock.—The Indians of this agency do not raise much stock.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs; but the Indians usually live in teepees in summer. In most cases the houses are comfortable and warm as well as neat and clean.

Farm Implements.—As a rule these Indians use only garden tools. The Fort Alexander band, however, has been given a threshing-machine by the department recently.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate as a rule.

The morality of these Indians is as good as can be expected.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious and doing fairly well, but the majority are not progressive and some are too much given to roaming.

REPORT OF C. H. CARTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR FISHER RIVER AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Peguis, Fisher River, Jackhead, Bloodvein, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Deer Lake.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are hunting and fishing. They also engage in farming, stock-raising, and work for white farmers and settlers and the fish companies, also in lumber camps.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep much stock, in fact in some of the bands they have none at all.

Farm Implements.—Such of the bands as engage in farming are well supplied with implements.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses in this agency are built of logs, in many cases finished with lumber. As a rule they are clean and comfortable. Many of the Indians live in teepees while hunting.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule during the past year, the Indians in this agency have been healthy. In some of the bands there were severe colds and grippe during the winter. In the Peguis band consumption in its various forms appears to be deeply rooted: several children died this spring.

As a rule a good deal of attention is paid to sanitation.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency may be classed as temperate; in some cases where they have been intemperate in the past they are improving. Their morality is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are, however, more energetic in hunting than in other occupations.

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REPORT OF JAMES McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR GRISWOLD AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the Oak River band, No. 58, and Oak Lake band, No. 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of the Oak River band was good. Several old people died during the year. There was no epidemic in either band, but there were several cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia.

They keep their premises clean. The winter's accumulation of rubbish has been burned. The Indians are putting more windows in their houses. Care is taken to check the spread of tuberculosis and houses are disinfected after a death, or where there has been severe tubercular trouble.

Occupations.—Farming is now the chief occupation of these Indians and they seem to be making a success of it. They go hunting and trapping in the season. They are better off financially than they have been for some time. They were very successful at the hunt.

Buildings.—Several houses have been erected on both the reserves during the year, and a great improvement is noticed.

Stock.—Horses are the only animals kept by these Indians and they are in excellent condition. They are well housed. The work oxen are also in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements and they are buying up-to-date machinery. They take good care of the implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Oak River band have made great progress this year both in civilization and industry. They are beginning to live like white men and are learning to economise. They have paid up a lot of old debts. They are law-abiding.

The members of the Oak Lake reserve are peaceable, but inclined to be lazy. A slight improvement has been noticed in the farming operations on the reserve, but they could do better if they wished to.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered moral. Only one case of intemperance has come to my notice during the year. The police in Brandon have been a great help in trying to put a stop to the supplying of liquor to Indians in Brandon.

REPORT OF J. G. STEWART, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

Tribes.—Most of the Indians in this agency belong to the Swampy Cree tribe; the others are Saulteaux.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, freighting and tripping are the chief occupations of these Indians. The fishing is for their own use.

Stock.—Up to the present time there have been only a very few cattle kept in this agency. On most of the reserves there is no stock at all.

Farm Implements.—As no farming is done in this agency, only garden implements are used.

Buildings.—Very few buildings have been completed during the past year. Most of the dwellings are very poor structures, but there is some improvement going on, rubber felting being used for roofing.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule during the past year the health of these Indians has been fairly good, there having been no severe epidemics, and there is an improvement over last year. The chief cause of ill health is some form of tubercular trouble.

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Although very little attention is paid to sanitation, as many of the Indians live in tents in summer and wooden teepees in winter, they are enabled to remove from unsanitary surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians of this agency are temperate; there is very little opportunity for indulging in intoxicants.

The morality is only fair; there is much room for improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are good workers and industrious. Unfortunately, however, they are generally extravagant and wasteful with their money. On two or three of the reserves they are very backward in civilization.

REPORT OF R. LOGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Roseau River and Rapids, Swan Lake and Indian Gardens, Long Plain, and Portage la Prairie Sioux.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is the chief industry in this agency. Many of the Indians work for white farmers. Some stock-raising is done.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which as a rule they take fair care.

Buildings.—Most of the houses in this agency are of log with mud roof, but others are now being built with shingle roof and board floor.

Health and Sanitation.—In most cases the health of the Indians has been as usual fairly good; there have been coughs, colds and some tubercular cases.

Sanitary precautions are usually taken.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to intemperance when liquor can be obtained.

There is a good deal of immorality among these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally contented and fairly industrious; they will work steadily for farmers, but not with the same persistency for themselves.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live on a tract of land situated some two miles south of the city. The health of these Indians is similar to that of the Indians on the reserves. They earn good wages during the summer months working with the farmers of the vicinity, and in the winter do considerable hunting and trapping.

The walls of their houses and stables are built of logs, and the majority of the houses have shingled roofs and board floors. They have good gardens and raise a considerable quantity of vegetables. Of course, like the majority of Indians, they are more or less addicted to the use of intoxicants and are very often brought before the police magistrate of this city and invariably fined.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Pine Creek, Waterhen River, and Shoal River.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. They do very little farming for themselves, although many of them work for white farmers. Small gardens are kept by several.

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Stock.—Some of the Indians take excellent care of their stock, and yet as a rule the animals are not increasing, as the Indians are not much interested in stock-raising.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with such implements as they require, these being used only for gardening as a rule, very little farming being done.

Buildings.—The houses of these Indians are of log, but an improvement in building is going on, shingle roofs and lumber floors becoming general. They are generally comfortable and kept clean.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year these Indians have been fairly healthy, in some cases suffering from colds, grippe and tubercular trouble.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed. In many cases the Indians move from house to tent, which has a very good effect.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians are inclined to intemperance when liquor can be obtained, which is sometimes supplied by half-breeds.

Their morality is generally good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious, good workers and law-abiding, making some progress. They imitate white people both in dress and mode of living.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I met the treaty party headed by Agent Logan at Portage la Prairie on June 17, and we proceeded to Westbourne, Manitoba, by train and from there took the department gasoline launch, *Henrietta*, for the Sandy Bay reserve, about 40 miles, where the agent paid the Indians their treaty money on June 18 and 19. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe and have a reserve consisting of about 12,131 acres. On the 19th I drove over the reserve and looked over the houses and improvements. In addition to those members of the band mentioned last year, I found Joe Spence with five acres of oats nicely over ground. Joe and his brother Andrew have a quarter section fenced in with barbed wire. Moise Beaulieu has three acres broken and was still at it. Gustave Levasseur has one acre in barley and George Levasseur has fifteen acres in oats and barley. He has also a new stable and storehouse on his place.

Joe Levasseur has three acres in oats and also a good house and stable. Andrew Spence had in twenty acres of oats and one acre of potatoes. He also had a new stable. Michael Beaulieu had ten acres of oats one foot high at the time of my visit and also has out the logs for a new stable. All this new work is being done on the part of the reserve about two to three miles back from the lake where there is first-class land, mostly covered with timber. The townships west of the reserve have been formed into a drainage district under provincial law and a large amount of work done during the past season. This work being done will have the effect of keeping the back country drainage from going over the reserve as in past years and will make all of the reserve the very best of farm-land.

I inspected the Dog Creek reserve on April 21, and found little or no improvements on this reserve. This band is Saulteaux and the reserve consists of 9,427 acres of land, mostly bush, with also a large quantity of hay-land. These people could do well if they would go into cattle, but they have not the staying qualities, and the consequence is that owing to the high price of cattle they have been induced to part with a large part of their stock. They had a fairly good year, plenty of provisions,

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which is the main thing from their standpoint, and plenty of work for the men among the farmers.

I inspected the Ebb and Flow reserve on June 23, going over their territory with Chief Houle, and never saw things as backward at this time of the year, not a potato being up and no improvements during the year. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux band and have at their disposal 10,816 acres of land, of fairly good quality, but drainage is required in a good many parts of the reserve. This band is doing little or nothing to improve their reserve, all of them from the chief down going out to work at anything that turns up. In the harvest season they go down to the Gladstone and Portage Plains district and work at stooking, and on the threshing gangs.

I inspected the Lake St. Martin's reserve on June 27, and found that, though very little improvement was made during the year, still the Indians had no shortage of provisions and were able to clothe themselves well from the result of their labours, fishing and working in the quarries at Gypsumville and Red Rock. This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe. These Indians can get all the fish they can eat at all seasons of the year, as Lake St. Martin's is noted for the very best of whitefish, and moose meat can also be had from a very little work. The Indians have quite a lot of cattle, which they find it difficult to keep, owing to the high prices in the outside market.

I inspected the Little Saskatchewan reserve on June 28, and found that these Indians had had a fairly good year, plenty of provisions and no set-back of any kind. These Indians also belong to the Saulteaux tribe. A number of the band reside at the mouth of the Dauphin river and have done so for forty years, and will not move up to the main reserve.

I inspected the Fairford reserve on June 25 and 30, and Tuesday, July 1. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe. The Indians of this reserve earned a lot of money during the year at all kinds of work and have had no shortage of clothing and provisions. They can get whitefish at all seasons of the year, and can get work whenever they want it. Last year on our way up there, we called to see the new plant of the Canada Cement Company, I should say about fifteen miles southwest of the reserve, and we found about 200 men working, a small number being Indians. This plant means plenty of work when they want it, and the manager told us they will keep over 100 men steady on their pay-roll. These plants, though a benefit in a certain way to our Indians, are a damage in many others. More or less whisky gets into the reserves, and immorality follows. There has been little, if any, improvement during the year, these Indians confining themselves to a very small garden, where they grow some potatoes and a few other vegetables.

I inspected the Crane River reserve on July 4, and found this small band, only 37 souls, in about the same condition as in my last report. They belong to the Saulteaux tribe. The gardens looked well and their cattle were in good condition. The mill, which was in operation at the time of my last visit, had closed down, and in consequence there had not been as much work this year. They got plenty of fish at this reserve, and are never short of food.

I inspected the Waterhen reserve on July 5, and found the Indians in a good state of health and making no complaints. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe. They have quite a lot of cattle and a few gardens, in which they raise potatoes and a few of the smaller vegetables, such as onions, carrots, etc. They did well during the past winter at fishing. During my second trip to this reserve on January 8, I found that several members of the band had already sold \$500 worth of whitefish, and more than a month of the season still to run. All the able-bodied members of this band can make enough during the winter to keep their families comfortable for a year. More or less whisky gets into this reserve in the winter season from the village of Winnipegosis.

I inspected the Pine Creek reserve on July 9 and 10. I got a team and drove on the 10th out to see the new road which the band is building out to the back part of the

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reserve where there is a lot of first-class land. The \$200 granted by the department last season towards the building of this road has been well expended. The main thing done up to the present time is the clearing of a road about sixty feet wide through the bush for about three miles back, and the putting in of some corduroy. Much has still to be done on this road to make it useful in the spring season. This band for its population has a very large reserve, part of it a swamp, which is not hay-land, and in the near future will require some money expended in road-building and drainage, if the band should have to go in for mixed farming. I visited this reserve also on March 5, and found that the fishing had been only fair and the fur not so plentiful as usual.

I inspected the Shoal River reserve on July 14, and found little, if any, change since my last report. These Indians live well, as they get plenty of fish and big game and every year sell a lot of fish to the buyers, who team the fish in 200 pound boxes to Mafeking. The proximity of this place leads to a lot of whisky getting into the reserve with all the results that follow. The average Indian will give \$5 for a small quart bottle of whisky, and in consequence there are always lots of men who are looking for this kind of easy money. There was a lot of sickness in this band during the year and a large number of deaths.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This agency is making very little progress along the lines of grain farming, and as for cattle, the price being high during the year, has had the effect of inducing them to sell most of their stock.

THE PAS AGENCY.

I inspected the Shoal Lake reserve on July 21, and found that the Indians had held their own during the year. Their cattle were looking first-rate, and the gardens of potatoes were getting along, and they were expecting to be using them in about a week. The members of this band make an easy living, being so far away from settlement that the game of all kinds is still very plentiful. The members of this band belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

I inspected the Red Earth reserve on July 22, and found that the band had a good year, plenty of provisions, and they were able to keep well clothed from the results of their labour and hunting. This band can get all the work they want in the winter time at the Finger Lumber Company camps, which are situated not over (some of them) 20 miles from the reserve. They again brought up the question of their spruce timber and would like the Department of Indian Affairs to help them to get some of this sawn up into lumber.

The members of this band are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Pas reserve on July 25 and on August 6, and found that the band have done well during the year that had elapsed since the last treaty payment. They received from the Department of Indian Affairs in addition to their treaty money \$11 a head interest money, and \$20 a head as an advance payment on 540 acres adjoining the Pas townsite, which they had surrendered in March, 1913. In addition they had a fairly good year for furs and the food-supply of fish was about as good as usual. A large number of the younger men of this band are away a great part of their time, both winter and summer, with survey and prospecting parties, and in this way earn a large amount of money during the year. This band always raise a large quantity of potatoes and usually have seed in the spring. The health of the band has been good, and there is really nothing new to be said about the morality. They are living across the Saskatchewan river from Le Pas and some immorality is bound to occur, but the regulations now in force keeping white men off the reserve at certain hours is having a good effect. The members of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe. The bulk of their reserve on the town side of the river has been surren-

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dered to the department and will be sold for their benefit. Fisher island, which was surrendered by the band last year for the purpose of having an Indian boarding school erected by the department, is now undergoing great improvements. Twenty acres have been cleared and a large school and hospital are nearing completion at the time of writing.

I inspected the Chemawawin reserve on July 28, and found things much as in my last report. They had a good year, no shortage of provisions and the hunting was fair and the prices fairly good. All the gardens were looking well and the few cattle were in good condition. These Indians are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Moose Lake reserve on July 30. I walked over the reserve with the chief and councillors and saw nearly all their houses and gardens. Their houses look well and their potatoes and other vegetables were clean of weeds and in a vigorous condition. The fur catch was fair and the prices fair. This reserve is about twenty miles away from the Hudson Bay railway and for the past two years the young men have been able to get all the work they wanted on that road, and have earned some money in that way. These Indians are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Cumberland reserve on August 4, and found all the band present. The health of these Indians has been good during the year and it has been a fairly good year for hunting, but the prices for fur have not been as good as the previous year. These Indians are not making much progress as the years roll along, but are just holding their own. They belong to the Swampy Cree tribe. Their gardens were looking well at the time of my visit. I did not visit the Pine Bluff part of the reserve, but the reports from the Indians who live there, about 20 miles away from the main reserve, show everything in good order and the gardens just as good as Cumberland.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the Indians of this agency can look forward for some years to making a great portion of their living by hunting. Though some of the bands are doing something in cattle, the Pas, Red Earth and Shoal Lake, the increase in their herds is not large enough, and goes a very little way in supporting their families. It seems almost impossible to get the Indians of this agency who have cattle to utilize to the full the benefits from their animals. As a rule they let the calves suck the cows and consequently do not have much milk to use for the benefit of their families. The department is erecting a large hospital on Fisher island for the benefit of all the Indians of this agency. W. R. Taylor, the new agent, was installed on January 1, 1913. He came from the Pelly agency, understands the Indian language and is well liked by all the bands under his charge.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I visited the Waywayseecappo reserve on November 5, and found that the band had a prosperous year. While at the reserve, I saw the Rev. Robert Bailey, the Presbyterian missionary, and asked him to give me his views on the band as the man on the spot, and I consider they should be incorporated in my report as follows:—

‘The last five years have seen a wonderful change and progress on Waywayseecappo’s reserve. Not slowly but quickly through force of circumstances are members of this band adopting civilized methods and pursuing the white man’s ways of providing a livelihood and absorbing his ideas.’

‘The sod house in a very few years will be a thing of the past, the shingle-roofed house is now the order of the day, this with its separate apartments lends itself to more sanitary conditions and coupled with the inculcation of modern sanitary methods leads to a healthier life and a decreased death-rate. Many of the houses with their paraphernalia of kitchen utensils, oilcloth and bed would compare favourably

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with the average home in the white settlement; while the preparation and cooking of foods reflect most creditably on the training at the industrial schools, and now this reserve is no longer a place to be shunned in threshing season.'

'In view of the wonderful provision of Providence in the fur-bearing animals and the prices realized and in view of the fact that the Indian, too, has been contending with the increased cost of living and realizing that a dollar does not go as far as in former years, yet this band has lived most comfortably and there have been very few cases of want. Indeed a splendid degree of thrift and industry are rather apparent in the making provision for the future, and now supplies for weeks ahead are quite noticeable. In this matter, a more even balance of life is struck, instead of feast to-day and a fast to-morrow. And, here I speak from experience and with emphasis, any tendency (except in the case of the old and needy) on the part of church societies to provide clothing free, or of a government of whatever shade to provide medical attendance and medicines free to the young and able-bodied Indians should be discouraged, inasmuch as their tendency is to pauperize rather than to develop their manhood. As we would not think of doing so to the able-bodied white man, so should we apply the same rule to the Indian. Whether it be due to their pride or their ideas of respectability, a desire to be well dressed in the most modern clothing is greatly in evidence.'

'As far as farming is concerned, there is steady progress along this line, especially when we compare the record of five years back with that of last year. The average yield per acre was as good as that in the neighbouring white settlement, while its quality was excellent. The evident desire in the spring to prepare the land that they might reap a crop is clear proof that this band will be good farmers ere many years have passed, while the discarding of oxen and the introduction of heavy horses with the evidence of good care of same is positive certainty that they wish to be farmers of the first water. Slowly the old ways of a livelihood are dying out and the new method, that of farming, is being assumed and the marks of progress along this line are most distinct. The moral tone of the reserve is steadily rising when judged from the honest desire to observe laws (those of marriage included) and to pay up just debts and to live as honest peaceable citizens would. Drink though is the enemy to all progress on the reserve. Education now occupies a prominent place in their minds and it is now the desire of the band that their children shall receive an education not inferior to the average education of the white child. Slowly the light of civilization is penetrating and the marks of progress are apparent and encouragement is thus given to those whose privilege it is to work among them.'

I inspected the Rolling River, Kecseekooweenin's, Gambler's and the Birdtail Sioux reserves between November 6 and 8, and found that on all these reserves the Indians were in a fairly prosperous condition, though the crops did not turn out on some of the reserves as well as they expected. The Birdtail Sioux band got an average of about 9 bushels of wheat to the acre and 20 bushels of oats to the acre. The other reserves do not grow wheat to any extent, but the return from their oat crop was good. They put up a lot of hay on all the reserves, and they will have more than they want for their own stock on some of them and will have some for sale.

The health of the Indians on all the reserves has been good during the year, and the hospital at Birtle, which now consists of four frame cottages, has been of great benefit to this agency, Nurse Hight being still in charge.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I inspected the Oak River reserve on November 11, and found that their farming operations for the year had not been as profitable as usual, the wheat yielding a little over 10 bushels to the acre and the oats only yielding a fraction over 16 bushels to the acre. The health of the band has been fair during the year, but still the doc-

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tor has always a considerable amount of work to do looking after small ailments and the tubercular patients.

I inspected the Oak Lake reserve on November 12 and found that there was little change in affairs since my last visit, the only event of importance being the leaving of one member of the band, John Hunter, the best farmer on the reserve. He has joined a band of Sioux in the state of Montana. The health of this band has been fair during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of both these reserves travel around a good deal and they keep a large number of horses and very few cattle.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

I visited the Roseau reserves on November 18, and made a special inspection for the department on March 24, 25 and 26. Nearly all the able-bodied members on these two reserves work out for the farmers adjoining the reserves and do some hunting for fur, and the average earnings for the year would not be more than \$100 to the family. These Indians are too close to whisky to make much headway, Letellier and Dominion City, both licensed villages, adjoining the lower and largest reserve. These bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited Long Plain reserve on November 20, and found little, if any, improvement since my last visit in 1911. The agent reports that they still travel around and only two or three in the band make any attempt at farming. Their houses are nearly all of very poor character and I believe the time has arrived when an attempt should be made to move them into the back part of the province, where they could not get all the whisky they want. This band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited the Swan Lake reserve on December 4, and found that the band had harvested a very poor crop during the year, the wheat only yielding a fraction over 10 bushels to the acre, half a crop, and the oats about a quarter of a crop, a little over 15 bushels to the acre. I have nothing new to report about this band. They still continue to work out for the surrounding farmers and make most of their living in this way. Being close to the licensed town of Swan Lake, they get considerable whisky, in fact when they have money they can always get whisky. When they can not get it at Swan Lake, they take a trip down to Somerset, a town about ten miles away, and usually get some. The farm instructor at this point does all he can to keep the traffic down, but it is uphill work. These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited Indian Gardens reserve on November 25, and found one family at home. Since the old chief, Yellowquill, died the family has continued to live at this point. There are four very poor houses on the 640 acres contained in this reserve, and this last year there was 30 acres of a very poor crop.

Interest money has been paid twice to the Indians during the year on two of these reserves, Swan Lake and Roseau.

I visited the Sioux village in the afternoon of the 20th, and found things just as usual. They have their houses built on about twenty-six acres right inside the limits of the city of Portage la Prairie.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE WINNIPEG
INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

Within the boundaries of this inspectorate there are located three agencies, Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and headquarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included, St. Peter's excepted, lie along the eastern shore line

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of Lake Winnipeg and extend northerly about 100 miles from the agency office at Selkirk. They are severally located at the outflow of the following streams, which empty into the lake, viz., Broken Head, Winnipeg, Little Black and Hole rivers, and Loon creek. The agency is located wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency, at present, has headquarters at the half-way house on Peguis reserve. During the past year an agency site has been set aside by a resolution of the band on the Peguis reserve, this site contains a sufficient area to meet all requirements for agency purposes; a residence for the agent, is now being erected on this site, which will be completed and ready for occupation during the coming season of 1914, this will place the agent in a better position to carry on his work more successfully. The territory of this agency is quite large, extending from Dog Head on Lake Winnipeg, northerly, along the whole eastern and part of the western shores of this lake, and reaching inland from the mouth of the Berens river in an easterly direction, so as to include reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangikum, an approximate distance of about 300 miles; Peguis reserve is located up the Fisher river. This stream runs through this reserve. All of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba, with the exception of the reserves at Deer Lake and Pekangikum, these are in New Ontario.

Norway House agency has the agency house and headquarters established on the Indian reserve, at a point closely adjacent to the Methodist mission at Norway House. The area, within the limits of this agency, is very large, and extends north and north-easterly from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Lying along the Nelson river are located the Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House and Split Lake reserves, to the east on Oxford lake is Oxford House, to the east and south, God's Lake on God's lake, and Island Lake on Island lake. The agency is within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

The Indians of the inspectorate, are located, by bands, in the several agencies as follows:—

Clandeboyce Agency,	5 bands—	F. W. R. Colcleugh, Agent.
Fisher River	“ 10 “	—Thomas H. Carter, Agent.
Norway House	“ 7 “	—James G. Stewart, Agent.

Total 22 “

The aggregate population shows a slight increase, and is very much scattered over the large area of the agency. The facilities of railway travel are almost entirely absent, and outside of Lake Winnipeg, where, for a short time in the summer season, steamers are available, this vast region has to be reached by modes of travel that entail hardship and danger. The expense to meet these conditions of travel in carrying out the work of visiting and inspecting, is necessarily very heavy.

During the season of 1913, from June 4, 1913, up to July 18, I was attending at annuity payments in Clandeboyce and Fisher River agencies, I was with Agent Carter of Fisher River agency at all the payments he made on Lake Winnipeg and at Peguis reserves. He was taking up this work for the first time, and I accompanied him to assist him in his initial work of annuity payments and other duties that arise in connection with this duty. I left him at Berens River, he went inland to Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangikum, I returned to Selkirk; I then went to Norway House, where I was present at the annuity payments that took place there, from August 6 to 8, both days inclusive. I am pleased to be able to report that I found the business of the department handled and carried on by the several agents in a very satisfactory manner; I witnessed the annuity payments, listened to the addresses made by the Indians on these occasions, there was nothing of any importance complained about that was not satisfactorily explained and adjusted by the

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agents. I was pleased to note the tone of confidence that existed between the Indians and the agents; it is pleasing to bear witness to this effect.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe principally, there are some Swampy Cree, introduced by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated as *Saulteaux*; Swampy Cree is quite commonly used; many of these people speak English quite fluently.

The general health of these people on the whole has been fairly satisfactory, the weather conditions last fall and in the early part of the winter were very changeable, and not conducive to good health generally; epidemics were fortunately not prevalent, so that circumstances did not have any specially acute developments. There are always present with these people some cases of tubercular trouble and swollen glands; fatalities were low, however. The medicines furnished by the department have been used to good effect by the several dispensers in relieving and treating the sick. The Indians observe elementary rules of sanitation fairly well.

The hospital under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, established for many years at Dynevor, in the old reserve of St. Peter's, is an institution used exclusively for the benefit of Indians generally. Vital and practical assistance is given here, by the management, to many aged, sick, destitute and helpless men, women and children. The department very generously assists this good work, and I am able to bear testimony to the very valuable and timely aid that is afforded to Indians, and the good results that are effected.

The movement of the people from St. Peter's continues, it has not been as rapid as I hoped it would be. Those who are still in residence at St. Peter's have been advised that the time for receiving assistance from the department for moving and building has about expired, and it has been pointed out to them that the advantages gained in this way is too valuable for them to run any risk of losing it; there is now a pretty definite intention to move, one or two of the leaders have gone, and I hope to see many others arrange to do so during the coming season. Arrangements have been made to assist them in building, when they arrive at Peguis; a sufficient quantity of lumber and other building material has been placed there with Agent Carter, during the past winter, to meet any demands made for this purpose. It is realized by them that they will be acting in their own best interest, if they move, as they find that those who have moved are doing well at Peguis.

The old and destitute people, widows and orphans continue about the same in number. These poor unfortunates are promptly and faithfully looked after by the agent. The destitute supplies are distributed to them in fair proportion, and to the best advantage.

The Indians of this agency have been enjoying a fairly prosperous season; gardens, while not as good as usual, gave fair returns; game, fish and rabbits have been plentiful. Hunting has been profitable, those who will work have had ample opportunity. No cases of acute destitution have been reported.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Ojibway and Swampy Cree tribes, in the proportion of two-thirds Ojibway and one-third Swampy Cree. The languages spoken are Ojibway or *Saulteaux* and Swampy Cree.

The health of the people of this agency for the past year has been satisfactory, epidemics have been absent in all parts of the agency; reports from the points, long distant inland, received from time to time, have been favourable, the sources of information in this matter are reliable. Dr. Palsson, of Arborg, has visited Peguis and Fisher River during the fall, in mid-winter and this spring; he found colds and simi-

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lar troubles, the usual tubercular and swollen gland troubles, but nothing special or acute, and only one or two serious cases. Ample medical supplies have been furnished by the department to meet all demands, they have been of very material aid in relieving and improving conditions.

The Indians have again enjoyed a successful hunting season; game, fish and rabbits have been plentiful; the garden products were quite a good return, the prices of furs produced a good revenue. No cases of destitution have been reported.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Swampy Cree tribe mainly, there is a small proportion of Ojibway; the language spoken is principally Swampy Cree.

The health reports about these Indians for the past year have been favourable. Dr. H. Norquay was appointed medical officer of this agency during the year, and he has been in residence at Norway House since August, 1913; he has been provided with a liberal supply of drugs. He has associated with him a trained nurse; so that the people are well looked after. The hospital to be erected at Norway House will be completed during the coming season of 1914, and when equipped, should furnish a splendid institution to meet the demands of that district, and with a resident physician and a capable nurse, in charge, should prove to be an asylum for the sick and stricken unfortunates that may seek relief and attention there. No epidemics have been reported.

Reports for the past year go to show that the people of this agency have enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity, food-supplies have been obtained in sufficient quantities, the fishing, hunting and trapping have been good, with plenty of work in voyaging and freighting. All these occupations are steady and profitable for those who engage in them, they furnish ample returns to get means of living and other comforts, so that the people live very well.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

In this agency there are two reserves, viz., York Factory and Fort Churchill. Both these lie along the west shore of the Hudson bay.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the time of writing. The work has been under the supervision of the Royal North West Mounted Police, and they will no doubt submit a report of their work in this connection.

Reports received through reliable sources advise that the health conditions of the Indian population in this district have been satisfactory.

The Indians live exclusively by hunting and fishing. The people of York Factory belong to the Swampy Cree tribe, the people of Fort Churchill are Chipewyans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under the head of general remarks, I do not have any special information to add. I might, however, make the statement that the traffic in intoxicants with Indians continues to be the greatest source of the difficulties that arise in handling the problem of the care of the Indian. The vigour of the officers of the department in dealing with this vexing and vexed question, during the past year has been most active and untiring; they have met with a substantial measure of success. Many delinquents have experienced the heavy hand of the law, by fine, imprisonment or both. The natural disposition of Indians to fall easily into temptation in this connection adds to the difficulties that surround this question. All complaints receive prompt and energetic attention from those whose duty it is to handle such matters.

I have now to express my pleasure in being able to bear witness to the patience and loyalty of the officers of the department, in the discharge of their important duties in the administration of the official business entrusted to them.

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The Indians express appreciation of the treatment accorded to them by the department in the apparent determination to keep faith with them, and a readiness to redeem all promises made in treaty, and to care for, protect and watch over them.

SURVEY REPORT OF DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

I beg to submit the following report of surveys completed by me during the season of 1913.

I left Ottawa on April 29 and proceeded to Kamsack to subdivide the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, township 29, range 32, W. of the principal meridian, into park lots, and to destroy those monuments that incorrectly defined the south boundary of Key Indian reserve, No. 65, causing the reserve to extend into sections 34 and 35 of township 31, range 1, W. 2nd M.

Work at these points being completed, I returned to Winnipeg and organized for the surveys in the district north of Norway House.

Leaving Selkirk May 24, I arrived at Cross Lake on June 3, and proceeded to take a surrender of 1064 acres from Indian reserve No. 19, surveyed the limits of said surrender, and left Cross Lake for Split Lake on June 19, arriving there on June 24.

Under the conditions of Treaty 5, I surveyed a reserve at Split Lake, comprising 11,066 acres.

The Indians at this point live entirely by hunting, fishing and voyaging for the Hudson Bay Company, and have not as yet accomplished very much in the way of gardening, although the Hudson Bay Company and the Rev. Mr. Fox of the Anglican Mission have very good gardens.

Before continuing, I feel it my duty to say that the Rev. Mr. Fox in many ways greatly facilitated the work at this point.

Like most of the country in this district, the reserve is considerably broken up with small lakes, marshes and muskegs back from the lake shore, but for the most part along the lake shore the land is high and, if relieved of its covering of moss, the soil is of very fair quality, and, although the season is short, is very suitable for gardening. The land is mostly covered with small spruce and poplar.

The survey at Split Lake being completed, I left Split Lake on August 1, proceeding up the Burntwood river to Nelson House, arriving there August 6, and under the conditions of Treaty No. 5, surveyed a reserve of 14,452 acres on the shores of Footprint and Mistawasis lakes. The land here is higher and better than any I have seen in this northern district, the soil being excellent.

The Indians at this point live by hunting and fishing; but, unlike those at Split Lake, have many fine gardens.

This reserve, although broken up to some extent by small lakes, marshes and muskegs, has a much greater proportion of good land than any other in this northern district. The timber is chiefly small poplar and spruce.

Upon completion of the survey at Nelson House, I proceeded to Cross Lake, via Paint, Wintering and Landing lakes, and there, owing to the additional 73 non-treaty Indians having been admitted to treaty, under the conditions of Treaty No. 5, I surveyed a new reserve on the mainland on account of this number and included also an area of 1064 acres in exchange for that part of Indian reserve No. 19 which was surrendered. The additional reserves comprise a total of 3395 acres.

The country at this point is covered with small spruce and poplar and greatly broken up with marshes, small lakes and muskegs.

The season being too far advanced to complete further surveys in this district, I returned to Winnipeg, and on October 5 left for Ebb and Flow Indian reserve, No. 52,

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via Ste. Rose du Lac, arriving there on the 9th. I retraced the south boundary of this reserve and re-established the west and north boundaries.

Upon the completion of this work, I returned to Winnipeg, disbanded my party on October 22, and arrived in Ottawa on October 24.

REPORT OF A. J. BELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SMITH AGENCY, TREATY No. 8, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Tribes or Nations.—All the Indians in this district belong to one of five nations, namely, the Chipewyans, Crees, Dogribs, Slaves or Yellowknives.

The Chipewyans are to be found at the eastern end of Lake Athabasca, inhabiting a territory extending southwards to Lac la Haché, north to the Dubant river and the Barren lands, and in their hunting excursions often travelling as far east as Wollaston lake, where they trade with the Eskimos from Hudson bay. Some of this nation are also to be found upon the Great Slave river, and on the Big and Little Buffalo rivers, which flow into Great Slave lake, west of Resolution.

The Crees inhabit the western shore of Lake Athabasca and the branches of the Lower Peace river known as the 'Quartrefourches.'

The Dogribs occupy the northern shores of Great Slave lake, the country around Fort Rae arm, and between there and Yellowknife river.

The Slaves are to be found at Hay River Post, up the Hay river and along the shores of Great Slave lake, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

The Yellowknives inhabit the north shore of Great Slave lake to the east of Yellowknife river, along that river and the Lockhart, also upon the southeast shore of Slave lake.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two bands, the Indians in this agency have had good health during the past year, and their houses are kept clean.

Unfortunately, however, tuberculosis is epidemic among the Chipewyans of Smith Landing and the Slaves of Hay River and Great Slave Lake, due to their living in small badly ventilated houses; the mortality among young children of the former band is shocking.

Occupations.—The Indians in this agency live almost entirely by hunting and trapping, and a little fishing. Those living at Smith Landing also do a great deal of freighting upon Smith portage, using horses and wagons.

Buildings.—The Chipewyans inhabiting the north and south shores of Lake Athabasca have excellent houses, which are generally clean and neat.

Most of the Chipewyans at Smith Landing have small houses and stables; some of which are neat and well kept. The Yellowknife and Dogrib Indians, as a rule, do not build houses, but live in lodges.

The Slave Indians build houses, but they are poorly built and badly kept as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—The Cree Indians in this agency are very peaceable and law-abiding. In many cases they appear anxious to have their children educated and send them to the Indian boarding school at Chipewyan.

The Chipewyan Indians of Chipewyan appear to be anxious for the education of their children, and are most capable business men. No cases of drunkenness among these Indians have been reported; but they are careless about their debts and somewhat loose in their morals.

The Yellowknives are not progressive, but are considered by those who have business dealings with them to be most honest; they are very particular about payment of debts. They are also considered quite moral, and no cases of drunkenness have been reported.

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The Dogribs are generally most honest, but are not progressive, although they leave their children at school when once they send them. No cases of drunkenness among them have been reported, and they are a fairly moral people.

The Slave Indians are not progressive, but are considered fairly honest. No cases of drunkenness among them have been reported. They are not up to the general standard of morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been little destitution among the treaty Indians during the past year.

Non-treaty bands at Fort Rae have suffered greatly through the absence of the Cariboo herd, which did not pass that way during the winter of 1912-13, also owing to a partial failure of the fall fishery. Relief was furnished in extreme cases by the Hudson Bay and Northern Trading Companies.

There appears to be a similar condition of food shortage at this point this winter from the same causes.

The fur trade throughout the agency has been good this winter, fox being especially plentiful, and prices high. The catch of silver and black foxes has been abnormal and prices fully 30 per cent higher than in former years. Some live foxes have been taken out of the district. This opens up a serious question as to its probable effect upon the future catch, should live ones be exported in large numbers.

Fires still continue to devastate large areas of country, driving game and fur-bearing animals into the remoter parts. The Forestry Branch is taking this matter up, a new patrol boat is now on the Lower Slave river. The Indians have been spoken to upon all opportunities as to the care that should be observed by them in starting fire; they are quite alive to the situation and the chiefs have promised their help in bringing offenders to task.

The question of a close season for beaver in the Alberta section of this district has caused some trouble; but the conference last summer with the inspector of the department has put the matter in a new light and no further trouble may be looked for.

REPORT OF THOS. E. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—Carry-the-Kettle is the only band in this agency except the Moosejaw Sioux, who are non-treaty Indians inhabiting the country between Wood mountain and Moosejaw, the majority living at Wood mountain. (This band will be dealt with separately.)

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is generally fairly good. Some are suffering from tuberculosis.

These Indians take sanitary precautions, having well lighted and ventilated homes, which they keep neat and clean; also they live in tents most of the summer.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations; the majority engage in farming. Some of them derive a good revenue from the sale of wood, hay, willow pickets and senega-root. They spend part of the time in hunting and trapping. The women tan hides, make moccasins, quill-work, etc.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well supplied. There are several sulky ploughs in use, nearly all walking ploughs having been abandoned.

Stock.—These Indians have a fairly good herd, mostly Galloway and Durham breed. They have a pasturage of 10,000 acres with good water. They have a fair supply of ponies and horses.

Buildings.—Substantial, well ventilated, modern houses are being built on this reserve. Some houses are being repaired. Many are neatly furnished.

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Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Their morals are very fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Assiniboinés are fairly ambitious, industrious, energetic and peaceable. Some of them have bank accounts; most of them are becoming richer.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians live in tents throughout the year. Being a nomadic people; they escape the accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—Some get employment in towns at different occupations. Others work for farmers and ranchers. Some depend on trapping and hunting for a livelihood.

Stock.—They have a good stock of ponies, and usually sell what they do not use. From these sales they realize fair sums of money.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are quite temperate.

Their morals are considered good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to their roaming nature, these Indians are not making the progress that other bands are. Many of the young men are good workers, having learned to rely on their own resources from the time they were old enough to do so. The mode of dress of the men is similar to that of white men, but the women continue to wear the blanket.

REPORT OF J. A. ROWLAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR BATTLEFORD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises seven bands—Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker and Little Pine (combined) Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, and Kopwayawakenum (or Meadow Lake).

Tribes.—The members of Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker and Little Pine, and Meadow Lake bands are Crees, the members of the other bands are Crees with a few Saulteaux among them, with the exception of the Stony band, whose members are Stonies or Assiniboinés.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a severe epidemic of measles in Red Pheasant band, and one of fever in Thunderchild's.

Tuberculosis appears to be on the decline in this agency, and as the Indians learn to adopt a better ventilated and more sanitary type of dwelling, it may disappear altogether. They keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—Some of the bands in this agency engage in farming, others do not care for that occupation. Nearly all raise stock, hunt and fish, and sell fire-wood. Some of the Indians work for settlers.

Stock.—Nearly all the reserves in this agency are suitable for stock-raising, and except in the case of two bands this industry receives much attention and the number of cattle is increasing.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of Kopwayawakenum band, all the bands in this agency are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, and these are well cared for. They were purchased by the Indians themselves.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings in this agency are constructed of logs with pole and thatch roof. Some are nicely furnished. Nearly all are comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are quiet and law-abiding, and with the exception of the members of Thunderchild band, who are lack-

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ing in energy, preferring to rely on their interest payments to working, are improving. They are industrious and making progress. Moosomin and Thunderchild bands own in common a good saw, lath, planing and shingle mill. The latter band has a timber berth, where logs are obtained for building houses and for sawing into lumber.

Financially the Indians of this agency are getting better off every year. Their assets are increasing and their liabilities are decreasing. Although they have not had a very successful year at their farming, yet their live stock is steadily showing an increase and from this source they will eventually become entirely self-supporting. A few of them have started raising hogs and poultry, and I hope shortly to see a large number at this industry. There are a number of Indians on the Red Pheasant reserve who are forming a company, and plan to milk thirty cows during the coming year and ship the cream to the creamery.

During the past year there have been considerable improvements made in the buildings of this agency. There were new farm instructors' houses, barns, and store-houses erected on the Red Pheasant and Sweet Grass reserves. There were also new improved day schools and teachers' residences erected on the Red Pheasant and Little Pine reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians in this agency are temperate. A close watch is kept over them, and offenders are severely punished.

The morality of these Indians is good with the exception of Moosomin and Thunderchild bands. The custom of interchanging wives exists in these two bands and sometimes any legal form of marriage is neglected altogether. Efforts, of course, are being made to suppress such immorality.

REPORT OF THOMAS BORTHWICK, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CARLTON AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sturgeon Lake, Petaquaque's, Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Montreal Lake and Wahpaton Sioux.

Tribes.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Cree and Sioux nations.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this agency have enjoyed good health with the exception of the members of Ahtahkakoop's band, among whom there was considerable sickness, although no serious or contagious disease was reported.

As a rule sanitation receives careful attention.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and mixed farming as well as hunting and trapping in season are the chief occupations of these Indians. One of the members of the Kenemotayoo's band caught two silver foxes within two weeks, realizing \$200 cash. Some of them fish and some do freighting.

Buildings.—There are some fairly good dwellings and outbuildings in this agency. Some new dwellings have been erected and some repaired, but there is room for improvement, and with timber so close at hand it is surprising that so little attention is given to this matter. The shelters and stables on Petaquaque's reserve are far from desirable; the roofs are too low and invariably there is nothing but the bare ground for the animals to stand on.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have stock, which has come through the winter in good condition. There is a slight increase. The stock receives fairly good attention.

Implements.—They are well supplied with implements and as a rule take good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered fairly temperate. A number will use intoxicants whenever they get a chance. A few offenders have been fined during the year.

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The morals of the Sturgeon Lake band could be improved. On the Mistawasis reserve there have been rumours of immorality in connection with exchanging wives amongst the members.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the bands in this agency are making progress with the exception of the Mistawasis band, which fails to appreciate the fact that a good and substantial living can be made from the working of their land or by taking up the stock-raising industry. Departmental assistance is looked upon by them as a matter of course and not as a stimulus to advance their interest.

REPORT OF E. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, and Sakimay and Little Bone.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good. Practically all the Indians have been vaccinated as well as the pupils of the two boarding schools.

Sanitary rules are fairly well observed.

Dwellings.—A good proportion of the dwellings on these reserves are substantially built and comfortable. The majority of the Indians now construct larger and more up-to-date houses.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, raise cattle, trap and fish. They also sell hay, wood and senega-root, and work for settlers at busy seasons.

Cattle.—The cattle came through the winter without unusual loss, but attention had to be paid to a few cattle-owners who are apt to wander away from their places and leave no provision for the animals. Very few of the Indians have any desire to increase their small herds of cattle, and this is most regrettable, as cattle-raising would be far more profitable and satisfactory with many of them than grain-growing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to tribal customs, the progress in this agency is slow. The younger generation of the Kahkewistahaw band are disappointing and appear to rely to a great extent on interest money from surrendered land as a chief support, and they dislike to take advice. Many of the members of the Cowessess band are half-breeds and are different from the other Indians of this agency. They are increasing their farming operations, but could do better. When educated, they are bright people, but are inclined to adopt the easy habits of the Indian and it is difficult to keep them steadily occupied.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of these Indians are strictly temperate in their habits, but some will use intoxicants at every opportunity. The situation of these reserves with the adjacent towns on the north and south, where liquor is sold, makes it convenient for the Indians to procure it if they can find some person to purchase it for them. The facilities they have these days for evading detection and conviction make the task of suppression a hard one, but every effort will be made to put a stop to their drinking propensities.

REPORT OF CHAS. P. SCHMIDT, INDIAN AGENT FOR DUCK LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: One Arrow's, Okemas-sis' and Beardy's, John Smith's, James Smith's, Nut Lake, and Kinistino.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are either Saulteaux or Plain or Swampy Crees. There are also some half-breeds.

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Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of four of the Indians in this agency; two of the bands are too far from a market to make farming worth while. Other occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing, working for settlers or freighting for traders, digging senega-root, and selling hay and berries.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have herds of cattle, and in most cases these are well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—All the bands that farm have sufficient implements, including a threshing-machine on each of their reserves.

Buildings.—Four or five of the bands have houses built of logs, in most cases with shingle roofs. In the case of the Kinistino band, with one or two exceptions, low mud-roofed shanties are all that are to be found.

Health and Sanitation.—In all the bands health has been good or at least quite satisfactory except in the case of the Nut Lake band, in which small-pox broke out in the end of February, resulting, however, in only a few deaths. The Indians of this band have all been vaccinated, and strict quarantine has been enforced.

Most of the Indians in this agency understand the value of sanitary measures and are clean in their habits.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Indians in this agency are addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can procure them.

The majority of these Indians are moral; while about others it can only be said that they are as moral as can be expected in present conditions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, many of them are industrious, and a number are progressive, while others are indolent and not making any headway.

REPORT OF THOS. CORY, INDIAN AGENT FOR MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are a mixture of Crees, Assiniboines and Saulteaux.

Health and Sanitation.—The death-rate has been very much lighter for the year just past than for the two previous years; still tuberculosis claims a number every year. All refuse is raked up and burnt every spring. Their houses are kept fairly clean, in many cases very clean; the majority are roomy and well ventilated. The Indians move into their tents as soon as they can in the spring and stay there until late in the fall.

Occupations.—Some are farming, some keep cattle, and others work at anything they can get to do. Nearly all the men cut and sell large quantities of fence pickets and wood in the winter-time, and they make a lot of money working out in the harvest-fields and threshing.

Buildings.—The Indians are putting up larger and better houses every year, and are keeping them much cleaner and tidier and better furnished.

Stock.—The stock is good, but not at all too well looked after. It is a hard matter to make Indians realise that cattle-raising is the best paying industry they have, and that the better the animals are looked after, the better it will pay. They are very indifferent where their cattle are concerned.

Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with all kinds of implements and vehicles of all sorts that they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—I can see a very marked improvement in this band, especially among the farmers; still I should like to see a great deal more, and there is room for it. There are too many of the older and what one might call the stagnationist element in this band for them to make very rapid progress, still it is encouraging to know that they are improving, even if slowly.

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Temperance and Morality.—There has been no trouble among these Indians through whisky for over a year now. One old squaw got a bottle from a white man last summer, but was caught in the act, and he was fined.

REPORT OF W. SIBBALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ONION LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewin's, Island Lake, and Chipewyan.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are cattle-raising, hunting and trapping. The members of the Island Lake band are purely hunting Indians, making their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. The gathering of senega-root, and working for settlers and surveyors are other forms of employment.

Stock.—The cattle in this agency are generally of a high grade. They are usually well fed, but not always sufficiently sheltered in winter. The reason why some of the herd do not increase is because the Indians kill too many and part with others.

Farm Implements.—The several bands in this agency have sufficient farm implements for their requirements. These are generally pretty well cared for, though in some instances only under the influence of a farm instructor.

Buildings.—The dwellings in this agency are of logs, but they are warm and comfortable. Some new houses are being put up with shingled roofs. In some cases the houses are occupied only in winter, the Indians going under canvas as soon as the weather permits.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has generally been good. On the Frog Lake reserve two houses were affected by small-pox. There is a mission hospital on the Onion Lake reserve. On the Keeheewin's reserve the health of the Indians was not as good as usual; there were a good many scrofulous and tubercular cases. Measles also broke out in January and the whole reserve was quarantined; but no deaths were attributed to this disease.

Sanitary precautions were taken on all the reserves. As many of these Indians occupy their houses only in winter, going under canvas as soon as the weather permits, they are constantly moving away from unsanitary surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians of this agency cannot be called temperate, as they will take liquor whenever they can get it, and on some of the reserves in spite of precaution liquor gets in sometimes, but not as much as formerly.

On all the reserves the morality may be called fairly good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency generally may be called peaceful and law-abiding; some are energetic and progressive, but few save anything for the future. There is an indication of progress in the fact that on some of the reserves better houses are being erected, and they are kept cleaner and in better order.

REPORT OF W. R. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PAS AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: the Pas, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland.

Tribes.—With the exception of Red Earth band, which is a mixture of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the Indians of this agency may be considered good. There were a number of deaths from pneumonia and also a few deaths occurred from lack of calling in the doctor in time.

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The sanitary condition of the agency is good. Garbage and refuse is burned and their houses are kept clean and many are whitewashed. On some of the reserves there is no means of isolating patients. It is difficult to get the members of the Pas band to ventilate their houses properly, especially in winter.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. In summer many are employed as boat and canoe men and derive good wages from this source. Quite a number have good gardens. Some work in the lumber camps, with survey parties and at cutting hay.

Buildings.—Quite a number of buildings on the Pas reserve are frame, and nicely painted. The buildings on the other reserves are of log, but very neatly hewed. The roofs are generally shingled or covered with paroid roofing. The houses are kept neat and clean. Some have very poor stables.

Stock.—With the exception of one band, the stock in this agency is well looked after and wintered well. Plenty of hay was put up for them. On the Cumberland reserve very few cattle are kept and they are not even looked after properly.

Implements.—Many of the Indians are inclined to be careless about their implements, but an improvement is noticed. The members of the Moose Lake band are building a shed and storehouse for their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are progressing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate. There have been very few convictions for drunkenness. With a few exceptions they are moral.

REPORT OF W. G. BLEWETT, INDIAN AGENT FOR PELLY AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Cote, Keeseekoonse, Key and Valley River.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of these Indians has been fairly good. There was an epidemic of whooping-cough on the Cote and Keeseekoonse reserves. A number of deaths among the children resulted from whooping-cough. The small-pox outbreak was confined to a few families. There were also a few cases of small-pox and diphtheria on the Key reserve. There was no epidemic on the Valley River reserve, but the usual tubercular and attendant diseases.

Sanitary regulations were well observed and every care taken to prevent the spread of disease.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising is the chief industry of the members of the Cote band, and is engaged in to a small extent on the other reserves. Many follow the hunting life. They also cut hay, wood, and fence posts, do freighting and a little fishing. Work is plentiful in the vicinity of the Valley River reserve at good wages, and therefore very little farming is done.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame and log. A number of new buildings have been erected this year, and, as lumber is plentiful in the vicinity, a great improvement in this respect is looked for.

Stock.—The stock kept by these Indians is as a rule well looked after and has wintered well. There is plenty of hay. The Indians do not seem anxious to increase their herds, as they do not care to look after them in winter.

Implements.—These Indians are very well supplied with farm implements and take fairly good care of them, in fact give them as much care as the average white settler in the district.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable drinking done in this agency. As the Cote band is close to a town, a large percentage of the Indians are addicted

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to drinking and gambling, and fines and imprisonment do not seem to check the evil to any extent. Considerable drinking is also done on the Valley River reserve owing to the number of lumber camps in the district. The Indians of the other reserves are more temperate, as it is more difficult for them to procure liquor.

As may be expected where there is intemperance, the standard of morality is not high.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are industrious and ambitious and are making good progress. Those who follow the hunt, and there are quite a number, do not show much progress and do not improve their dwellings. Quite a number are of an indolent disposition.

REPORT OF H. NICHOL, INDIAN AGENT FOR QU'APPELLE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribes or Nations.—Four tribes are represented in this agency, namely: Assiniboine, Cree, Saulteaux and Sioux.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Standing Buffalo, No. 78, Pasqua, No. 79, Muscowpetung, No. 80, and Piapot, No. 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally throughout this agency has been good.

Owing to an outbreak of small-pox on the Piapot reserve, the whole agency was quarantined and every official and Indian vaccinated.

Most of these Indians keep their premises clean; but some of the old people do not understand the necessity for cleanliness.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of these Indians; they also do a good deal of trapping and fishing, and work for adjacent white settlers.

Stock.—There is only a small herd of cattle on Standing Buffalo reserve due to lack of pasture and hay-lands; on the three other reserves there are large herds. There are also many fine general purpose horses on the reserves, and the number is increasing. In every case the cattle are well cared for; and the same is generally—though not always—the case with the horses.

Farm Implements.—All the bands in this agency are well supplied with farm implements, of which, however, they take only fair care as a rule.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings in this agency are of log with shingled roofs; some are built altogether of lumber; while others are only of the shanty type with mud roofs.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate. In cases where there has been intemperance the habit is decreasing.

Their morality is generally good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians in this agency are industrious and making substantial progress; while in the case of others, the old people being in the majority, progressive ideas are not much accepted and old pagan ways are followed.

The Indians on the whole are taking more interest in farming and stock-raising. In purchasing horses they insist on getting the heavier types; and they take much better care of them.

There is a general improvement in the class of buildings being erected and the manner in which they are kept.

They are taking better care of themselves, dress more comfortably, and make provision for proper protection against wet and inclement weather.

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REPORT OF WILLIAM MURISON, INDIAN AGENT FOR TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's and Fishing Lake.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising. They also hunt, sell fire-wood and dig senega-root. During the season many of them work at threshing. Some of the women make beadwork and rabbit-skin robes.

Stock.—Most of the Indians do not take very great interest in their stock, one reason being that this interferes with their winter hunt. In most cases, however, they provide a sufficient supply of hay.

Farm Implements.—All the bands in this agency have an ample supply of farm implements for their requirements. Three of the bands have threshing outfits.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the quality of the houses now being erected in this agency. As a rule the old dwellings are small log buildings with shingled roofs. Perhaps one reason why more attention is not given to the houses is the fact that many of these Indians live under canvas all summer.

Health and Sanitation.—In three of the bands there has been a good deal of illness during the year. On George Gordon's reserve there was one case of small-pox, but it did not spread, as preventive measures were adopted. On Day Star's reserve the illness has been of a consumptive nature. On the third of the reserves affected, namely, Fishing Lake, the trouble has been mostly of a tubercular nature; but there was also an epidemic of whooping-cough among the children, resulting in two deaths.

Sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, and as so many of the Indians live under canvas during a great part of the year, moving their tents from time to time, there is little danger of their being affected by unsanitary surroundings.

Vaccination has also been performed generally.

Temperance and Morality.—In nearly all the bands a few Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but such a close watch is kept over them that they do not often indulge.

Very little immorality has been reported during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency appear to be fairly industrious and progressive. They are always willing to work when remuneration is close in sight. They are increasing in their possessions and in the comfort of their homes. Many of them speak English and wear modern clothing. Most of the young men also have cut their hair.

REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR FOR NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in September.

Relatively to its numbers and working strength the Muskeg Lake band has made the most satisfactory progress in agricultural pursuits in recent years. Ahtahkakoop's, or Sandy Lake, band is, however, more numerous and shows larger aggregate results. Mistawasis band has latterly shown a decline in agriculture; and in the case of the other bands the results are indifferent.

The average yield, which may be regarded as indicating the correctness of the methods of cultivation and the thoroughness with which they are put into practice, are also best in the case of the Muskeg Lake reserve, where in 1913 there was an average yield of 21 bushels of wheat and 32 bushels of oats per acre. On the other reserves the yield varies from fair to extremely poor.

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The most signal success in farming, so far as this agency is concerned, is George Greeyes, of the Muskeg Lake band, whose crop last season included 2,200 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of oats, and 200 bushels of barley. Four other men of this band, however, as well as six members of Ahtahkakoop's band have had good results, each raising between 1,000 and 2,000 bushels of the cereals.

The cattle industry from one point of view is holding its own; there is a slight but steady increase in the number of head on all the reserves. The quality of the stock also shows some further improvement. But the real success of the industry has to be judged not merely by the increase or decrease of the herds, but also by the benefits accruing in the meantime to the owners of the stock; and judged by this standard it cannot be concluded that more than very moderate success has attended the management of the industry.

The number of cows and heifers beefed and sold far exceeds the number of steers three years old and over; and, until a check is put upon this practice, the herds cannot be expected to show any marked increase.

Sandy Lake band leads in cattle-raising, its herd numbering nearly 600 head. There is still abundance of native hay to be had on all the reserves for the wintering of stock, while the facilities for the production of cultivated feed are unlimited.

Horses are increasing in numbers, and show a steady improvement in size and quality through the use of the pure-bred sires supplied by the department.

Among other live stock pigs and poultry are kept with profit by about twenty per cent of the Indians.

The agency buildings are fairly complete, though the agent's dwelling is an old building and in rather bad repair. There is a well equipped grist-mill at the agency headquarters; but its operations have not been extensive for the past few years. The farmer's dwelling at Sandy Lake is also in very bad repair, and a new one is urgently required.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in December and January.

The area under crop in 1913 was only half that of the preceding season. This is due mainly to the discontinuance of the practice of supplying seed-grain to the Indians, a practice which, if continued, would have had a most injurious effect, similar to that of rationing.

While the acreage of crop is reduced by half, the product shows a reduction of two-thirds. And what is still more disappointing, but a small proportion of the stubble-land thrown out of use was fallowed. The reduced crop yield was due mainly to a period of severe drouth early in the season. The failure to fallow the unused stubble-land was due to resentment of some of the Indians at the discontinuance of what they regarded as free seed, as well as to the indifference of some of the farmers. These difficulties are likely to be overcome, however, and interest in farming when revived will be more lasting and reliable. In the meantime the aim is not so much increased area as improved methods of cultivation.

On some of the reserves, notably Red Pheasant's and Moosomin's, there is a very satisfactory increase in the Indians' cattle; while on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's there has been a heavy decrease. On the whole, however, there is a substantial increase, and the reckless disposal of breeding stock has been checked in a manner which it is hoped may prove effectual.

The Indians' horses show a further increase in number, and there are now upwards of 600 head on the reserves of this agency. They also show a marked improvement in quality, brought about not so much by purchase as by breeding up. A number of the Indians realize a good portion of their income from the sale of surplus horses.

Though outside employment has not been so readily had for the past year as it had been for some time previously, yet a large number of the Indians who engage in

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farming to but a very limited extent supplement their earnings largely by day labour among the settlers, especially at harvesting and threshing season.

In spite of a very fair degree of general prosperity the Red Pheasant and Moosomin bands are the only Indians who manifest any ambition in regard to their dwellings. On the reserves of these bands there are a number of well-built and comfortable houses, and there are also a few on the Sweet Grass reserve; but on the other reserves there is scarcely anything to be found in the shape of a dwelling better than a rudely constructed, mud-roofed shanty. This, of course, is partly due to the great scarcity of building material in the locality. Thunderchild's band has recently had a cut of some 60,000 feet of lumber, and it is expected that a marked improvement in the character of their houses will be noticeable within a short time.

The agent's and clerk's dwellings, and, in fact, the entire group of buildings in connection with the agency headquarters, which are located in the southern suburbs of the town of Battleford, are old and in bad repair. They require considerable additions and repairs, or otherwise ought to be disposed of and replaced by new buildings throughout.

The farm buildings, on the other hand, which, of course, are located on the reserves, with the exception of those at Meadow Lake, are of recent construction, complete and comfortable, and well adapted for their purpose.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in March.

Interest in farming is increasing steadily. Owing mainly to distance from market, wheat-growing is not an industry of any account on these reserves; but last season's crop of oats amounted to nearly 10,000 bushels, and is more than twice that of the preceding season.

The cattle industry cannot be said to be flourishing. There is a heavy decrease in the Indians' herds, without any substantial compensation. This is the more disappointing, as there has never been a time when the possible profits from the industry were so large. Apparently, on some of the remoter reserves the Indians have become a prey to certain unscrupulous dealers, whose operations require to be more closely watched.

On the other hand, the horses on all the reserves of this agency show a further increase in number and improvement in quality.

On the Long Lake reserve two years ago about 200 M. feet of spruce lumber was cut for the use of the band; and, although a portion of it was sold, contrary to the intention when the cutting was arranged for, yet a large part of it was turned to account in the erection of new and improved dwellings. A large cut of shingles was had at the same time; and the transformation in the Indians' homes since that time is quite remarkable.

At Frog Lake a similar cut of lumber was made a year ago, and this season they are cutting a quantity of shingles; and the prospects are that by the beginning of winter nearly every family on this reserve also will occupy a comfortable and well finished dwelling. It is observable that there is no lack of skill among the Indians in the handling of the tools necessary to the construction of a plain class of dwelling house.

Elsewhere throughout the agency there is a steady though less marked improvement in the houses of the Indians; and everywhere there is a corresponding improvement in the furniture and housekeeping conveniences.

During the past year the two bands and their reserves situated at Onion Lake, namely, Seekaskootch and Makao's, have been amalgamated, as have also the two at Frog Lake, namely, Puskiakewin's and Oneepowhayo's. These changes should prove a convenience in the management of their affairs.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve was inspected in November.

The band, which is a section of Whitecap's Sioux, numbers about 70 persons; and they are under the supervision of one of their members, Chas. R. Eagle.

They derive their income from the sale of cattle and horses, and from labour among the settlers.

Their cattle are of a high grade; and 30 head of three-year-old steers last summer brought an average price of \$77. The strength of their herd continues uniform at about 250 head.

Latterly they have begun to cultivate the land, but only for the purpose of growing green feed for their stock, a practice which, if followed up consistently, will prove profitable.

Their dwellings show some further slight improvement, and are on the whole well constructed, comfortable and sanitary.

ILE À LA CROSSE AGENCY.

The annuity payments for the Ile à la Crosse agency were made last season by Hon. J. F. Betts, who was accompanied by Mr. E. C. Logan as clerk, and Dr. G. N. Giles as medical attendant.

The party left Prince Albert on June 13, travelling by train to Big River and thence by canoe. They returned, *via* the Pas, toward the end of September.

While the services of the medical attendant were as usual highly appreciated, yet nothing of a very serious nature was noted in connection with the health or well-being of the Indians of that region.

The fur hunt continues productive and profitable, while in certain localities the income of the Indians was augmented to an extraordinary degree through the sale of live foxes.

WATERHEN LAKE ADHESION.

Between June 13 and July 12 I made a visit to Waterhen Lake under instructions from the department, for the purpose of offering the benefits of the treaty to the Indian population of the territory lying between Green Lake and Cold Lake. I succeeded, however in securing the adhesion of only a small band, namely, that of Chief Bighead, of Big Island Lake.

Waterhen and Big Island lakes are of considerable size, and are well stocked with whitefish, from which the Indians' food-supply is largely derived. The surrounding country is thickly wooded, mostly with poplar, though there are also ridges of jackpine. Hay is fairly plentiful in the immediate vicinity of the lake, and is said to be more so farther to the west and south. The Indians keep about 20 head of horses. Moose and fur-bearing animals are still plentiful; and altogether these people make a comfortable livelihood. They have not felt the pinch of poverty, which largely accounts for their present independent attitude, as they do not feel the need of assistance or protection.

These Indians, quite different from those farther north, are utterly heathen in their notions and ceremonies, and do not want to hear of Christianity, of education, or of anything pertaining to the civilization of the white man. They are, however, reverent and religious according to their own conception of sacred things, and they appear to live happy and moral lives. They are also comfortably and suitably clothed, and a fair degree of cleanliness was observed.

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REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN
INSPECTORATE.

This inspectorate consists of the following agencies: File Hills, Crooked Lakes, Moose Mountain, Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine.

The season of 1913 was the best we have had for several years, the conditions throughout the southern and central part of the province being about the same, and the rainfall throughout being ample. The result was that the Indians who farmed well shared in prosperity with their white brethren. In the fall the weather was not so favourable for threshing, and delays occurred at some points, which ran threshing operations into the late fall and early winter.

At some points I notice a marked difference in the style of farming that is being done from year to year, and we now have a great many Indians in this inspectorate who can be classed as well-to-do farmers and who depend entirely on themselves for everything. It is not uncommon to see Indians producing from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of grain individually. Men who produce this quantity of grain are, as a rule, less trouble to manage than those who are growing 500 or 600 bushels each. While we have many Indians who are farming well and producing large crops, there are a number who have not done well and who are merely marking time, as it were.

A great many of our Indian farmers of to-day are graduates of schools. Some of these young men go right to work when they leave school and are successful, while others are total failures for a time. This condition is partly accounted for by the fact that these young men while at school never have to think about providing for themselves in any way, as everything in the way of food, clothing, etc., is furnished them gratis. When they come back to the reserve and find they must provide all they require with their own efforts, it is a sudden change and they often try various ways of earning money before settling down to steady work on the farm. During the first two or three years it is very hard work and only a little return, and the young farmer is in an unsettled state until he gets to the point where he has a substantial quantity of grain and can see the result of his labour amply repaid. Then he takes an interest in his work, and, as a rule, farms better, provides himself with proper equipment and a good home. Another obstacle that stands in the way of substantial farm progress is an abundance of hay and wood on most of the reserves, for which there is always a ready market. It is a great temptation for the new ex-pupil to earn his living by hauling wood to town, which, at best, means only a hand-to-mouth existence. In this way he never gets enough ahead to build a decent house to live in, as the money is usually spent before he leaves town. However, he learns eventually that this is not a profitable way to live and decides to settle down to farm, often in opposition to his father's wishes. The parents are usually quite willing for their sons to lead a free and easy life and do not like to see them tied down to farm work.

The issuing of rations to Indians, other than the old and helpless, is about a thing of the past in all agencies in this district.

I notice a marked change in the manner in which a great many of the Indians are living as years go by. The old log hut with mud roof is fast disappearing and is being replaced by a better class of building, usually finished with a shingled roof, large windows and separate bed-rooms. The improvement in this direction will be more marked from now on, as the school graduates, who are fast becoming an important factor on all the reserves, will not live in the old style houses if they can help it. The stabling is also improving as years go by.

In most agencies I notice a great improvement in the class of horse that is being used. It is not uncommon on some reserves to see as good horses as will be found in thrifty white settlements. There is not enough breeding done as yet, but there is improvement in this line, as I frequently see fine young animals here and there, while on my trips.

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The cattle industry is one in which there are great opportunities for success, and on many of the reserves encouragement is given to enlarge the herds, which results in much profit to the Indians. On other reserves there is room for much improvement. This industry should be encouraged by every possible means. The Indians have a great deal of pasture-land, much of which is lying idle. There was a time when the Indians took very little interest in their cattle, but now they realize they are worth a great deal. While many cattle-owners are extravagant in killing and selling their stock, I notice they now take better care of them and the losses are not nearly so great as they were in the early days.

Wherever I go, I hear complaints about the time lost by Indians attending fairs, sports, etc., during the season they should be at home attending to their haying and other work that has to be done at this particular time. There was, perhaps, less of this running about last year than in previous years and it is to be hoped that there will be continued improvement.

A pleasing feature is the improvement in the manner in which the young women keep their homes. It is not uncommon now to find many homes just as comfortable as one could wish to find them in a white community. In many cases the women, especially the school graduates, are anxious to do their share towards home-building, if given the opportunity.

Gardening is a branch of work that is receiving much more attention than formerly. This is accounted for, to a large extent, by the fact that gardening is taught in the boarding and industrial schools, and the young people have learned the great value to be derived from a garden. I also notice that much more attention is given to the milking of cows, making butter and raising poultry. There are many young women who sell butter, eggs, etc., in the towns where they do their trading. I am looking for greater development in this latter branch of the work from now on.

There was an epidemic of small-pox in the Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills and Pelly agencies during the past winter. A strict quarantine was kept throughout the siege, the disease has been stamped out and the quarantine lifted. Generally speaking, the Indians are gradually improving in health, which is no doubt accounted for by the improved manner in which they live and the good food and clothing they are now able to procure. As a large number of the members of the bands have passed through school, they have learned the importance of calling in a doctor when there is a serious illness. At one time, when the resident population was made up of old Indians, with little or no faith in the white man's medicine, it was difficult to get them to take advice, and in consequence they did not have proper treatment. Most of the Indians throughout the inspectorate have been vaccinated during the past winter.

REPORT OF J. H. GOODERHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLACKFOOT AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans, in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. We have had no epidemics of any kind.

There are 74 frame cottages on the reserve, nearly all of them built within the past three years out of band funds, so that should be some help in keeping them in good health. The Indians take great pride in keeping these cottages and surroundings clean and tidy, and are warned to burn all refuse in order to prevent the spread of any diseases.

The medical officer, Dr. Rose, attends to all requiring medical attendance on the reserve, and, as he lives in Gleichen, which town borders on the north boundary of the reserve, he is centrally located, and available at all times when his services are required.

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There is a small hospital near the Church of England Mission on the reserve under the care of Rev. Canon Stocken and a resident matron, who carefully attend to the sick. This hospital is supported by the department and the Church of England.

The priest of the Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father LeVern, and the sisters in charge of the Crowfoot boarding school at Cluny, render every assistance to sick or distressed Indians who are members of their flock.

Occupations.—These Indians raise horses and cattle, put up hay for their own stock and for sale to settlers, haul gravel and sand to the nearby towns when required, mine coal, some of which is sold direct at the mines and some of it they haul to the various towns and settlements adjoining the reserve. Many of them work for farmers during the haying and harvesting seasons, both themselves and their teams, and make good wages.

There are now about 75 men, heads of families, engaged in farming on their own quarter-section locations, on which are their houses and stables, and who have in the large majority of cases displayed great interest in this work. Last season was their first harvest, and it was, I think, a very good one, as the yield of wheat averaged over 31 bushels to the acre at the Gleichen end of the reserve and 24 bushels to the acre at the Cluny end.

This wheat was sold for them last fall at an average of over 62 cents a bushel. Prices ranged from 69 to 54 cents. The bulk of the wheat gradel No. 1 and No. 2 Northern.

Buildings.—The Indians are gradually getting a very good class of houses on the reserve. The old log houses are being gradually eliminated by the building on each quarter-section location, of good four-roomed and two-roomed cottages. So far 62 of them have been built and paid for out of the funds of the band. They are all occupied, and attached to each is a neat stable and shed.

Many of the Indians have bought good furniture, have lace curtains on the windows, and in other ways seem to take pride in keeping them clean and bright-looking.

The agency and farm buildings are kept in good repair and are neatly painted, so that everything looks neat and serves as an example to the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing gradually, but, I think, surely. They are acquiring the habits of the white man in their mode of living and in clothing. Those that began farming last year are displaying quite an interest in their seeding operations this spring, and up to the time of writing have seeded nearly 1,500 acres of wheat.

After harvest last fall when the Indians were being paid the money for their wheat sold, each Indian was persuaded to leave to his credit at the office here, sums varying from \$10 to \$100 each, these amounts to be retained in the office bank account until the present spring, and not to be drawn out during the winter upon any plea. With some difficulty and many arguments this was done, and now the Indians are drawing each week upon the amounts to their credit sums of from \$5 to \$20 each, with which to buy the various necessities they require during the time they are working on their land disking and seeding. Although there were some who objected to doing this, they all now see the great benefit of it and are highly pleased that they have now cash here, which they can draw upon by asking for it.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are only temperate when they cannot procure liquor, and I am glad to say that of late we have had very few complaints of there being much drinking on the reserve. In nearly every case of drunkenness prosecuted on the reserve, during the past two or three years, thanks to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed at Gleichen, the sellers or suppliers of the liquor were convicted. They have been watched so vigorously that it has to a great extent put a stop to the traffic, although no doubt there are odd cases that occur now and again that escape for lack of proof.

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In my opinion, one of the greatest steps for the protection and well-being of the Indians, was the passing by the Government of Alberta, of the Act making it illegal for any Indian to frequent or play in any licensed pool-room. The frequenting of these pool-rooms by Indians had become a growing evil and some of the young men spent nearly all their time and money playing pool and gambling in the adjacent towns, and I am very thankful this law was passed.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in stating that the affairs of this agency are running well and smoothly. The various members of the staff have done their work well and are attentive to their duties, so that I have no complaints of any kind to make.

REPORT OF W. J. DILWORTH, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLOOD AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—Comparatively speaking the health of the Blood Indians has been good for the past year; no infectious or contagious diseases being prevalent. Nevertheless, there is a heavy mortality among infants and young children due to bronchial and intestinal troubles, occasioned largely through the sole use as a food diet of beef and bannock. Until these Indians realize that domesticated beef is not so healthy for them as the buffalo meat was in the old days, and change their diet to one mixed with vegetables, so long will a heavy mortality exist.

The health of the reserve is looked after by a resident physician and a well regulated hospital conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Many of the older Indians have no faith in white man's medicine, but prefer the ministrations of their own medicine men, whose favorite cure is bleeding. The Blood Indians are a much more cleanly people than the world at large realizes. The cleanliness of their yards would shame many a white farmer. Yearly, deaths from tubercular and scrofulous troubles are becoming less, due in a large measure to the good influences of school children on the reserve.

Occupations.—Twenty-five years ago the sole occupation of the Blood Indians was to go to the ration-house for their beef and flour, in fact it was stated by many people who were then acquainted with their habits of life that they would never be capable or desirous of following any industrious pursuits; to-day nearly one-half of the tribe support themselves, one-sixth are engaged in farming, one half in stock-raising, and nearly every adult puts up every year a large quantity of hay for sale. They also do a large amount of freighting for outside farmers. A coal mine is operated on the reserve. Though still spasmodic in their efforts, nearly all the males accomplish yearly a large amount of work.

Farming.—The Blood Indians have now about 5,000 acres under cultivation. Some are good farmers, some indifferent. All are well supplied with implements and take as good care of their machinery as their white neighbours do of theirs. There is a healthy tendency to increase the farming area, and, if the present rate of progress is kept up, a few years hence the younger Blood Indians will be one large farming community, each with a good and comfortable home. Nearly every able-bodied man has a wagon, a mower, and a rake. Crops during the past season were poor, due in a large measure to the ravages of the eel worm on winter wheat. A Blood Indian thinks a great deal more of, and will take better care of, the plot of land that he has developed himself than he does of a ready-made farm.

Stock-raising.—The Blood Indians have for a number of years raised all the beef required on the reserve. Their herd is made up of the beef types only. Through careful selection of sires this herd is now one of the very best range herds in the North West. The Indian does not take care of his cattle individually, but they are handled as a band herd. Their horses have shown some improvement through the use of stallions loaned them by the department, but not as much as they should have,

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as the Indians in a large measure sold their horses as they pleased, with the result that they got a chance to exercise their traits of profligacy, which they surely did in this case. They have now approximately 3,000 head of horses where they once had 20,000.

Buildings.—Ninety per cent of the Blood Indians live in log houses during the winter months, and in tents during the summer. The log hut with mud floor and sod roof is now a thing of the past. Instead, all houses are floored and have plenty of air space through the introduction of gable roofs on the houses. Some of the farmers have clean well-built, comfortable frame houses painted inside and out, and well furnished.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Blood is a dignified Indian. This self-pride is in many ways a detriment to his progress, giving him a tendency to scorn innovations; yet show a Blood Indian how he can make money, and he will work, but not in a persevering manner. He will not plod along doggedly towards any desired end, but rather wishes to proceed too rapidly; his expectations not being realized as soon as anticipated, he sometimes becomes discouraged. The present generation require plenty of hard manual labour; by that means and that alone they will progress. They have been brought in some measure to realize that upon their own shoulders they must bear the burden of making a livelihood for themselves and their families; but they must be brought to a more stern realization of that fact. Hard and steady work will do much to improve conditions mentally, morally and physically. There has been steady advance and with judicious management there will continue to be progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness is decreasing only in ratio to the watchfulness of the officers and men of the R.N.W.M. P. and of the reserve scouts. As long as tramps, half-breeds, and people who ought to have better principles, eke out a precarious existence in the neighbouring towns of MacLeod, Lethbridge, Cardston and Pincher Creek, by supplying intoxicants to Indians, so long will there be drunkenness among the Bloods.

Moral conditions are slowly changing for the better. Family relations and the marriage tie still remain loose. Until the men of the Blood Indians are brought to fully realize that the women of the tribe are not the property of the men, so long will there be loose marriage relations. Happily education is rapidly changing old ideas in this regard and cleaner moral conditions may be looked for.

REPORT OF GEO. H. RACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR EDMONTON AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—There are five bands in this agency: Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and Paul's.

Tribes.—The members of Enoch's and Alexander's bands are Crees; those of Michel's band are classed as Crees, but are of Iroquois descent, although none of them know the Iroquois language. The members of Joseph's band are a mixture of Crees and Stonies, while those of Paul's band are all Stonies.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally the health of the Indians in this agency was good during the past year. During the winter months there were several cases of pneumonia in Alexander's band. The members of Paul's band are subject to tuberculosis, in its various forms, but every effort is made to control it, attention being given to the sanitary condition of all dwellings and premises, houses being whitewashed inside and out and kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of the members of Enoch's band, also a good deal of fire-wood is cut and sold in town. The same may be said of Michel's and Alexander's bands, excepting the remark about fire-wood. The members of the latter band also hunt and trap.

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The members of Joseph's band are natural hunters and trappers. They have a few cattle, and last year started to do a little farming.

Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the chief occupations of Paul's band.

Buildings.—Most of the dwelling-houses in this agency are of log walls and frame roofs, with plenty of light and ventilation. Some excellent granaries and stables were built during the past year.

Stock.—The Indians in this agency do not take much interest in stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of Enoch's band are fairly industrious and law-abiding and their general condition improving. The average under crop on Alexander's reserve is gradually increasing and a betterment of conditions is to be seen.

Temperance.—There has been some drinking going on among the Indians in this agency, the liquor being supplied generally by unscrupulous white men or half-breeds; but with the assistance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police some prosecutions have been successful and the evil is being checked.

REPORT OF J. BUTLIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR HOBEBMA AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, and Montana.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are mixed farming, selling hay and fire-wood, hunting, and working for settlers.

Stock.—The cattle in this agency were well provided with fodder, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The four bands in this agency are well supplied with modern machinery and implements, of which they take good care.

Buildings.—During the year, eighteen houses and eleven stables have been erected. The houses are of logs with shingled roof, but they are well built and comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—On two of the reserves the health of the Indians has been generally poor, measles, whooping cough and pneumonia being prevalent; also several have died of tuberculosis. On the other reserves the general health has been good.

On all the reserves sanitary precautions have been taken.

Temperance and Morality.—Two of the bands in this agency are addicted to liquor; the others may be called temperate.

The morality on all the reserves may be considered fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians in this agency are fairly industrious, law-abiding, clean and well dressed.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan and Beaver Lake.

Tribe.—With the exception of the Chipewyan band, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness in this agency during the year. Quite a number suffered from colds and tuberculosis. In the Saddle Lake and James Seenum's bands there was an outbreak of measles and a number of deaths occurred among the children. There were a few cases of small-pox in the Sad-

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dle Lake band, but no deaths resulted. In the Chipewyan band there were a number of cases of typhoid.

Strict quarantine was enforced where there was any contagious disease, and sanitary precautions were carried out.

Occupations.—Only the Saddle Lake and James Seenum's bands engage in stock-raising and farming; they as well as the other bands in the agency fish, hunt and work on the Athabasca river. Some do freighting and work for settlers in the vicinity.

Buildings.—The majority of the members of the Saddle Lake and James Seenum bands have comfortable dwelling-houses and warm stables for their stock. The latter band has taken out about 100,000 feet of lumber for improvements during the coming year. The Beaver Lake band has very poor buildings, but has had about 75,000 feet of lumber sawn this year, so a considerable improvement is looked for. The members of the Chipewyan band live in tents.

Stock.—The stock, which is only kept by two bands in this agency, is well looked after.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral. Some of them will indulge in liquor whenever they get a chance.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are fairly industrious, while others seem to be making very little progress.

REPORT OF W. B. L. DONALD, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Cree at Wabasca, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Peace River Crossing, Little Red River, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River and Sawridge; Beaver at St. Johns and Dunvegan; Cree and Beaver at Fort Vermilion; and Slave at Upper Hay River.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the majority of the Indians in this agency was excellent; in the case of three bands, however, several of the Indians are affected with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Very little farming is done, but a number have good gardens. During the summer months a few work for survey parties and on the Athabaska river transport. Some of the bands cut considerable hay.

Buildings.—All the houses on this reserve are of logs.

Implements.—The Indians who have gardens have tools for the work. A few have implements for putting up hay.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have horses. There are a few herds of cattle and a few pigs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and law-abiding. Owing to their manner of living, very little progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered temperate, only a few cases of intemperance being reported. They are fairly moral.

REPORT OF H. A. GUNN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PEIGAN AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this reserve has been good. There have been no diseases or epidemics, but there were more deaths than usual during the latter part of 1913, due to a culmination of a number of tubercular diseases at about the same time.

The prescribed regulations in regard to the clearing up and burning of refuse have been observed.

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Occupations.—The Peigans are principally engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Buildings.—Larger and better buildings are gradually replacing the tents and teepees, but there is room for improvement in their stables, especially among the farmers.

Stock.—The Peigans are indifferent in regard to the care of their cattle. Some of the farmers are quite proud of their farm teams, and keep them in good condition, thereby showing that they give more time to the proper care of their horses.

Farm Implements.—The majority of the Indians take absolutely no care of their implements. They leave them where last used, and never think of repairs until they are ready to use them again.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Peigans are becoming better farmers and are paying a little on their outfits each year; therefore, they are gradually getting richer and nearer self-supporting. The indolent among the farmers are getting weeded out, and others are taking their places and profiting by their experience. The tendency to spend their money too freely is as great as ever.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as intoxicants are concerned the Peigans are temperate, the credit for which may be due to the efficiency of the detachment of the Royal North West Mounted Police stationed here.

Unfortunately their morality is not high; they are lax in their observance of the marriage tie.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribes or Nations.—Most of the Indians in this agency are Crees; the others are Chipewyans.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan, and Beaver Lake.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hunting, fishing and freighting.

Stock.—The stock on the several reserves in this agency has been well cared for and is in good condition.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings. On the Beaver Lake reserve the buildings are poor; but, as a large quantity of lumber has been sawn, there will probably be considerable improvement in building this year.

Farm Implements.—The members of James Seenum's band have a fairly good supply of farm implements, and of these they take fair care.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has not been good during the past year. On the Saddle Lake reserve measles was prevalent and there were quite a number of deaths among the children. Later there was an outbreak of small-pox; but only two families were affected and there were no deaths. The health of the Indians on the other reserves has also not been good.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency will drink if they get the opportunity. The majority are fairly moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious and making considerable progress, while others do not save anything.

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REPORT OF T. J. FLEETHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE SARCEE RESERVE, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula and consumption, and two mild cases of typhoid, both of which were isolated and recovered. All premises are kept fairly clean. Fifty children were vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—The principal industries of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, cutting and hauling wood, hay, and green-feed to market, and working for neighbouring farmers. They earn a considerable amount in this manner, but could increase their earnings if they wished.

Buildings.—All their old buildings, some of which are in a very bad condition, are being replaced by new houses and stables. Every family will soon be very comfortable in this respect for years to come.

Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well during the year. They had plenty of feed. There is a fair percentage of calves and foals, which are coming through the winter with very slight loss. Indians as a rule do not give too much care to cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians hitherto have not taken much care of their implements, but are improving in this respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few who are fairly industrious; the rest are gradually improving, now that they have got horses and implements to use.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary is a great inducement for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for drink obtained through half-breeds; but, with the strong measures taken, the evil is decreasing.

Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. W. WADDY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STONY AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises three bands, namely, Bearspaw's, Wesley's and Chiniquay's.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of Bearspaw's and Chiniquay's bands are not very healthy; many are tubercular. They intermarry with near relatives, which accounts, no doubt, for a degenerate condition.

Their houses are kept clean and whitewashed, but those of the former band are overcrowded in winter.

The members of the Wesley band are the most healthy on the reserve, and they keep their places clean.

Occupations.—The members of Bearspaw's and Chiniquay bands cut wood and work for settlers or ranchers; they also hunt game in the mountains in the fall. The Wesley band hunt nearly all the year round. Some of them are occupied packing for outfits travelling in the mountains.

Buildings.—They have very good clean houses.

Stock.—These Indians keep quite a number of horses and cattle. The Bearspaw band look after their horses fairly well, but do not give proper attention to their cattle. Wesley's band have a large number of horses, but no cattle; they will not feed cattle in the cold weather. The Chiniquay band take good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not farm, but they have tools, wagons, &c., which they take good care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Bearspaw band are better off than formerly. However, they refuse to accept advice towards thriftiness and squander every dollar they make. The Wesley band are law-abiding, but are not prosperous. The members of Chiniquay's band are progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

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REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES FOR THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

There are eight agencies within the Alberta inspectorate, namely, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan.

There are four reserves within the Saddle Lake agency, five reserves within the Edmonton agency, four reserves within the Hobbema agency and the remaining agencies are confined to single reserves.

The most northerly reserve within this inspectorate is at Hart lake, which is about twenty miles northeasterly from Lac la Biche and in township 68, range 11 and west of the 4th meridian. The most southerly reserve, the Blood, extends into township 3. The distance between the most northerly and southerly reserves within this inspectorate is, therefore, over 400 miles.

I had barely started on an inspection of the Blackfoot agency, at the beginning of the fiscal year, when I was directed to take charge of the Peigan agency. I was acting agent at that agency for nearly eight months and during the remainder of the fiscal year I had only time to inspect two agencies, Hobbema and Saddle Lake, besides inspecting thirteen Indian schools and attending to some special work.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency did little farming previously to the season of 1910. During 1910 about \$30,000 was expended in farming equipment, out of funds received from the sale of surrendered land, and these Indians started to farm on a much larger scale than they had farmed before. There are now about eighty individual farmers and about 2,500 acres under cultivation. A quarter section of land was set apart for each individual farmer, and up to 40 acres of land was ploughed and seed-grain provided therefor, provided the individual Indian showed an inclination to care for such an area, out of the band's funds secured from the sale of surrendered land. Individual members of the band who desired a greater area than 40 acres broken had the option of securing this work done for them, with the band's steam motor ploughing outfit, but on the condition that the recipient paid for the actual cost of the ploughing done. Several members of the band had up to 40 acres of extra land broken and are now farming about 80 acres. A condition of the surrender of land herein referred to, provided, also, for a team of work horses, harness and a farm wagon to be supplied to such Indian farmers as required any or all of such working outfit. The actual cost, however, of whatever any individual member of the band received under this condition of the surrender of land, is returnable to the band's funds within six years of the receipt thereof. A few individuals have promptly met the payments on the working outfits they received; but the majority are, I regret to say, behind in their payments. A few individuals, too, are earnestly striving to make their farming operations a success, but the majority are apparently indifferent as to whether they succeed or fail. Close observation, from right on the spot, and not from car windows or from city or town view points, has convinced me that the majority of Indians will drop important work for momentary pleasure. Successful farmers know, of course, that all manner of farm work must be attended to promptly at the proper periods of the seasons, otherwise the returns will be unsatisfactory. Leaving a farm, to attend some sort of a show, when a crop of timothy grass has been left standing, so that it would ripen and the seed be secured therefrom, and not returning home from such a 'butterfly chase' until the winds threshed out practically all of the seed, does not bring profitable results to the owner. Still instances of this sort of farm management were personally observed by me while I was acting agent at the Peigan agency last summer. These mirth-loving people 'burn the candle at both ends,' too, for on such occasions they spend money very lavishly, if they have it, and usually return home penniless. Others rushed in hay and sold it and then stampeded

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away and failed to provide fodder for the winter for their working horses. I cite these facts because I believe many officials on Indian reserves have similar difficulties to confront. That it is discouraging to officers of the department, who have the true interests of the Indians at heart, might be inferred without my stating it.

An open shed, corrals, tables on which to feed stock grain, fodder racks and supplies of water were provided last summer, so that thin and aged cows and calves can be more humanely cared for during the winter months, also for feeding the animals required for beef and caring for the bulls. Some more like provision is still required here, and, if it is provided, there will be no good reason for loss of cattle during the winter or early spring months, which has been the rule during the seasons that are past. There were practically no losses of cattle at this reserve this winter, I am glad to be in a position to report. These Indians, with very few exceptions, would not properly care for their cattle during the winter months. That is why this stock is now under the care of the department's staff.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

There are four reserves within this agency, all adjoining and close to, or bordering on, the C. and E. branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. I made an inspection of this agency during January.

These Indians have not advanced of late years, in fact they have receded, individual cases excepted. Their cattle have decreased in numbers, instead of increasing, and old-time festivities are indulged in to a greater extent than they were years ago. They spend too much of their time waiting for something to turn up to their advantage and without work, instead of getting out and turning up something. They have clandestinely killed immature and full grown cattle and with the result stated previously herein. Too much of their earnings, too, has been spent for intoxicants, and for travelling on the railway, instead of using it to improve their homes and providing clothing and wholesome food for themselves and for their families.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during March. The cattle in the charge of these Indians have decreased in numbers of late years, too. These Indians claim, which is true, that the cattle are their own and that they have the right to kill or sell them at pleasure. If they confined the killing and the selling to matured male stock, little or no exception could be advanced to their claims and actions. They do not, however, confine the killing and selling to matured males, and the outcome is a yearly decrease in the numbers they own, a few individual Indians excepted, of course.

Farming operations have not on the whole increased on the four reserves within this agency. They are in close proximity to fairly good hunting grounds, and until this winter fur has been high in price and it is more congenial to most of these Indians to follow the chase than to farm. The demand of late for live foxes has been active and a number of very valuable animals were caught and sold by Indians of this agency.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

There is only one reserve within this agency. It lies southerly from the Canadian Pacific railway main line, and extends from near Namaka to Bassano, or for close to 40 miles of northern railway frontage.

This was the first fiscal year that these Indians did farming on a large scale. They had a magnificent crop of oats and spring wheat, approximately 60,000 bushels, of the two varieties of grain named. The majority of those farming worked well and matters generally would have been highly satisfactory if they had wisely expended the gains from this crop. Too much of the money received from the sale of their crop

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lowered, instead of elevated, them in the scale of humanity. Intoxicating liquor was easily procurable by them, and I regret to be compelled to admit that not only adults but children secured it from one source or another. If the outcome of the surrender of a large area of their land, and the starting of farming operations with a portion of the proceeds of the sale, results in transforming reasonably sober Indians into drunkards, then the giving up of land will be a curse instead of a blessing, insofar as these Indians are concerned.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1913-14 was a remarkably fine one. There were a couple of short spells of cold, but on the whole it was mild and with a light snow-fall, sufficient in most localities to do necessary work to be done with sleighs. Stock wintered exceedingly well, and I think the loss will be a very light one. I regret to say that the use of intoxicants by Indians has been on the increase of late years and the last one was no exception.

REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.

I left Ottawa on April 29, arriving in Edmonton on May 7, where I met Mr. H. J. Bury, who had been appointed secretary for Treaty No. 8.

Prior to my departure from Ottawa I had anticipated being able to leave Edmonton for Athabaska Landing almost immediately upon my arrival in the West; but, on inquiry at the Hudson Bay Company offices in Edmonton, I was informed that the earliest date when the transports would leave Athabaska Landing for the North was May 26, owing to the very low stage of water on the Athabaska river.

However, during my stay in Edmonton I was enabled to pay a visit to the Indian reserve at Stony Plain, and interviewed the agent, Mr. Race, finding everything satisfactory and the work of the agency progressing in a very desirable manner.

I left Edmonton on May 21, and, on my arrival at Athabaska Landing secured my supplies and joined the transports under Captain Haight, leaving Athabaska Landing on May 26.

There is nothing worthy of note until my arrival at Fort MacMurray on June 6.

Here I found the Indians of the Cree and Chipewyan bands all in, and paid treaty to 135. I had found the number of the band increased by 7 births and decreased by 1 death, thus shewing a net increase of 6.

I found it necessary to pay treaty on June 7, although the date as notified the Indians previously was set for June 10. This was owing to the fact that the Hudson Bay Company steamer *Grahame* was leaving for Fort Chipewyan on June 9, and in order to avail myself of transportation by this boat, I was compelled to change the date in the manner aforesaid.

The Indians here are very anxious that a reserve be surveyed as expeditiously as possible in order to permit of their settlement on the same. I am of the opinion that any further delay in this matter would be detrimental to the interests of the Indians, as a number of white settlers have already squatted on the unsurveyed land in this locality.

I had last year instructed the tribe to select the land they wished to have set apart, and I understand they have done so; but since that time the white settlers have located on this section of the country, and in order to avoid unpleasantness, the sooner the reserve is surveyed and the land set apart the better.

There was some distress and destitution last year, but not of any serious character, for my belief is that a great deal of it was self-imposed owing to the indolent habits of this band and to their disinclination to indulge in anything that resembles active physical work.

Leaving Fort MacMurray on June 9, we arrived at Fort Chipewyan on June 11.

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Here we found the Indians of the Cree and Chipewyan bands assembled, and paid them treaty on June 12.

This date again is four days prior to the date notified the Indians previously, but the exigencies of the Hudson Bay Company's steamboat schedule would not permit of the pre-arranged date being adhered to.

Two hundred and forty-four Indians of the Cree band received treaty and 365 Indians of the Chipewyan band.

The change in the numerical standing of the two bands was as follows:—

The Cree band decreased by 3 deaths and increased by 6 births, thus showing a net increase of 3, while the Chipewyan band was increased by 12 births and decreased by 23 deaths, leaving a net decrease of 11.

Dr. McDonald, whom I met here, informed me that the health of the Indians was fairly satisfactory, and that considerable improvement was manifest in their modes of living, owing possibly to my continued efforts to impress upon them the desirability of avoiding overcrowding in shacks.

Some exception was taken by the chief of the Chipewyan band, Alexander Laviollette, to the recent regulations promulgated by the Provincial Government of Alberta respecting the close season for beaver. He had, himself, been fined by the authorities at Fort Chipewyan for killing beaver out of season, and seemed to have a grievance.

I explained to him that this close season had been imposed as much in the interests of the Indians as in those of the beaver, and also impressed upon him the necessity of living within the pale of the law. He seemed convinced of the force of these arguments, and the matter was satisfactorily disposed of.

On June 17, I chartered the Hudson Bay Company's tug *Primrose* in order to journey to Fond du Lac to pay treaty there. Prior to our departure I had been informed that the ice was still in great quantity in the lake, and for that reason allowed myself a little longer time to reach Fond du Lac.

We made good progress down the lake until the evening of the 17th, when we found floating ice in such quantity as to compel us to tie up ashore until the next morning. Next morning revealed ice in the form of a large field stretching to the horizon, but towards evening this had somewhat shifted its position owing to the prevailing wind, and we were successful in proceeding another nine miles upon our way only, however, to be again stopped by an enormous floe.

In the morning we were overtaken by the tug *Keewatin*, owned by Colin Fraser, of Fort Chipewyan, who was taking the treaty supplies to Fond du Lac. Mr. Fraser informed us that he had met some Indians who had come from Fond du Lac by following along the shore line, and they stated that it would be impossible to reach the eastern end of the lake for at least ten days. With this information at hand, and with the advice of those who were acquainted with the lake, we decided to abandon the visit for the present.

During the return journey to Fort Chipewyan we overtook the Indians previously referred to, and paid them treaty, as they belonged to Maurice's band at Fond du Lac. We also closely questioned them, with the aid of Interpreter Harris, and they were emphatic in declaring that the ice would not permit of navigation for at least ten days.

It was a cause of great regret to me that I was not able to get through to Fond du Lac, but in the circumstances it was quite impossible, so on my return to Fort Chipewyan I left word that Agent Bell would pay treaty there at the earliest possible opportunity when the Indians were all assembled.

I left Fort Chipewyan on June 21, being towed down to Smith Landing by the *Primrose*, arriving there about midnight.

Treaty was paid here to 183 Indians of the Chipewyan band who happened to be resident at Smith Landing at the time.

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I crossed the Portage on June 24 and paid treaty to 77 Indians of Fort Smith belonging to the same band.

The numerical standing of the band shows an increase of 3 owing to the fact that there were 11 births and 8 deaths during the year.

While I was at Fort Smith several of the Indians asked to retire from treaty, and on making inquiries as to their reason for wishing to do so, I arrived at the conclusion that they only desired to be let out in order to avail themselves of the liquor permit system. In view of this I merely received the names of all such as requested to retire, and instructed Agent Bell to make the necessary investigation of each case and report on the advisability of permitting them to get out of treaty.

I inspected the government saw-mill at Smith Landing, which is under the management of Engineer McLennan, and found they were cutting a first-class grade of lumber and shingles for local purposes. They had also on hand a very good run of logs, which would enable them to be busy all the time, and the general operation of the mill seemed to be in very capable hands.

While at Fort Smith I was not in a position to visit the Experimental Farm under Instructor Salmon owing to the fact that it was necessary for me to board the steamer *Mackenzie River* leaving Fort Smith on the 25th.

However, Mr. Salmon informed me that all the grain seeded in the spring was looking better than last year at the same period, and he anticipated harvesting a very respectable crop. Mr. Salmon is greatly respected by the Indians, as he takes a very enthusiastic interest in his work, and I consider him to be both a capable and hard working individual.

We arrived at Fort Resolution without incident on July 1, having been wind-bound at the mouth of the Slave river for four days. As the steamer got into Fort Resolution at 4 o'clock in the morning and left there again for Hay River at 7 a.m., I deemed it expedient to take Mr. Bell along with me to Hay River, and whilst I proceeded on down the Mackenzie river, he could return to Fort Resolution by canoe and pay treaty there himself.

At Fort Resolution 147 Indians of the Chipewyan band were paid, the numerical standing of the band being unaltered, as there were 5 deaths and the same number of births.

One hundred and ninety-nine Indians of the Yellowknife tribe received treaty, the band having increased by three, as there had been six births and three deaths during the year.

Payment was made to 197 Indians of the Dogrib tribe, the band showing an increase of 3, there having been 9 births and 6 deaths.

At Hay River payment was made to 101 Slave Indians, and as there had been 6 deaths and 5 births during the year, the number of the band was increased by one.

I had an opportunity of inspecting the Anglican mission school at Hay River, and found that very good progress had been made during the past year, several ex-pupils having secured responsible positions with the Hudson Bay Company, and the work of the scholars was very creditable. I also inspected the treaty supplies for this point, finding everything satisfactory.

Continuing on our journey, we arrived at Fort Providence on July 2, and inspected the Roman Catholic school there and noted the healthy and prosperous appearance of the local Indians. There was very little destitution here, and the post itself is quite superior in many ways to others in the North. I was greatly struck by the excellent gardens managed by the Roman Catholic brethren, especially the crops and vegetables that were growing there.

On July 3, we arrived at Fort Simpson, where I interviewed Agent Card and arranged for the transfer of his office to Mr. G. W. Harris in accordance with instructions from the department. I also took stock of the agency.

In compliance with instructions, arrangements were made by which Mr. Harris,

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accompanied by Dr. Macdonald and Sergeant Mellor, left for Fort Nelson to pay treaty to the Sicanee Indians.

Sergeant Mellor of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who is stationed at Fort Chipewyan, accompanied the treaty party from Fort McMurray to Fort Simpson, and rendered valuable assistance in many ways. His intimate knowledge of the Indians at many of the posts was of much service, and the respect with which they generally regarded him redounds both to his own credit and that of the force of which he is a worthy representative.

Continuing on our way, we arrived at Fort Wrigley in the morning of July 12, where I had opportunity of meeting some of the Indians of the Slave tribe who were there. This post is inferior in many ways to Fort Simpson, as there are no missions situated here, and the land in the vicinity does not lend itself to cultivation.

We arrived at Fort Norman in the evening of July 5, and found a band of Slave Indians and also the Mountain Indians camped here below the post.

This post has a fine position at the junction of Bear river and Mackenzie river, and in addition to the Hudson Bay post there is a store of the Northern Trading Company and both Roman Catholic and Protestant missions.

On July 6 we arrived at Fort Good Hope at midnight, the sun having just dipped below the horizon. At this post there was a band of Indians of the Hare tribe who looked fairly prosperous and were contented. In addition to the Hudson Bay store, there is a Roman Catholic mission of fairly large dimensions. This post is situated only twelve miles from the Arctic circle, and it was a matter of some comment to note the luxuriant growth of grasses in and around the post.

We crossed the Arctic circle at 5 a.m., July 6, arriving at Arctic Red River post at 10 p.m., July 7. This post, situated at the junction of the Arctic Red river and the Mackenzie river, is probably a few miles more northerly than Fort MacPherson and is situated 100 miles within the Arctic circle. There is practically no land suitable for cultivation, nor is there any large growth of timber. In addition to the Hudson Bay store, and that of the Northern Trading Company, there is a Roman Catholic mission here also. At the time of our arrival, we found a band of Indians of the Loucheux tribe and also Esquimaux to the number of forty camped here. The latter had come in from the Delta of the Mackenzie, and from the shores of the Arctic ocean to trade their furs, and they seemed to be far superior in physique to the northern Indian, besides being more intelligent in their appearance, and more cleanly in their habits.

The Indians here had had rather a strenuous winter, and consequently were not so well provided for as farther up the river, but they seemed to be energetic and industrious, being quite different in this respect from some of the tribes farther south.

On the afternoon of July 8 we arrived at Fort MacPherson, our destination, where we found a large settlement of Tukudah Indians and about a score of Esquimaux. I met Dr. Wilson, Police doctor here, and Inspector Bates of the Royal North West Mounted Police. Dr. Wilson reports that the health of the Indians has been very satisfactory, and he was also gratified at the prompt manner in which his requisition for drugs had been forwarded this year.

The post itself is situated on Peel river about fifty miles from the point of its confluence with the Mackenzie, and besides the Hudson Bay store and police barracks there is also an Anglican mission.

There is considerable spruce timber of good size about eighteen inches on the stump growing along the banks of the Peel river, a fact which was rather surprising in view of the general treeless aspect of the country within the Arctic circle.

We commenced our return journey on July 9, arriving at Fort Simpson on July 17, where Agent Card and his family came on board to return to Edmonton.

We reached Hay River on July 20, and the next day left for Fort Rae on the north shore of Great Slave lake, arriving there the next day. We found a large settle-

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ment of Indians of the Dogrib tribe camped at the mouth of the Willow river, and were greatly struck by the bleak and forbidding appearance of this post. The Indians themselves here were decidedly inferior to any other tribe whom we had met and were loath to fraternize with the white visitors. They seem very indolent and do not indulge in any native work as is the case with the other tribes, and they still live in a very primitive and Spartan manner. There had been great distitution here last winter owing to the fact that cariboo had not come within appreciable distance of the post. Although this has occurred for the first time in a great many years, yet it would seem only reasonable to assume that such a calamity will possibly occur again, as the country in the vicinity of the post has been burned over by forest fires, consequently there is no cover left in which game in any great numbers will be likely to be found. Besides the Hudson Bay store and the independent trader, there is a Roman Catholic mission stationed here.

Leaving Fort Rae, we arrived at Fort Resolution on the evening of July 23, and found an opportunity of checking over the treaty supplies for this point, but only had time to make a very casual inspection of the Roman Catholic school here. This had been previously inspected by Mr. Bell, Indian agent at Fort Smith, whom I had instructed to do so, fearing that I should not have the time to attend to this thoroughly.

We arrived without incident at Fort Chipewyan on July 31, and inspected the Roman Catholic school here, and instructed Mr. Bell to pay treaty to Maurice's band of Indians at Fond du Lac at Christmas-time, as on that date the whole band would be at the post. Leaving Fort Chipewyan on August 1, we arrived at Athabaska Landing on August 22. Here we stored the treaty outfit at the Hudson Bay Company's Mackenzie warehouse, and Mr. Bury and myself left for Edmonton next day. Owing to the receipt of instructions from Ottawa, I made preparation to leave for the Grouard agency, Mr. Bury returning to Ottawa.

SUMMARY.

There are several matters of special import that I should like to bring before the notice of the department in connection with the affairs of Treaty No. 8.

Desirability of Permitting Agents in the territory of Treaty No. 8 to Pay Annuities in 1914.—As there are at the present time two permanent officials of the Indian Department stationed in Treaty 8 territory, I would suggest that, in order to increase their effectiveness and add to their respect in the eyes of the habitant Indians, they be instructed to pay treaty in 1914.

Agent Bell might be authorized to pay at Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, and Hay River, whilst Agent Harris might pay at Fort Nelson.

It is mostly at treaty-time that they are best able to get an insight into any matters that affect the tribe closely, for on those occasions most of the band are available, and such matters as petitions for reservations, commutation of treaty, and any others that are of vital interest to the tribe can be best dealt with.

I would further suggest that arrangements be made by which Agent Bell will be enabled to utilize the services of the tug boat of the Forestry Department stationed at Smith Landing as a means of travelling from place to place, as it is often inconvenient and necessarily haphazard to rely on the schedule of Hudson Bay Company's boats.

Their dates are frequently changed at short notice, and it often occurs that they only remain at a treaty point for a few hours, thereby not permitting the agent to thoroughly familiarize himself with the local conditions.

Necessity of appointing another doctor to cover the vast territory north of Athabaska Landing.—At the present time it is a physical impossibility for Dr. Mac-

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donald, stationed at Fort Smith, to visit with any degree of frequency such posts as Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Fond du Lac, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope.

This itinerary covers a distance of 1,320 miles, and recently it has become increasingly apparent that there should be a doctor stationed at Fort Simpson in order that the territory be covered in a more systematic and effective manner. This is especially necessary, as the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Simpson is establishing a hospital there, and it would seem desirable to have this under the eye of a medical man.

One particular feature regarding the appointment of such a man should be borne in mind, and that is, the advisability of appointing a young man, in view of the fact that the work calls for considerable arduous travelling, especially in the winter-time, and such a man must necessarily possess considerable physical strength and endurance.

A doctor stationed at Fort Simpson could visit Forts Wrigley, Norman and Good Hope in the North, and also be within fairly close touch, *i.e.*, about 300 miles, with the posts at Great Slave lake, whilst the doctor at Fort Smith, besides occasionally visiting Fort Resolution, would also have a better opportunity of keeping in touch with Fort Chipewyan, Fond du Lac and Fort McMurray.

The work is too much for Dr. Macdonald to look after alone, as, in order to keep up the standard of health in any locality, it is necessary for the doctor to visit at least twice during the year. This course is an impossibility at present, but when an additional doctor is stationed at Fort Simpson, there should be no difficulty in doing this.

Necessity of Negotiating a Treaty with the Indians inhabiting the country north of Great Slave Lake and along the valleys of the Slave and Mackenzie Rivers. —During my occasional visits to the posts in the territory north of Great Slave lake extending all the way to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, I have been petitioned and earnestly requested by the various chiefs of the different tribes inhabiting this north country to endeavour, if possible, to arrange for their entry into treaty so that they might be on the same footing as the tribes to the south of them.

They seem to be very despondent at the present time, continually hoping that the department will see its way clear to influencing the government to accede to the above request.

I would strongly suggest that this question be immediately considered with a view in the near future of bringing each of these tribes within the scope of treaty administration. The following are the tribes, approximate population, headquarters and territory inhabited that I have reference to :—

Tribes.	Population.	Headquarters.	Territory inhabited.
Slave band.....	300	Fort Providence.....	West of Great Slave.
" ".....	350	Fort Simpson.....	E. and W. of Mackenzie and Liard.
" ".....	150	Fort Wrigley.....	In vicinity of Mackenzie.
Loucheux, } Mountain. /	300	Fort Norman.....	E. of Mackenzie toward Great Bear.
Hare.....	500	Fort Good Hope.....	N. W. of Great Bear lake.
Loucheux.....	150	Arctic Red River.....	S. of Delta and Mackenzie.
Takudah.....	400	Fort McPherson.....	S. W. of MacPherson.
Dogrib.....	1,000	Fort Rae.....	Nomadic between Great Bear and Great Slave lakes.
Slave.....	350	Fort Liard.....	In valley near Liard.

My reasons for making this suggestion are as follows:—

1. From the point of view of economy in administration I have no hesitation in saying that it would require considerably less appropriation to support these Indians than at present under the existing system of grants from the sick and destitute funds.

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2. When once these Indians come under treaty, the department will be in a position to know without any doubt whether cases of destitution and sickness are deserving or not, whereas at the present time there is no system by which this grant can be effectively gauged or controlled.

3. The Indians themselves are extremely anxious to come into treaty, and in such circumstances I am of the opinion that, if their wishes are acceded to, it will be both to their advantage and in the interests of the department.

The necessity for the erection of agency Buildings at Lesser Slave Lake and for the Delimitation of a Reserve to accommodate the Stony Indians settled at present at Moberley Lake.—In view of the facts that the railroad to Lesser Slave lake has been surveyed right clear across the Indian reserve, and it is probable the railway will shortly be completed to the Peace river, although at exactly what location is still problematical, it would seem advisable in the interests of the department and of the Indians at Lesser Slave agency to proceed with the erection of the necessary government buildings at this point. I would, therefore, suggest that the department commence such building as soon as possible, as in all probability a railroad station will be built close by and the necessity of looking after these Indians will become increasingly apparent.

Owing to the gradual diminution of game and fur-bearing animals in this section of the country, the Indians will probably wish to take up cattle-raising and other agricultural pursuits, and I would, therefore, also suggest that a farm instructor be appointed who will not only busy himself with the ordinary duties of his position, but who will also take a vital interest in the welfare of the Indians.

In view of the large territory in this country administered by the department and the difficulty for one agent to properly look after the same, I would suggest that it be divided by placing Lesser Slave Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefish and Sturgeon Lake in one agency, and Little Red River, Vermilion, Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan and St. John in another agency. I would further suggest that the agency buildings be erected on the Indian reserve opposite Green Island, one of the most beautiful spots in the whole western country. I would also suggest that the man appointed as agent should be one of proven ability and experience, and that he have a farm instructor with him to give the necessary assistance to the Indians.

I would respectfully suggest, also, that during next year the government authorize me to inspect this territory and arrange for the establishment of the Hudson, Hope and St. John Indians on the reserve that has already been staked out, but upon which several white settlers have squatted. There are from 100 to 125 Indians who have not taken treaty but who are entitled to do so, and these should be allowed to come in.

Another small band of the Stony Indians of a nomadic character who have been constantly travelling the western country until within the last four years in order to avoid treaty, have now settled at Moberley Lake, a few miles south of St. Johns on the Dominion Lands reservation. They have built themselves good houses, and now express a desire to come under treaty.

In their case, also, white settlers are endeavouring to oust them, and I would suggest that the necessary arrangements be put through so that they may be definitely established on their own reserve and come under the usual treaty regulations.

SURVEY REPORT OF I. J. STEELE.

I have the honour to report as follows on surveys performed by me for the Department of Indian Affairs during the season of 1913.

In accordance with instructions dated June 11, 1913, and which were received on June 18, I proceeded at once to Calgary to take charge of the party working at that

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point. I arrived there on June 20, and found the surveys completed and the plans made.

The camp equipment was at once hauled to town and shipped to Athabaska Landing, part of the outfit that was not needed nor economical to ship being left at the Saree agency. As the Hudson Bay Company's boat did not leave Athabaska until June 28, I stopped two days in Edmonton to buy some equipment and get information regarding routes to Wabiskaw lake and Heart lake. I arrived in Sawridge on June 30, where I was met by Dr. Donald, Indian agent at Grouard; but, owing to a delay in the arrival of the pack horses from Grouard and difficulty in securing some additional ones, we did not leave for Wabiskaw until July 3, and were several horses short of our requirements even then.

On our arrival at Wabiskaw, the Indians were at once summoned and a meeting was held next day, July 9. We discovered at once that, owing to the way the Indians had their houses scattered about, it would be impossible to include them all in one block. It was decided to divide the reserve into four blocks so situated as to include all the land the Indians desired without interfering with any of the claims of the white settlers.

One block was laid out at the north end of North Wabiskaw lake; another at the southwesterly corner of North Wabiskaw lake. The third was placed on the north side of South Wabiskaw lake close to the Roman Catholic mission. The fourth and largest block was made to extend from the east end of South Wabiskaw lake to Sandy lake.

Owing to the wet weather, the work progressed more slowly than it would have otherwise. I also had difficulty securing men to cut the line. There was an excellent catch of fur the preceding winter, and most of the Indians felt very prosperous and considered it beneath their dignity to work. However, by threatening not to give them a reserve unless they cut the line, I was able to secure a number; but the party was short-handed some of the time.

The work was completed September 10, and the party arrived at Athabaska September 19.

The next day was spent in purchasing supplies and making preparations for the trip to Heart lake. I left Athabaska on Monday, September 22, and arrived at Heart lake on the Saturday evening following. Mr. Hughes, of the Saddle Lake agency, whom I had asked to meet me, arrived the day previous and had the Indians collected. As he was in a hurry to return, we held a meeting that evening and within a few minutes obtained a general idea of what the Indians desired. The next day I spent in travelling around with the chief and his advisers, giving them an opportunity of showing me the land that they most desired. In this way I found out exactly what they wanted, and proceeded immediately to stake out the reserve, using the lines of the subdivision survey as boundaries. This only required two days, and I got back to Athabaska on October 4.

The next work undertaken was the reserve at Witchekan lake. I secured supplies and teams at Battleford and arrived at the lake on October 13. The Indians were all away to a dance at Pelican lake, but they returned on October 15. A council meeting was held at once, and after a discussion for about an hour I came to a general understanding with them. The rest of the afternoon and the next morning was spent in driving over the proposed reserve to see that it included the land that they most wished for. As all the land in this vicinity had been thrown open for homestead entry, I took the precaution while in Battleford of finding out exactly what quarter sections had been filed on. This was fortunate, as the Indians wanted some of the land that had already been homesteaded; but, when told they could not have it, they were satisfied to take other land instead. The work of running the necessary lines and posting the boundaries required two days and a half, and was finished on October 18.

I next proceeded to Highgate, and laid out the townsite at that point in accord-

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ance with instructions forwarded from the department. As there was considerable scrub on the land, this work took about two weeks and was completed on November 5.

On November 6 I disbanded the party at Battleford. I then proceeded to Calgary, and with Mr. Fleetham made a valuation of the surrendered portion of the Sarcee reserve.

REPORT OF JOHN HAWKSLEY, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR YUKON TERRITORY.

Having commenced my duties as Indian superintendent so recently, at a time when travelling is both difficult and expensive owing to the state of the roads and rivers, I have not been able, up to date, to visit many of the various bands of Indians scattered over this vast territory.

Reports of the bands I have visited have already been sent in.

The office of this superintendency is located in the offices of the Royal North West Mounted Police headquarters building at Dawson.

The various bands of Indians are centered at the following places:—

Takudah Indians—Rampart House, Forty Mile, Moosehide, Blackstone river, Hart river.

Slave Indians—Lancing Creek, Ross river.

Wood or Stick Indians—Tatalamana lake, Mayo, Coffee Creek, Selkirk.

Salmon Indians—Little Salmon, Big Salmon, Champagnes Landing, Carmacks.

Klinet and Taku Indians—Livingstone creek, Teslin lake, Lake le Berge, Whitehorse, Carcross.

The total number of Indians in the Territory is estimated at 1,500. I am unable to supply the numbers in detail of the bands owing to the fire that occurred at the police headquarters office last April, when documents were destroyed, including the records of the Indian population.

The statements *re* the expenditure of the funds supplied by the department for the Indians are sent in by the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory.

Most of the Indians have log cabins, which they occupy when not away hunting. A few still live in tents or teepees.

The majority of the Indians are fairly industrious. Quite a few of the younger men work as deck-hands on the steamers plying on the Yukon; but the main support of the bands is hunting, fishing, and fur-trapping, which apparently grows more precarious every year; the spread of mining operations drives the game and fur-bearing animals from the country. Near the mining centres they have a good market for their furs, fish, and meat, beyond what they need for themselves.

Unfortunately the Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, although in some places gardens are cultivated with fair success. The climate is somewhat against extensive agricultural operations; however, we hope to see greater developments in this line.

I have good reason to believe that the schools located at some of the villages, conducted chiefly by missionaries, are doing good work among the Indian children. Many of the younger Indians can read and write fairly well and speak comparatively good English.

Efforts are being made to induce personal cleanliness among the natives, also to impress upon them the necessity of keeping their cabins clean and well ventilated. All the cabins erected during the last few years have ventilators in them.

The relationship between the Indians and whites is cordial; they intermingle freely, very few disputes arise, and generally speaking, the dealings between the two are fair and honest.

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I regret the lack of data from which to supply the statistical statement, the collection of which requires time in such a large territory where the bands are so scattered and communication slow and difficult.

REPORT OF R. E. LORING, INDIAN AGENT FOR BABINE AND UPPER
SKEENA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Kitselas (Tsimpsean), Kitwangar, Kitwankool, Andimaul, Kitsegukla, Getanmax (Hazelton) Glen Vowell, Kispiax, Kisgegas, Kuldoe, Rocher Deboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency fish, hunt, and trap. Many work about the canneries. Some pack and team freight. Others work in saw-mills. Nearly all keep gardens.

Stock.—All the bands except two keep some stock. These wintered well, and received increased attention.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a few ploughs, mowers, harrows, horse rakes, and wagons, most of the bands have only implements for gardening. Of these they take good care.

Buildings.—Except in the case of one or two reserves, much improvement may be observed in the class of buildings recently erected; they are commodious, well lighted and generally built on high or dry soil. Some of the log houses have fireplaces.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of nearly all the bands has been very good.

On all the reserves sanitary precautions are well, or fairly well, observed. In many cases vaccination has been performed.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the bands in this agency are both temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of those Indians are intelligent, energetic and industrious, and making steady progress in the improvement of their conditions.

REPORT OF IVER FOUIGNER, INDIAN AGENT FOR BELLA COOLA
AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Owekano, Bella Coola and Tallio, Kimsquit, Bella Bella, China Hat, Kitlope, Kitimat, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla and Ulkatcho.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic. The health was generally good. There are a few cases of consumption.

The villages of the Bella Coola and Tallio bands are located on high dry land, and sanitary conditions are fairly good. The building sites of the Bella Bella band are rather wet at certain seasons of the year as are those of the China Hat band. The Kitimat band has a poor water-supply. The Ulkatcho band does not observe sanitary rules, but are nomadic, and nature cleans the surroundings while they are away.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping, logging, and hunting are the chief occupations. They catch salmon and halibut. Some of them farm, do carpenter work and build their own boats.

Buildings.—The Bella Coola, China Hat and Kitimat bands have mostly new frame dwellings, commodious and well painted. An imposing church has been built this year on the Kitimat reserve. The Ulkatcho band lives in small log huts or open

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tents. The dwellings of the Kitlope band are small and no improvement is seen; the reason may be that many of them are desirous of moving to another location. The other bands in the agency have small frame buildings of little value.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Only a few bands in this agency have a few cattle, horses and fowls. The land is not suitable for agricultural purposes and, as the majority fish and hunt, only a few have farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing slowly. Quite a number own motor boats. The members of the Kitkatla band earn a great deal of money, but are not of a saving disposition.

Temperance and Morality.—In general the Indians of this agency are temperate and moral, and an improvement is noticed. The members of Owekano band are intemperate. The village of the Kimsquit band is isolated and the conduct of the Indians has at times been bad. They are without teacher or missionary. The members of Kitkatla band are temperate and moral considering their many temptations. The band is in close touch with Prince Rupert, where liquor can often be obtained unless they are closely watched.

REPORT OF W. R. ROBERTSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The principal bands in this agency are Sooke, Cheerno (Beecher Bay), Songhees, Saanich District, Cowichan District, Hellelt, Siccameen and Kulleets, Lyaksun, Penelakut, Nanaimo, Snonowas (Nanoose), Qualicum, Comox, Galiano, Mayne Island and Cowichan Lake.

Occupations.—All the Indians in this agency engage in fishing. Other occupations are: working in the canneries, a little farming, stevedore work, in factories, boat and canoe building, hunting, hop-picking, and as day labourers.

Stock.—On several of the reserves there is some good stock, and as a rule the Indians take good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—On the reserves where farming is done, the Indians have a supply of all necessary implements.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves are of a good class, being of lumber and frame. On a few of the reserves the old rancherie houses are still used.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very good, and sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—Although a few of the Indians in this agency will procure intoxicants whenever possible, it may be said that on the whole they are temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and making steady progress.

REPORT OF JOHN F. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KAMLOOPS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation; they are called Chinook Indians.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Adam's Lake, Ashcroft, Oregon Jack Creek, Bonaparte, Cook's Ferry, Deadman's Creek, Little Shuswap Lake, Neskainlith or Halaut, Kamloops, North Thompson or Chuckqualk, Lower Nicola, Upper Nicola, and Coldwater.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are: farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping, teaming, and as freighters and labourers.

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Stock.—Most of the bands have horses and cattle, in some cases having even large numbers of both kinds of stock.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all the bands are well equipped with the necessary farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the bands in this agency can be described only as fairly temperate.

In most cases their morality is considered good.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are of log. There are, however, quite a number of frame buildings.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of most of the Indians in this agency has been good. There was, however, an epidemic of dysentery on the Little Shuswap Lake reserve last summer, and recently an epidemic of whooping 'cough on the North Thompson reserve.

On most of the reserves sanitary conditions are good; in regard to two or three it can only be said that sanitary conditions are fairly good.

General Remarks.—The Indians of the agency, taken as a whole, are law-abiding and industrious. They are all making satisfactory progress in the cultivation of their lands, gradually appreciating the value of relying on their own efforts for success in handling their lands.

The majority are neat in their dress and appearance at all times. Some of them own fine turnouts and large bands of both horses and cattle. Nearly all of them own a few cattle and small bands of horses. The young men take great interest in athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at the agricultural fair sports.

Being encouraged by the success that attended the exhibits that were shown at the Provincial Exhibition last year, there will be, during the present year, a healthy rivalry among the several important reserves, to be represented in both the agricultural and horticultural classes this year.

REPORT OF R. L. T. GALBRAITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KOOTENAY
AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency:—

St. Mary's, No. 1, Tobacco Plains, No. 2, Lower Columbia, No. 3, Lower Kootenay, No. 4, Shuswap or Kinbaskets, No. 5, and Arrow Lake, No. 6.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no epidemics. The majority of the Indians enjoyed good health. The deaths that occurred in the Shuswap band were amongst the old and infants.

Sanitation is good. St. Eugene village is much improved, old unsanitary shacks being torn down and improved dwellings erected. The village of the Indians of Tobacco Plains is on a dry gravel bench and free from malaria. The Indians of Lower Columbia band, No. 3, use tents and move frequently. The conditions of the Lower Kootenay band, No. 4, are greatly improved owing to the village being on a bench above the swamp-land, and they have a resident physician.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming and stock-raising. A few hunt, fish, trap and freight. The young men work in the lumber camps and assist settlers during the harvesting and threshing seasons, also at herding horses and cattle. As the Creston district is becoming famous for fruit, the Indians of Lower Kootenay band, No. 4, are eagerly sought after by farmers to assist them in harvesting and packing the fruit crop, and they get good wages for this work. The members of Arrow Lake band fish, hunt, pick berries and take contracts for clearing and grubbing land for the settlers along the Arrow lakes. The women of this band are experts at bead and silk embroidery and make excellent moccasins and gloves, which sell readily.

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Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly of log. There are only a few frame houses. It is difficult and expensive to obtain lumber, but it is hoped, when the Kootenay Central Railway is completed, conditions in this respect will change. There are now lumber mills in operation near Tobacco Plains reserve.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency, with the exception of the Arrow Lake band, have horses and cattle, which they take good care of, and they are making an effort to improve. The Lower Columbia band has the best breed of stock in the agency, and their horses and cattle are in demand and bring good prices. During the past year the Arrow Lake band purchased a few cows and horses, but their reserve is not suited for stock-raising.

Implements.—The members of Arrow Lake band have spades, hoes and rakes. The other bands in the agency have wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and sleighs, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive. They keep their farms well cultivated and their fences in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally these Indians are temperate and moral. As the Tobacco Plains band is near the Montana boundary, there is plenty of opportunity to get intoxicants, but the chief and headmen do what they can to suppress the use of liquor.

REPORT OF W. M. HALLIDAY, INDIAN AGENT FOR KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Kwawkewlth and Lackwiltack or Yucaltaw nations.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Kwashela, Nakwakto, Nuwitti, Kwawkewlth, Koskemo, Quatsino and Klaskino Ninkish, Tsawataineuk or Kingcome Inlet, Mamalillikulla, Wawlitsum or Salmon river, Wewaikum or Campbell River, and Wewaiaikai or Cape Mudge.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and working for the canneries, and working in logging camps.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are rather poor, being large and barn-like and badly built. There are a few smaller and more modern.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on all the reserves has been good.

Sanitary conditions also in nearly every case are good.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately many of the bands in this agency are intemperate; even if fairly temperate part of the time, they give way to intemperance when working about the canneries.

Conditions in regard to morality are somewhat similar to those in connection with intemperance. Some of the men exchange wives. Owing to the presence of logging camps, there is a certain amount of prostitution; but fortunately there seems to be a decrease in this evil, in fact a decided improvement in the case of some bands.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of the bands may be called fairly industrious and progressive, and all of them are law-abiding, many of the Indians are indolent and improvident and under the influence of the potlatch.

REPORT OF H. GRAHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR LYTTON AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Cheam, Squawtits, Ohamil, Popeum, Union Bar, Skawahlook, Hope, Yale, Ewawoose, Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Kanaka Bar, Siska, Skuppah, Lytton, Upper and Lower Nicola, Cold-

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water, Lillooet, Cayoose Creek, Seton Lake, Anderson Lake, Bridge River, Fountain, High Bar, Pavilion and Clinton.

Tribe or Nation.—The following tribes or nations are represented in this agency: Salish, Thompson, Lillooet and Shuswap.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are fishing, farming, stock-raising, hop-picking, raising fruit and working as cowboys.

Stock.—On three of the reserves in this agency there are a large number of horses, many of them of high grade; and on two of the same reserves there are large herds of cattle, also of high quality. On some of the other reserves there are both horses and cattle, while on a few there is very little stock except the pack horses. The stock is generally well cared for.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are old, and many of them out of repair; but they are generally clean, well kept, and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—There are only a few farm implements in this agency, but they are generally well taken care of.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good. The sanitary conditions on most of the reserves are good.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the bands in this agency may be called temperate; a few are not so owing to temptations that come to them through railway construction.

As a rule the morality is good. Unfortunately the women of one band are believed to be immoral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are considered industrious, hardworking, progressive, honest and law-abiding. In the case of the High Bar band, agricultural progress is checked owing to lack of water.

REPORT OF C. C. PERRY, INDIAN AGENT FOR NASS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands or Groups.—The Indians of this agency may be dealt with in the following bands or groups: Nass River Indians and Port Simpson, Metlakatla and Port Essington and Kitsumkalum bands.

Health and Sanitation.—Among the Nass River Indians many have died from alcoholic poisoning and tuberculosis during the past few years. They appear to be fairly cleanly. Some of their houses, however, are so unsanitary that the department agreed to supply materials for new houses if the owners would pull down and burn the old ones; but they refused to accept this offer, giving as their reason that they believed that, if the government built houses for them, it would then claim the land on which they were built.

In the Port Simpson band the number of cases of tuberculosis is large in proportion to the population.

In the Metlakatla band health conditions have not improved for want of a physician residing near the reserves.

Sanitary conditions are fairly good in both the Port Simpson and Metlakatla bands.

The health and sanitary conditions of the Port Essington and Kitsumkalum bands are both good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are: fishing, hunting, trapping, logging, boat-building, freighting and marine engineering. Some work in the salmon canneries. The Metlakatla Indians also do some profitable gardening.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept in this agency.

Farm Implements.—Only a few ploughs are kept in this agency.

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Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Nass River Indians are sober and industrious; while there are others who manufacture intoxicants and sell to other Indians.

Some of the Port Simpson Indians get transportation on gasoline launches to Prince Rupert, where they obtain intoxicants. Many of them, however, remain on their reserves.

Occasionally there is drinking on the Metlakatla reserve; but cases of drunkenness are rigorously dealt with. Some of the women are prostitutes.

The Indians of Port Essington and Kitsumkalum are fairly temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are many good, conscientious and industrious Indians on the Nass river.

The Port Simpson Indians are among the most advanced of the coast tribes; fairly intelligent, and self-supporting, with few exceptions. They are noted for their honesty.

There is quite a variety of character and condition among the Metlakatla Indians: some are very progressive, while others seem to have no ambition.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the Indians of Port Essington and Kitsumkalum.

General Remarks.—The management of nearly all the bands in this agency, as is the case with many other bands in British Columbia, has become much more difficult of recent years owing to the great agitation that has been going on, a claim being made that the Indians do not own merely the reserves that have been assigned to them, but the whole province. Many of the bands object to control of their affairs by the government, being under the impression that to acknowledge the authority of the government would be to surrender their alleged rights to the land. Unfortunately this agitation is fostered by certain missionaries.

REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: those in Chilliwack district, on Howe sound, Burrard inlet, and Squamish river; Chehalis and Scowlitz, Coquitlam, Douglas, Skookum Chuck, Samahquam and Pemberton Meadows; Homalco and Klahoose, Katzie, Langley and Whonnoek; Musqueam, Matsqui, New Westminster, Nicomen and Skueaham, Semiamu, Sechlet, Sumas, Sliammon, and Tsawassen.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles in two bands, the Indians of this agency have enjoyed good health.

Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, fishing, hop-picking, working in the woods and as farm-hands for white settlers are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some load lumber, on ships, and others occupy responsible positions such as driving donkey engines and working as firemen. They usually find ready employment at good wages. The women in a number of bands are expert basket-makers and from this source derive a considerable revenue each year.

Dwellings.—These Indians have comfortable frame dwellings, well lighted and ventilated. Quite a few houses were erected during the year, and some repaired.

Stock.—Most of the Indians have stock, which compares favourably with that kept by white settlers in the surrounding districts.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm and do garden work have good implements, and they take good care of them when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, industrious, and are making good progress.

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Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians may be considered temperate and moral. A few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it. It is regretted that a few of them are too fond of their native dance or potlatch.

General Remarks.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency continue to realize more fully the importance of properly cultivating their farms and gardens and giving the necessary attention to their orchards. The restrictions placed on their fishing and hunting operations compel them to do so.

It may, perhaps, be considered by some that their progress along the lines of agricultural pursuits is very slow; but when one considers the heavy cost of clearing and bringing into a state of cultivation some of their land and the fact that the workers generally have large families to support, it must be admitted that their progress is quite as rapid as could reasonably be expected.

REPORT OF J. R. BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR OKANAGAN AGENCY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—It seems probable that the Indians in this agency belong to the Salish nation. Locally they are called Chinook Indians, and speak two distinct dialects known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Spallumcheen, Okanagan or Nkamaplix, Penticton, Osoyoos (Inkameep) and Upper and Lower Similkameen.

Occupations.—Farming, or mixed farming, is the chief occupation of most of the Indians in this agency. They also hunt, fish, and work as cowboys and teamsters.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency keep live stock; in some cases the horses and cattle are very well bred, one band has some thoroughbred horses.

Farm Implements.—All the Indians in this agency are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, including in one case a spray motor and hose for orchards.

Buildings.—Although consisting only of logs, many of the buildings in this agency are of a good class.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the general health of these Indians has been good.

In nearly all cases sanitary conditions are good.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, these Indians may be called temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of the Okanagan band, whose members work by fits and starts, most of the Indians in this agency are industrious and making fair progress.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It was my privilege and pleasure to accompany the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs on their visit to the different reserves of the Okanagan agency, and I was pleased with the appearance of the different members of the bands who assembled to meet the commissioners at different points.

Mixed farming is and ought to be the mainstay of the Indians, and I am glad that the present demand and high prices of cattle are not unduly tempting them to get out of cattle. They are realizing more and more the value of their hay meadows as a means whereby they can winter their cattle to advantage, and I noticed that quite a number of Indians made application for blocks of land or summer range. The present prices of fruit will have a tendency to dampen any ardour towards branching out into increased planting of fruit-trees.

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Last season was a very successful one for the Indians engaged in mixed farming, as, owing to the heavy crop of hay and the fact that the grading on the Kettle Valley railway was nearing completion, the price of that commodity dropped lower than I ever saw it in the valley; but roots maintained a fair price. The returns for cattle were something wonderful, though the demand for horses, owing to the stringency of the money market, was not nearly so great as in the previous year.

Again I repeat that all credit is due to the Indians who, in spite of inherent weaknesses and many temptations, are making an honest effort to better their conditions.

REPORT OF THOMAS DEASY, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MASSETT BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Massett band was not out of the ordinary. No diseases, outside of tuberculosis, appeared. The Massett reserve, where the Indians reside during the winter months and early spring, was kept in a good sanitary condition considering the fact that no water other than that obtained from two wells and rain water from the tops of buildings is available. The fact that families congregate in the houses, where people suffering from consumption reside, and there being no means of disinfecting thoroughly any place where patients die, is against eradicating the disease. A large number of the Indians show signs of consumption and a majority of the deaths, numbering eighteen, were caused by pulmonary troubles. The new council appointed a health committee, and the introduction of by-laws compelling people to keep their premises clean will assist in the future to make the Indians more careful. The drying of fish in the houses and placing fish in the open air without a covering where the flies gather on it and bring disease, is a habit of the Indians. We are preaching and teaching hygiene; but the Indians are not as careful as they should be. Living on the seashore, where the tides carry away all matter deposited below high water mark, it is a rule to make the Indians deposit offal and other filth on the beach or to throw it in the water.

Occupations.—The Massetts are fishermen; the women and larger children work inside the canneries. There are several carpenters in the band, and a number of boat-builders. Every Indian appears able to construct a good house and boat. The women make some money basket-weaving, and a number have small gardens, in which they grow potatoes and turnips. Several of the Indians own gasoline launches, which are used in conveying passengers and freight, while a number own small gasoline launches, for fishing and other purposes.

Buildings.—The houses occupied by the Indians are of frame, from one to two stories in height. Some of the residences compare favourably with those occupied by white residents. There are a number of old residences on the Massett reserve which could be destroyed without doing much injury to the appearance of the village. The Indians paint their houses. They have a lot of old smoke houses along the shore which they use for the curing of fish, and which do not add to the beauty of the place; but they are useful. On the outside reserves, the Indians erect small buildings, without floors, of logs and shakes, which remain open during the fall and winter and are not very comfortable or healthy in the spring-time, when the Indians move to their camps.

Stock.—The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, which graze the year round, and are only kept for stock-raising. Occasionally they kill cattle for local consumption, and the number does not increase materially.

Farm Implements.—The Massetts, being fishermen, do little farming. They have but a few tools, such as picks, shovels, cross-cut saws, mattocks and axes. Only one

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Indian has horse-drawn implements, which he cares for. On account of the absence of roads, there is but one horse-drawn vehicle on the reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are beginning to understand that they must be occupied the year round, and take better care of their earnings. The Haidas are a progressive people who learned to trade with the Hudson Bay Company, and are willing only to work at the current rate of wages. They demand the full price for their fish from the canneries, and have their own co-operative stores. They, as a rule, are not conversant with business methods in buying and selling, and some of them are very lax in paying for goods received by them. It is a trait of the Indians to obtain credit, and many neglect to pay. In this respect they should receive no more consideration than the white people. When Indians are able to own their houses, boats, and other articles, and refuse to pay for their purchases, they should be taught to deal honestly, and have no loophole to avoid meeting their just debts. In all other respects the Massett Indians are proud of their record as a law-abiding people. In my opinion the past year has been one that tried them all, and no lonely white settler complained of bad treatment, or lack of good feeling, on the part of the Indians. They are taking quite an interest in music, and there are many good musicians among them. They have a brass band, with a white teacher, and held public entertainments during the winter. In many houses they have musical instruments, and the Indian band leader is an accomplished musician.

Temperance and Morality.—Without in any way attempting to show favouritism, I might state that we have two white constables in the neighbourhood and it has not been their duty to arrest one Indian during the year for any cause. At the Naden Harbour cannery, some Chinese provided Indians with intoxicants, and they received a term of imprisonment for so doing. The Indians are realizing the effects of indulging in intoxicating liquor, and their best men are not only preaching and teaching, but they are also prosecuting any Indian that they know is obtaining liquor. Although the temptation has been greater, with a saloon near the principal reserve, the Indians are more sober and industrious than they were a year ago.

The question of morals is one that brings a great deal of trouble to the Indians, and also to those engaged in uplifting them. There appears to be a laxity about the Indians; whether hereditary, whether through their old tribal customs, or whether they have the old Indian way of looking at our marriage laws, I cannot understand. When the Indians lived on these islands, and no white settlers were present, their marriage customs were altogether different from ours. The missionaries came among them, and married all of those living under the tribal custom. The older people have, since that time, arranged all marriages, and this custom is only another form of carrying out the Indian ways of years ago. The result has not been to bring happiness to the families. The missionaries, and all who are endeavouring to advance the Indian, even to the best of the Indians, are aware that none of the old Indian customs are of any benefit, and the arrangement of a marriage, without even asking the consent of the contracting parties, must bring trouble. Under the new by-laws, the Indian council may deal with immorality and profligacy, and it is possible to bring the Indian to realize that there is a moral line that he cannot overstep. When we find the large majority willing to advance, seeking education and Christian teaching, and all becoming more and more impressed with the fact that the government is doing everything for their advancement, there is hope for these Indians. They may not be perfect; but it is surprising how consistent they are in all they do, and the way so many of them are eager to progress.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—The Skidegate band, located at the south end of Graham island, is a smaller band than the Massetts; but not lacking, in any respect, in their manner of advancing in the way of sanitary precautions. They installed a water-

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works plant, which will aid in keeping the village clean. For many years, the water they used had been obtained from streams running through the reserve, and it was noticed that salmon ascended, to spawn, and animals waded through the water and wallowed in it. At the present time, water is brought to their doors, through a four-inch main, from a source away up in the hills. Considering that they did not have sewers, I did not consider it advisable to take the water into the houses, but allowed taps to be placed from which all obtained plenty of water. The Skidegates are, as a rule, exceptionally clean. The resident medical officer is a constant visitor to the houses. The greatest drawback is the presence of consumption, in the homes, and no place in which to isolate patients.

Occupations.—The Skidegates are fishermen and boat-builders. A few of the men are prospectors, and they do some trapping and hunting. A number own launches, and convey passengers and freight to island ports. The Skidegates have an oilery, at which they manufacture dog-fish oil. During the fishing season the men engage in their own boats, at salmon fishing, and some women work in the canneries.

Buildings.—The Indians of Skidegate take a pride in building good frame houses. There are a number of old buildings on the Skidegate reserve; but they are being replaced rapidly by good structures. On the outside reserves the places in which they live would be termed shacks, and are neither healthy nor comfortable. The Indians occupy them only when seeking food, along the shore, or when fishing for home consumption.

Stock.—The Skidegates raise a few cattle, for their own use, and allow the cattle to roam the year round. They have few horses.

Farm Implements.—Being fishermen, they have only implements for small gardens,—no horse-drawn implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Skidegates and Massetts are of the same family, and talk the same language. Although separated by one hundred miles of sea-coast, they seldom visit one another, and there is a certain rivalry among them with respect to their advancement. The older men appear to control affairs in this band, and, although very forward, in many respects, the old customs appear to have a stronger hold than in the Massett band. Like the Massetts also, the Skidegates have a brass band of twenty-six musicians, are good musicians, and take a great pride in the fact that they have carried off the prizes at all Indian contests at which they performed. The younger men, and the children, are breaking away from old customs, and becoming more and more civilized, adopting the dress and ways of the whites, and speaking the English language.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the best of the band are making every effort to suppress the use of intoxicating liquor, there are a few, both young and old, that are addicted to its use. The first convictions of white men for supplying these Indians with intoxicants were made during the year, and the fines imposed were paid by subscription among those living in the neighbourhood. It is passing strange that people who are seeking the advancement of the Indians, and who should consider the evil effects of allowing them to indulge in intoxicants, have any sympathy for those who are both dangerous and of a class that should be suppressed. In this new country, it is deplorable that some whites will assist men who are engaged in this traffic, by keeping them out of prison.

The question of morality is one that the Skidegates have taken up, and the council will deal with it, this year, in a different way from the old custom. As a whole, the Skidegates are moral. There are individual cases of immorality; but the Indians are understanding that the question of morals is one that must receive attention. Those entrusted with the enforcement of the law had little occasion to complain of the Haidas during the year.

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REPORT OF W. SCOTT SIMPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR STIKINE AGENCY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Tahltan, Casca, Liard, Fort Grahame nomads, Nelson River nomads, Atlin and Teslin Lake.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians in this agency has been fair, the prevalent disease being tubercular trouble in its varied forms. None of the Indians have been vaccinated during the year.

Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—Hunting is the chief occupation of these Indians. Most of the young men of the Tahltan band engage as packers during the summer months and as guides and cooks to hunting parties, while the older members usually camp at the fisheries during the salmon run and lay up their winter supply.

Buildings.—Only the Tahltan and Casca bands have buildings. These are of logs. Only a small number are occupied, as the Indians are constantly moving from one hunting ground to another.

Stock.—The only band in this agency having any stock is the Tahltan, and in this band only four have any, owing to the fact that horses cannot be purchased in the district. A number are now striving to make the necessary arrangements to have a few shipped in from the south.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Tahltan band are industrious and ambitious, but have extravagant tastes and throw their money away after disposing of a good catch of furs. Most of the other Indians are intelligent and ambitious, but they roam around a great deal and are often poorly clad.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are fond of liquor, but cannot procure it, as there are no licenses granted north of Telegraph Creek. Their moral conduct as a rule is below the average.

REPORT OF W. J. McALLAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR STUART LAKE
AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Yacutcee, Tatcee, Pintcee, Grand Rapid, Tsislainli, Stuart Lake, Stella, Francois Lake, Chelislatta, Fraser Lake, Stony Creek, Blackwater, Kluskus, Fort George, McLeod's Lake, Fort Graham, Fort Connelly and Naanees.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and gardening.

Stock.—Although not much stock is kept on any of the reserves, nearly every band has a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are not many farm implements in this agency, but nearly every band has a supply of garden tools.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of log; a few, however, have frame fronts.

Health.—In the Stony Creek band there was an epidemic of typhoid fever, and in the Fort Graham band there was considerable sickness, grippe being prevalent. In the case of nearly all the other bands the health of the Indians has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been some drinking on the Stuart Lake, Stony Creek and Fort George reserves. With these exceptions, the Indians of this agency may be called very temperate.

Their morality is good.

NAANEES (Two Bands).

Very little is known of these wanderers, for they are nomads, roaming the territory adjacent to the Nelson and Liard rivers. They live entirely on the game pro-

ducts of the country and their lot is not always a happy one. Latest information indicates that they are decreasing in numbers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

While opportunities for outside work and wage-earning were less favourable than during the preceding year, full advantage was taken of existing conditions, and money earned in outside labour formed a very considerable item of income in the southern part of the agency.

The Stony Creek band has again made splendid headway in agriculture; but these are the only Indians who are attempting soil cultivation in a business-like manner.

The best indicator of progress among Indians is, I find, the extent or otherwise to which they cultivate the land. That and nothing else is the real test of progress. Only in producing something that did not exist before, can the Indian become self-sustaining, as the natural products of the woods—game, fur, etc.—are rapidly disappearing.

Fur prices were disappointingly low, and it may be said that Indians in the remotest parts of Canada have felt the effects of the world-wide financial stringency, for that undoubtedly was the cause of the drop in prices. The season being declared open to catch beaver, however, compensated for this to a very considerable extent.

I cannot say enough in praise of the demeanour and behaviour of the Indians during the year. While thousands of railroaders were swarming through the country, and while murders, shootings and other outrages were of frequent occurrence among the whites, Indians kept the even tenor of their way, minding their own business, and I have again the satisfaction of reporting a total absence of serious crime, minor offences alone having to be dealt with.

In more ways than one the past year can be considered a favourable one.

REPORT OF CHAS. A. COX, INDIAN AGENT FOR WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Chaicclesaht, Ehattisaht, Ueluelet, Hlesquiat, Howchucklesit, Kilsmaht, Kyoquot, Matchilaht, Mouchaht, Nitinaht, Noochatlaht, Ohiaht, Opitchesaht, Pachenaht, Toquaht and Tsessaht.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and sealing off shore, also working about the canneries and trapping. Many engage in hop-picking on the American side.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept in this agency, and it is not well cared for. The cattle belonging to the Ohiaht band run wild in the woods all the year round.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two ploughs, these Indians have no farm implements.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings in this agency are nothing but shacks; others on the whole are very creditable.

Health and Sanitation.—With few exceptions, the health of these Indians has been good. There was a slight epidemic of mumps on the Clayoquot reserve. On nearly all the reserves sanitary conditions are good.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, the Indians in this agency are fairly temperate, except when working at the canneries.

The same remark may be made in regard to the morality of the women.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although some of the bands do not appear to be progressing, the majority are industrious, peaceable, law-abiding and making some progress.

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REPORT OF ISAAC OGDEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The following tribes are represented in this agency: Shuswap, Chilcotin, and Carrier.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Alkali Lake, Alexandria, Anaham, Canoe Creek, Canim Lake, Dog Creek, Nemiah Valley, Riskie Creek or Toosey, Red Stone, Stone, Quesnel, Soda Creek and Williams Lake or Sugar Cane.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are farming, stock-raising, hunting, trapping, and freighting.

Stock.—With the exception of one band, the stock in this agency is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—These Indians take good care of their farm implements.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are of log; there are a few frame.

Health and Sanitation.—On nearly all the reserves the health of the Indians has been good.

The sanitary conditions are fair.

Temperance and Morality.—On some of the reserves there has been some drinking.

The morality of these Indians is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians in this agency may be called industrious and making good progress.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR FOR NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers Inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner, and comprises the following villages: Bella Coola, Bella Bella, Kimsquit, China Hat, Oweekayno, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla, Kitlope and Kitemat.

The chief industries of the Indians of this agency are fishing, trapping, hunting and logging, the last named occupation affording them good remuneration. Several of the Indians own stores, which they conduct at various villages in the agency and do considerable trading. During the canning season many of the Indians, both men and women, are employed at the canneries. On my visit this year I noticed quite an increase in the number of gasoline boats owned by the Indians; these they use for the purpose of travelling between the reserves located near the water, and during the fishing season these are a great aid to them. Very little agriculture is engaged in, owing chiefly to the fact that but a small portion of the land is suitable for that purpose; on my last visit, however, I found that in districts where the quality of the soil permitted, the Indians were beginning to take more interest in this, with the result that there were some particularly good gardens under cultivation, in many of which a large number of vegetables is raised, such as potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc. They depend for the most part, however, on the results of fishing, trapping and hunting, and prefer such means of livelihood to that of tilling the soil.

In the different villages the buildings erected by the Indians are of a good substantial character. At Kitemat a fine new church has been built and at Bella Bella a

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new wharf is under construction. Quite an improvement was noticed in the sanitary conditions, but much more could be done in this direction by the installation of better water systems. The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good, as was also their moral conduct. On account of the poor fishing this year, the Indians are not in so prosperous a condition as other years.

At Kimsquit, we had a very sad shooting affair, caused by the Indians receiving liquor from a Chinaman. Constable Tucker is doing good work in trying to suppress this evil, but has been somewhat hampered in the past on account of having to depend on the regular steamers for transportation. With the new gasoline launch which will shortly be put into commission, we are looking forward to a much stricter surveillance and consequently no repetition of such a tragedy.

During the year I accompanied the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs on their visit to the different villages of this agency. The Indians gave a hearty welcome, and at villages where they had brass bands, entertainment was afforded.

NASS AGENCY.

This agency extends from the south bank of the Skeena river to the head-waters of the Nass on the north and along the cross line to Port Essington on the Skeena river. It is comprised of the following principal villages: Essington, Metlakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Gitlakdamiks, Gwinoha, Aiyansh and Lakalsap. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

The principal occupations are fishing, hunting, trapping and logging. Many of the Indians own their own gasoline launches, while others are employed on boats operating on the various waterways. The Indians here are also expert boat-builders, and many follow this occupation.

The houses are in good condition; being principally modern and comfortable. At the village of Metlakatla a great improvement was noticed in the care of the gardens and the up-keep of the fences. The streets in the different villages are being kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and in this respect a great improvement was noticed since my last visit. The health of the Indians is also good.

Many Indians congregate at Prince Rupert now, and Constable Phillipson is doing good work in keeping down intemperance among the Indians of this agency. His summary bringing to justice of law-breakers in this respect has in a great measure overcome the evil. The Indians of the agency are generally moral and law-abiding.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and includes two villages, Massett and Skidegate, both of these having been visited during the year.

The Indians, under the supervision of Indian Agent Thomas Deasy, engage chiefly in fishing as a means of livelihood. Some of them are excellent carpenters, as is shown in the fine condition of their buildings, which are for the most part constructed on modern lines. The villages are exceptionally well managed by the councils, and under the instructions of the agent the streets are kept clean and the buildings sanitary, and in this a great improvement was noticed on my last visit. Skidegate has been supplied with a good water system, and as a result sanitary conditions are now first-class. At Nayden Harbour, where the Massett Indians congregate during the fishing season, the cannery has supplied comfortable houses for the Indians and sanitary conditions are good. This also applies to the houses at Aliford Bay, where members of the Skidegate band are employed.

Constable Hughes is in charge of the agency at present and keeps a strict surveillance at all times.

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The agency was visited by the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs during the year, and during their stay at Massett the Indians held an entertainment in their honour.

The people are in the main law-abiding, and have fairly good moral and temperate habits. The health of the people is also very satisfactory.

STICKINE AGENCY.

This agency is situate in the Cassiar district, being north of the Nass and Babine agencies and is in charge of W. S. Simpson.

Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting, while many of the Indians work on pack trains and boats. Some are also employed as guides for the big game hunters, and as such receive good remuneration. Others take an interest in placer mining, especially in the Atlin district, where they have staked numerous claims; unfortunately these have not turned out very favourably. The Indians here, as in the other agencies, take but little interest in tilling the soil. The Indians of this agency have no reservations, and, with the exception of the Tahltans, are nomadic. They are looking forward with pleasure to the visit of the Royal Commission, when they will present their various requests.

The buildings are comfortable and in good repair and sanitary conditions fairly good. The health is also very satisfactory, while the Indians themselves are temperate and their moral character good.

BABINE AGENCY.

The Babine agency is located northeast of the Bella Coola agency and east of the Nass agency, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring, with headquarters at Hazelton, at the head of the Skeena river. The principal villages are Hazelton, Kitselas (New Town), Kitwanger, Andimaul, Glen Vowel, Kishpaiax, Kitseguela, Meanskinisht, Hagalgate and Morris Town.

The Indians chiefly engage in fishing, hunting and trapping. A small number have gardens, and at the time of my visit a number were engaged in teaming work. Many of the villages have saw-mills, and the Indians are busily engaged in getting out logs and sawing up lumber.

The houses are comfortable and kept in fairly good condition. Sanitary conditions are much improved, and the villages present a much cleaner appearance than formerly.

Fruit-trees have been sent up to Glen Vowel and will be planted out this spring. The gardens at this village were particularly well cared for, and under Ensign and Mrs. Sharpe good work has been accomplished in this regard. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe have, since my last visit, been succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

The health of the Indians is good and they are a fairly moral and temperate people. During the construction work on the railway, there has been much drinking among them, but Constable Calkins is doing his best to improve conditions in this respect, and the heavy sentences imposed on offenders have done much to stamp out the evil.

General Remarks.—The Indians of the Northern Inspectorate are, generally speaking, an industrious class of people. They are intelligent and anxious to improve themselves wherever possible so that they may compare favourably with the white people, whom they strive to imitate in every respect. In dress and appearance they are very cleanly. The younger generation wear modern up-to-date clothing, and take great pride in their appearance.

Their houses are for the most part clean and kept in good condition, while many of them are very substantial and comfortable.

The Indians treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy, and on all my visits

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I received the utmost kindness from them. In the many meetings held, their complaints and requests were always brought forward in a courteous manner and the meetings conducted in an orderly way.

Some of the Indians are excellent musicians and many of the villages have brass bands. During the visit of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs to the different villages, these bands turned out in full force to provide a royal welcome. These are a very loyal people and never lose an opportunity of displaying their flags and evincing their patriotism.

The Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, although more interest is being evidenced this year than former years, and a noticeable increase in the number of gardens has resulted. It is every man's aim, however, to own a boat or launch, and some of the Indians are in possession of very fine crafts, and become very skilful in the management thereof.

The liquor traffic among the Indians has been a great drawback to their advancement and is responsible for much crime. The various constables in the different agencies are doing good work in trying to suppress this evil, and their summary method of bringing to justice offenders in this respect, together with the heavy sentences imposed, is resulting in more favourable conditions and the gradual suppression of the use of intoxicants by the Indians.

The past year has not been as prosperous as former years on account of the failure in the salmon run, but the Indians are making good progress in nearly every direction, and conditions in the Northern Inspectorate are fairly good.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, New Westminster and West Coast agencies.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

This agency extends from Comox on the north to Sooke on the south, a distance of approximately 200 miles on Vancouver island, and also comprises a number of the islands in the straits of Georgia.

The new agency office, which forms a part of the new public building in the city of Duncan, has been under construction since last fall, is now about completed and ready for occupancy. As soon as the necessary office furniture and fixtures are installed, the agent will be able to take up his duties in the new building.

During the latter part of May and early June every village and reserve in this agency was visited by myself, in company with the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, several visits to different portions of this agency have also been made by myself throughout the year.

With the exception of those reserves situated on islands in the straits of Georgia all the villages are easily reached from the main trunk roads through Vancouver island.

The general health of the Indians has been fair, no epidemics having occurred.

The principal sources of income of these Indians are hunting, fishing, working at canneries, hop-picking, stevedoring, boat and canoe building and general day labour. The amount of revenue obtained from the last named source was not as great as has been the case for some years, as the period of depression affected the Indians in this respect to quite an extent. It is possible that the Indians of this agency, now that an abundance of general labouring work at good wages is no longer to be obtained, will give more attention to the clearing and cultivating of their lands. Where the Indians devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits last year they obtained good

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crops. Those who went to the canneries on the Fraser and to the hop-fields at Chilliwack all earned considerable money, as the run of salmon was a big one and the crop of hops was the heaviest for a number of years.

With the exception of the Songhees Indians, the tribes throughout the agency have a poor class of habitations, very little having been done by the Indians during the past year to improve their conditions in this respect. For Indians living so close to civilized centres, they should be much better housed than the great bulk of them are at present.

The reserves at Sooke, Cowichan, on the Saanich peninsula, Nanaimo river, Qualicum and Comox contain a first-class quality of land, and a large amount of cultivation is to be seen at these places. Considerable work in the orchards of the Indians in the matter of pruning and spraying of the trees has been done during the year. Lime and sulphur solution for spraying the trees was supplied by the department to the Indians in the Nanaimo, Cowichan and Saanich districts.

The conduct of the Indians of the Cowichan agency has been, on the whole, very fair during the year, taking into consideration the many temptations they have and opportunities afforded them for obtaining liquor. In this connection the constable for the Cowichan agency, Thos. O'Connell, has done good work in prosecuting both the Indians, for being intoxicated, and the suppliers of intoxicants to Indians. During the past year he has prosecuted 149 cases as follows: April, 12; May, 13; June, 3; July, 11; August, 86; September, 9; November, 5; December, 7; January, 1; February, 2. Of these prosecutions, 40 were made against suppliers of intoxicants to Indians, in 39 of which convictions were secured and heavy penalties inflicted. The number of prosecutions entered by Constable O'Connell under the various clauses of the Indian Act for 1913-14 exceed those of 1912-13 by 20. This is accounted for by the fact that during the fishing season on the lower Fraser river the number of Indians employed at the various canneries was greatly in excess of the previous year, and it will be noted that in the month of August there were 86 prosecutions.

As truant officer Constable O'Connell has, during the year, returned to various boarding and industrial schools 28 pupils who had overstayed their holidays and were picked up at the various centres of Indian employment, at which places Constable O'Connell was doing duty. Six pupils were also returned to day schools.

KEWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

The boundaries of this agency are Smith's inlet on the north to Cape Mudge on the south, including all islands lying between these points and all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northwest from Campbell river to the north end of this island.

The Indians earn a living by fishing for the canneries mostly and working at the logging camps. As the run of salmon was very small last season in the Skeena and Nass rivers, the Indians who went to the canneries at those points earned little money; on the other hand those who came south to the Fraser river did fairly well, as last season was what is known as the big year for the salmon run. A number of the Alert Bay Indians who remained at home and were employed at the British Columbia Packers' cannery at that place did very well indeed. The amount of money earned by the Indians at the logging camps during the past season was small, as a large number of the camps throughout this section of the country were closed down early in the year.

The general health of the K'waw'kwelth Indians throughout the whole year was good, no epidemics of any serious nature having taken place amongst them.

The reserves for the most part are heavily timbered and very little attempt has been made by the Indians towards adapting themselves to agricultural pursuits.

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In the matter of habitations the Kwawkwalths are making some slight advances; their houses are generally of a poor quality, but, as each year passes, new houses are noticed on the various reserves.

The morals of the Indians in this agency have never been of a high standard. In the southern part, however, there appears to be a slight improvement, and I am pleased to state that no serious crimes have been committed in this agency throughout the year.

The potlatch has received a setback during the year. Prosecutions have been made by the Indian agent, acting under section 149 of the Indian Act. In the month of November two Indians were arrested for taking part in a potlatch and were set up for trial and are now awaiting the hearing of the cases at the spring assizes. If convictions are secured and severe penalties are afflicted on these Indians, it will do more for the uplifting of this nation than all the advice on the part of the agents and missionaries.

The appointment of Dr. T. A. Jamieson, of Campbell River, as medical officer for the Indians in the southern part of the agency during the past year will be very beneficial to the Indians in that part of the country.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

During periods of prosperity the Indians throughout this agency may be said to be in a fair condition; they have in the past been able to earn considerable money at farming, fishing, hop-picking, logging, working in the saw-mills, stevedoring, basket-making and general labourer work. The existing period of depression, however, has cut off several of the sources of their revenue.

In the Fraser valley section of the agency the Indians have done well on their farms, and good crops were obtained. Owing to the exceedingly mild weather, their live stock have also thrived.

A fruit-packing school was opened at Sardis during February with 14 pupils, 8 of whom were Indian boys and girls. The Indians seem to appreciate the value of having fruit properly packed in order that it may be put on the market in a good condition and thus ensure a higher price for the products of their orchards than they have been able to do in the past when it has generally been sold on the trees. Good farms are to be seen at Langley, Katzie, Whonnock, Sumas, Harrison River and at all the reserves at Chilliwack. At Pemberton Meadows the Indians have a large tract of splendid land which is capable of producing first-class crops. The Indians have in the past contented themselves with growing potatoes enough for their own consumption and also raising of live stock. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company is tapping this section of the country and its line will be in close proximity to the reserve. When the railway is in operation the Pemberton Indians should be able to ship to Vancouver a large amount of farm products for which they can obtain a ready sale.

The department has rendered considerable assistance to the Indians of this agency during the past year in the way of horses, wagons, agricultural implements, seeds, fruit-trees, fencing, etc. Material for ten houses at different reserves throughout the agency was also supplied by the department during the year.

The moral conduct of the Indians may be classed as fair; they will, of course, take liquor whenever they can procure it, and have during the past year been able to obtain a considerable amount, for there always appears to be someone low enough in the scale of civilization who considers it the proper thing to do to supply intoxicants to Indians.

The health of the Indians throughout the agency has been very good, no epidemics of any kind having taken place. During the year Dr. Henderson, of Powell River, was appointed medical officer for the Shiammon, Klahoose and Homalco Indians; and Dr. Inglis, of Gibson's Landing, was appointed to look after the health of the Sechelt Indians as well as the pupils of the Sechelt Indian boarding school.

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In April last the False Creek sub-band of the Squamish tribe entered into negotiations with H. O. Alexander, of Vancouver, representing the Government of British Columbia, whereby they were to receive a cash consideration and leave their reserve at Vancouver and remove to one of the reserves up the Squamish river. The total amount of cash received by the Indians was \$219,750. Nineteen heads of families received \$11,250 each, one Indian got \$5,000 and \$1,000 was paid for the removal of the remains of deceased Indians from the graveyard. No surrender under the Indian Act has been taken by the department's officials for this reserve up to the present time.

On September 27, I took surrenders from part of the Squamish Indians interested in the Yekwaupsum, Ahlsann, Stawamus, Squamish, Skwulwailum, Mamaquum reserves for 1908 areas of land in the beforementioned reserves, located at the head of Howe sound, which are required by the Pacific Great Eastern Development Company for terminals and townsite purposes. The total amount involved in the transaction was \$161,419, of which the Indians will receive 50 per cent in cash and the building of 50 houses on those portions of the Stawamus and Yekwaupsum reserves that the Indians have retained under the agreement, which houses will cost \$12,500. The graveyard is also to be fenced and put in a parklike condition. For right-of-way purposes the Pacific Great Eastern Development Company acquired $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres along the waterfront of the Mission reserve at North Vancouver and about $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres through the Kapilano reserve.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The new gasoline launch for this agency, which is now about completed, will be a great service to the agent when visiting the reserves and will permit of more time being spent at the villages on each occasion than he can possibly give under the existing transportation conditions of the West Coast.

The chief employment of the West Coast Indians is working in canneries during the summer and early fall months. After the fishing season is over, a great many of them proceed to the hop-fields at Chilliwack and on the American side. They all earned considerable money at the canneries and at the hop-fields at Chilliwack last season, but those who went to the adjoining states did not fare so well. During the winter and spring months a number are engaged in trapping, and a few seal off shore. The Uchucklesit cannery and cold storage plant is in operation all winter and the Uchucklesit Indians as well as some of the Ohiets and Ucluelets with a few of the Alberni Indians have found steady employment. The whaling stations at Sechart and Kyuquot also afford employment for not a few of the Indians. There are about 20 who obtain employment at the saw-mills at Alberni.

The health of the Indians of the West Coast during the year was very good; there was a slight epidemic of mumps among the Kyuquots, Clayoquots and Kelsomaht Indians, but it died out very quickly and did no harm. Of course, there is a great amount of tuberculosis in different forms amongst these Indians. During the year Dr. D. S. Dixon, who took up his residence at Tofino, was given a portion of the medical work formerly done by Dr. Chas. MacLean, of Ucluelet. This will serve a very useful purpose, as those Indians north of Barclay sound will be in much closer touch with Dr. Dixon than they were with Dr. MacLean.

The Indians of the coast part of this agency do nothing in the way of agriculture. The land is poor and it makes even gardening discouraging for them. At practically all the villages each family grows a few potatoes, carrots, turnips and onions. The land of the Opetchisaht and Sechart reserves, which are close to Alberni, is of a much better quality and considerable of it has been cleared. The Indians do not make as much of it as they might, owing to the fact that a considerable part of each year they are away at the canneries.

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At most of the reserves the Indians have a fair class of habitations, and quite an improvement is noted with regard to cleanliness. The agent has been endeavouring to have the houses, in the different villages, moved to allow of wide streets and yards around the houses, and hopes next year to be able to make a favourable report on this matter.

There has been a decided improvement with respect to the moral conduct of the Indians during the year. There have been no serious charges against any of them and very few cases of intoxicants.

In the months of October and December a large number of Indians, principally from the West Coast, visited Victoria in connection with filing their claims for compensation before the Pelagic Sealing Commissioner, Hon. Louis Audette. In October it was necessary for them to procure from the shipping master a certificate showing the names of the vessels on which they signed and the number of years they had been engaged in the sealing industry; and in December they had to appear before the Commissioner to give evidence with regard to their claims. The number of claims filed was 928, and involves a sum of \$992,280. In both the months above mentioned there were at least 1,000 Indians visiting this city, and it speaks very well for their conduct while here when it is understood that less than a dozen of them were brought before the police magistrate for being intoxicated. While the Commission was in session during December I had Indian Agent Cox come to Victoria to assist the solicitor in getting the cases before the Court, and he rendered valuable services in this respect. I also had Dominion Constable O'Connell on hand to keep an oversight on the Indians while camping around the city, and to him great credit is due for keeping the Indians out of temptation.

REPORT OF TOM WILSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN ORCHARDS.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa,
April 21, 1914.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, on the care of the orchards on the Indian reserves in British Columbia during the year ended March 31, 1914.

In October last I visited several of the reserves on the mainland and on Vancouver island, and was pleased to note the progress which Mr. Wilson records in his report. Having reached a stage where they are able to produce good sound fruit, the Indians now require assistance in disposing of their products. I took this question up with the officers of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, having discussed it fully with Mr. Wilson, who naturally knows the conditions and requirements of the Indians in these respects, and also with Messrs. Byrne and Ditchburne, in order that arrangements might be made whereby the Indians could receive instruction in grading and packing fruit. Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist for British Columbia, promised to assist us in the matter. A beginning has already been made and the policy will be continued. Further, provided the Indians are able to comply with the requirements of such bodies, they will be able to join the co-operative associations which have been recently established in British Columbia for the marketing of fruit.

The chain, therefore, is now complete, so far as we can make it. The young Indians are receiving instruction in fruit-growing in the schools, and in packing

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and grading should they so wish; the orchards on the reserves are being better cared for and adults can receive instruction in packing and grading. Finally, they could join, provided they fit themselves to do so, the co-operative associations for the marketing of their fruit. There is no reason why the Indians should not, under such conditions, produce as good fruit as the white settlers to whose lands their own are adjacent. Great credit is due to our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, who has charge of the work and through whose zeal we have been able to attain the present encouraging state of affairs. The various agents have also assisted on all occasions in furthering the work. From its original purpose of eradicating insect pests in the Indian orchards, the work has assumed a more progressive aspect and covers the whole subject of fruit-growing. Full details are contained in the report submitted herewith.

I have, etc.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report on work done in connection with the Indian orchards in British Columbia.

I am glad to report a steady advance among our Indians here, along the lines of horticulture and general agriculture, and I look for the time when many of them will take their places with the progressive farmers of the province. By my advice some of them have become members of farming institutes. What they require are encouragement and instruction, the latter I try to the best of my ability to impart, and I know it is having a good effect.

A class was formed at Sardis, near Chilliwack, in which six whites and eight Indians took part, for the purpose of teaching the best methods of apple-packing. The Indians were all pupils or ex-pupils of the Indian schools, and ranged from sixteen to eighteen years of age. Mr. Loveday, who was the instructor, was enthusiastic about the aptitude shown by the Indians, and I have since heard the same good news from Mr. Winslow, the Provincial Horticulturist. In fact, they beat their white competitors, as they are excellent imitators and have sharper eyes for judging size. I hope to have other schools of the same kind carried on in other parts of the fruit-growing districts during the coming season.

Again, very excellent exhibits were sent in to the Westminster fair last year from some of the bands in the Lower Fraser valley, and also from the Kamloops agency; but they were cramped for room and did not show off to the same advantage as if they had been spread over greater space. As a matter of fact, Mr. Smith had more agricultural exhibits under his platform than he could find room for exhibition. Mr. Smith, Mr. Byrne and I went over to the annual meeting of the directors and entered a vigorous protest in the name of the Department of Indian Affairs against the lack of space, and we were assured that more consideration would be accorded in future.

A large number of trees were supplied to Indians last year, partly to replace those which had been cut out by my orders and partly to some ex-pupils of the Kamloops industrial school. I am glad to say that those have turned out an unqualified success.

At Shuswap the land had all been well prepared with plough and disc, and, when I had measured out the different plots, I set the others to planting, showing them how to spread the roots and also to form the head of the trees. So successful was the planting that we had less than half of one per cent failures.

I heard from Mr. Winslow, the Provincial Horticulturist, that some of these same people had since been engaged to put out a demonstration orchard near Chase, and

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that it had come in second in scale of cheapness and among the first as to excellence of workmanship.

The trees supplied to the Lytton Indians were distributed in smaller numbers, as the land is more broken up. I have seen them from time to time and they have all done exceedingly well. The fruit raised in that section of the country is of very good quality and finds a ready sale locally.

The trees sent and distributed about Chilliwack and neighbourhood were to replace those which I had cut out, and I am in hopes that in a few years' time the old useless stock will have disappeared and vigorous young clean orchards have taken their places.

The fruit crop in the Lower Fraser valley last season was not by any means large nor was the quality high. On account of the extremely wet weather early in the year and this being succeeded by very hot weather, the fungus diseases almost got the better of things. This applied to whites as well as Indians. We had no serious outbreak of any injurious insects except bud-moths and a few of the leaf-rollers; click beetles also did a little damage among the blossoms of plums and cherries, but timely spraying with arsenate of lead prevented very serious damage.

The Chilliwack Indians are on the whole doing very well. Crops were good and good prices prevailed, and most of these Indians are prosperous and contented. The orchards have all been well cleaned up, and a great difference can be noted in the way that burdocks and other noxious weeds have been kept down. The spray pump did the work.

The Katsee people have been doing a considerable lot of cleaning, but the available amount of good land is small and a great part of their living has to come out of the river.

At Langley good progress is being made, and everything points to the continuance of the same. More land is now being cleared, and one or two new families of Indians have moved on and built good houses and are making further improvements.

The Matsqui Indians remain very much as they were last year. There is considerable sickness and destitution among them. They are doing very little good, although they have a beautiful reserve.

The Indians on Harrison river, both of the Scowlit and Chehalis bands, are doing well, but some of them lost money by leaving their farms to go hop-picking. The orchards have been well looked after and still more land has been fenced and got ready for cultivation.

The Indians of Katz, Skawitz and Ohamel are all doing well, and land-clearing is proceeding. The orchards are well cared for, and they had fair crops last year, which they disposed of locally. They have two spray pumps, which they make good use of. Visits were paid them from time to time, and they gave me much satisfaction.

Between Yale and Hope several places have been abandoned as residences. In one case the owner died and his widow removed to her old village, and only pays a visit now and again to pick the fruit when it is ripe. On another place both the old people have died and the heirs do nothing with the property.

At Union Bar, which up to last year was almost totally deserted, there is now quite a thriving Indian population and some of them are taking much interest in horticulture. I am in hopes that before long it will assume its old state, which from signs must have been populous and industrious.

The Lytton Indians on both sides of the Fraser river had good crops of everything last year. The apples they sold locally, but in most cases, although prices were fair, they had to take it out in trade. There are very few places of any great extent; the largest, about three acres, was renewed last spring.

The Okanagan Indians have done exceedingly well. At Penticton they had medium crops of excellent fruit; but, as there was a fair crop all round and they were not organized in any way, they had some difficulty in disposing of their early fruit. Later on they sold all their winter fruit in bulk to the local exchanges. As yet they do

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not know how to pack, which ignorance militates against them. We hope to have this remedied in future by a packing school, and also a proper organization.

The Osoyoos Indians had some of the finest fruit grown in the country, but their distance from a market (about fifty miles from Penticton) puts them out of business. The nearest point they can sell is at Orville, on the American side, when they have to contend with the duty.

The Nkamaplix band at the head of Okanagan lake have been doing better than before, but I find a disturbing element among them. The orchards are small, and in most cases the varieties poor. We intend this spring to put out some experimental orchards so as to show them the best methods. The same applies to Whiteman Creek, about ten miles further down the lake shore.

In the Similkameen they had the misfortune to lose by death the most progressive chief in the district, Charley Ellison. He had a beautiful orchard, of which he was very proud, and it was always taken care of. The other orchards at Ashnola are smaller, but very fine. In South Similkameen and Chopaka they had some very excellent fruit indeed, which they disposed of at good prices. The spray pumps sent in are used to good advantage.

On the new Songhees reserve near Esquimalt on Vancouver island the people are doing well. The young orchards which were put out last year are being added to and several are now in course of planting. The people do not depend on agriculture for subsistence and the trees have been put out mostly to supply home demand. I have been called in several times for advice, which is usually followed to the letter.

The Esquimalt Indians have their orchards, consisting of a few trees near their homes; but, as they mostly work out, not a great deal of care is taken of them. The trees serve to supply home consumption. Nothing in the way of any dangerous disease is to be seen.

The farms and orchards on Saanich peninsula are all looking well. A great deal of work has been done at Saakim and Tsartlip, quite a number of trees have been put out, which are doing well. The clearing is heavy, but is being continued. Great improvements can be noticed at Tsowat, I had a large number of useless trees and seedlings cut out, and most of the places are now in very good order. Most of the Indians leave their homes in summer and fall and go fishing, so that often the places deteriorate in their absence.

In the neighbourhood of Duncan the best places are on the Koksilla reserve; although none of the orchards are very extensive, the quality that is raised is very good, and the owners can usually sell it to the local merchants. The farms also seem to be better looked after than on some of the other reserves.

A fine amount of work has again been done on Somenos, Quamichan and the other reserves. During the present month (March) the weather has been very favourable for using the spray pump and it has been kept going most of the time. The Indians, except in the case of absentees, always assist in spraying their own places.

At Nanaimo River the Indians are making good progress in agriculture, but last year on account of the very unfavourable season the fruit was of poor quality. In the town camp there has also been a very marked improvement among several individual Indians who have cleared up their places very well, but there remains much to be desired in the way of getting rid of burdocks and other noxious weeds. As part of this reserve lies in the city of Nanaimo, it is very necessary that this should be attended to; but, as most of the men are engaged in different works, mines and saw-mills, it is difficult to get them to attend to this.

In June last a visit was paid to the Babine agency, with a view to finding out the possibilities for horticulture. One hundred and fifty trees were taken up and put out in nursery rows to find out how they would stand the winter.

I saw the remnants of trees that had been put out from time to time, but they were merely struggling for an existence. On making inquiries of several old timers,

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I was told that sometimes the temperature went down to 53 below zero, which would preclude the possibility of successful orcharding. I found, however, that strawberries, currants and gooseberries all do well, and judging from the plots of rhubarb in every Indian garden it can be grown to perfection.

I found cut worms of different kinds cutting off such crops as cabbage, peas, spinach and onions, and was told that they had been equally destructive for over twelve years. I was able to give information as to the laying down of poisoned bait. I visited the reserves at Kispiax, Glen Vowel, Hagelget, and also the different places surrounding the agency buildings.

On my return to Prince Rupert, I met Mr. Tyson, the Inspector of Agencies, and accompanied him over the Metlakatla agency, and there marked the progress made by the trees and shrubs which were sent up last year. I found them all in a very satisfactory condition, the growth made having been vigorous and healthy. The Indians have beautiful gardens. Several of them have such shrubs as rhododendron, azalea and spirea, which they have imported from the South.

I have had application from the agents at Bella Coola and Queen Charlotte Islands for shade and ornamental trees and vegetable seeds and fruit-trees; these have been referred to Ottawa.

Visits have been paid from time to time to the different industrial and boarding schools, and instruction in horticultural matters given wherever possible. Many of the ex-pupils are taking kindly to agriculture and horticulture; one I know has been working for two years with a market gardener and florist, and he is as much at home in the greenhouse as he is out in the field. I gave him his first lesson in the business. A new day school has been built near Chilliwack, and, as there is a considerable amount of excellent land adjoining which the Indians have ploughed and harrowed, we hope later on to have the pupils do some gardening—flower and vegetable.

Our spray pumps are now distributed as follows:—1 Sardis, 1 Chilliwack, 1 Cultus Lake, 1 Katsee, 1 Langley, 1 Whonnock, 1 Scowlitz, 1 St. Elmo, 1 Spulmacheen, 1 Head of Lake, 1 Penticton, 1 Kootenay, 1 Alberni, 1 Katz, 2 Saanich, 2 Nanaimo, 1 St. Mary's Mission, 1 Ohamel, 1 Sechelt, 1 Duncan, 1 Trout Creek, 1 North Vancouver, 1 in storage.

In September a suspected attack of fire blight was reported to me at the Kootenay industrial school, and on going there to investigate I found it was a veritable attack. I took immediate steps to have it stamped out. It is strange such an isolated instance of this, as there are no orchards within 8 or 10 miles. Observations will be kept to see there is no further outbreak.

An attempt was made to get the Indians to remove the permanent manure piles which accumulate about their buildings, but only partial success has attended my efforts in this direction.

In conclusion, I have to thank the different inspectors and agents for hearty support and assistance in my work; also several chiefs and individual members of the different bands have helped me most materially, to them my thanks are also due.

I have, etc.,

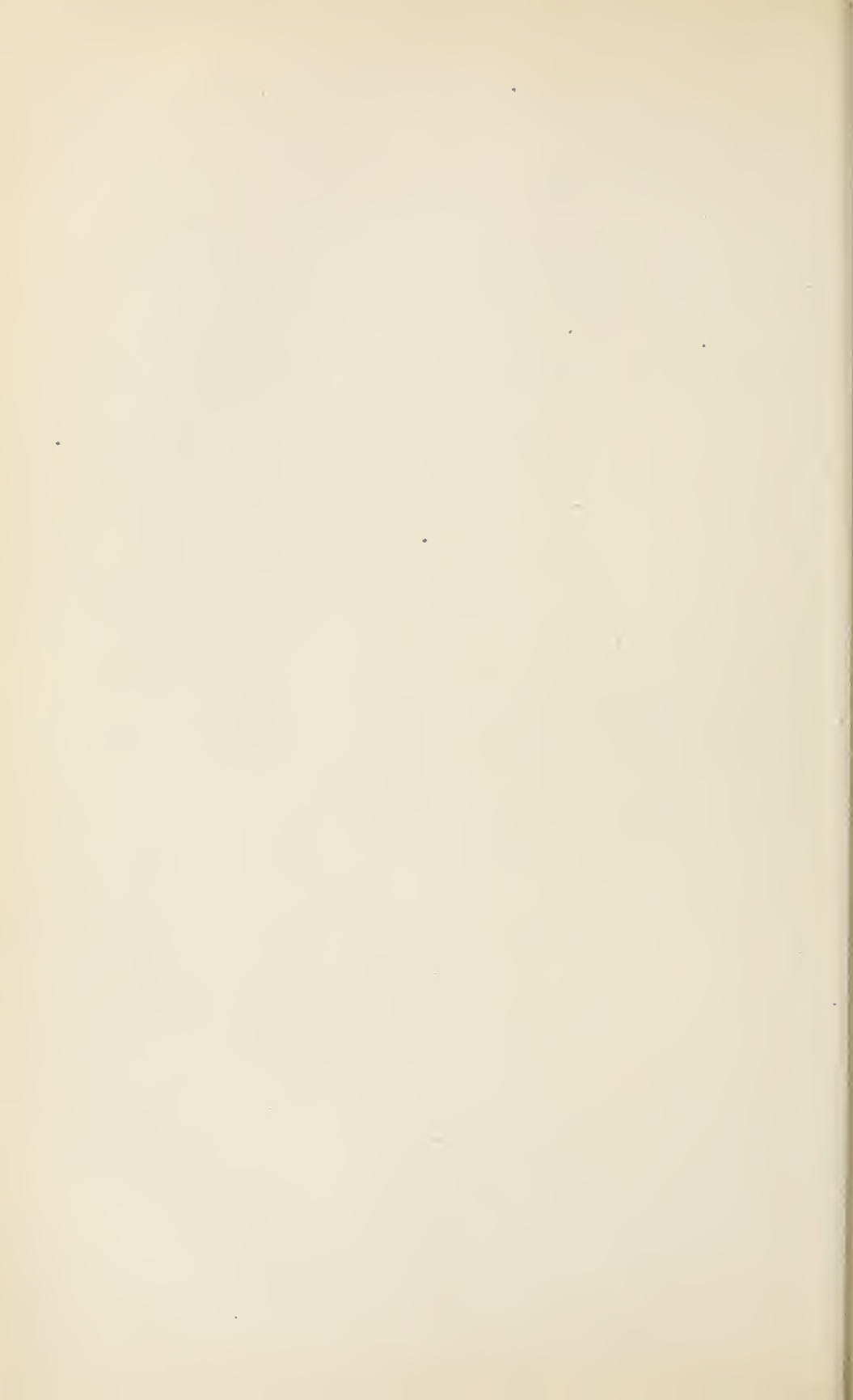
TOM WILSON,
Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1914.



OTTAWA, June 1, 1914.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

The expenditure for the year from the parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Indian Education.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Ex-Pupils.	Travel and Salaries.	Tuition.	Freight ex-penses.	Mis-cellaneous	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Ontario.....	33,862 44	50,711 89	45,280 64	.....	271 90	2,112 19	867 29	1,971 84	
Quebec	25,169 37	.....	.....	.....	2,424 44	4,908 48	35 17	1,792 85	
Nova Scotia...	13,264 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	419 79	8 44	432 30	
N. Brunswick.	13,129 58	.....	.....	.....	520 24	667 97	8 00	551 51	
P. E. Island..	439 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 48	.....	135 69	
Manitoba.....	15,926 36	165,584 43	48,838 52	2,274 60	.....	353 87	995 00	2,253 24	
Saskatchewan.	35,358 14	65,063 64	36,603 71	3,232 03	.....	.....	346 97	2,027 15	
Alberta.....	3,340 54	149,692 09	17,528 02	617 58	.....	278 65	219 91	589 24	
North West Territories..	100 00	16,116 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 86	
Brit. Columbia	26,815 03	35,867 30	78,179 45	527 00	.....	388 50	309 41	1,659 59	
Yukon.....	4,324 95	7,988 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	171,730 36	491,029 42	226,430 34	6,651 21	3,216 58	9,157 93	2,790 19	11,480 27	922,486 30

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Many bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Acct. No.	Band.	Interest.	Capital.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana.....	895 76	
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil.....	668 00	
3	" Nawash.....	1,687 05	
4	" Rama.....	412 42	
5	" Sarnia.....	1,838 78	
6	" Sargeen.....	2,220 99	
7	" Snake Island.....	201 67	
8	" Thames.....	1,256 48	
9	" Walpole Island.....	190 43	
10	" Fort William.....	6 92	
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River.....	871 55	
13	" Henvey Inlet.....	125 00	
14	" Nipissing.....	1,025 94	
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	697 60	
18	" Credit.....	485 61	
19	" Rice Lake.....	75 00	
20	" Mud Lake.....	375 00	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	2,270 24	
23	Moravians of Thames.....	852 00	
30	Chippewas of Parry Sound.....	636 88	
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	7 50	
32	Chippewas of Serpent River.....	3 00	
33	Six Nations of Grand River.....	10,103 26	768 00
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River.....	39 69	
50	Algonquins of River Desert.....	309 47	
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake.....	480 30	
246	" Sheguandah.....	413 74	
247	" Sheshegwanning.....	607 07	
248	" South Bay.....	316 88	
249	" Sucker Creek.....	177 04	
251	" West Bay.....	635 45	
		29,886 22	768 00
	Total.....		30,654 22

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and equipment; while the expenditure from interest represents the current expenses.

The expenditure for Indian education is further augmented by considerable sums provided by the religious denominations engaged in this work. The exact amount of such contributions is not readily obtainable.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show the relation borne by the schools to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1913 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children said to be enrolled in the day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number given of school age. For example, in the Pierreville agency the number of children of school age is given as 75 and the number enrolled 83; again in the Moravian agency the former number is 55 and the latter 66. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that some children enter the schools before the age of 6 years and remain after they reach 15, but the main reason is that the age limit for pupils of residential schools is 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is published among other statistical tables in Part I of the annual report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of

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schools, and a tabular statement is given showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

The progress made last year in educational work has been most encouraging, there having been a noticeable increase in the enrolment and average attendance.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The efforts of the department to increase the efficiency of the day schools is meeting with much success. As higher salaries are now paid, there is not the same difficulty experienced in obtaining qualified teachers. The new buildings erected and the improvements and repairs to the old ones have made the surroundings much more congenial. On some isolated reserves the department has provided living quarters for the teachers, which have added much to their comfort and efficiency. I am pleased to say that, with very few exceptions, teachers have taken a lively interest in their work, which is not wholly confined to the class-room, but includes an earnest endeavour to better the conditions on the reserves. Domestic science, household economy, hygiene and sanitation are given a prominent place in Indian education, with the result that a marked improvement is noticeable in the Indian homes and surroundings. Since the inauguration of school gardens an impetus has been given to agriculture, and the pupils of some of the schools where these gardens are being conducted have received rewards at the local fairs in open competition with their white neighbours.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

The principals and staffs of these schools still continue their zealous efforts to impart useful knowledge to the children committed to their charge, and pay strict attention to their moral and religious welfare. The work of erecting modern, well-equipped schools is still continued, and the buildings lately erected compare most favourably with the best class of government buildings in the Dominion.

Assistance to ex-pupils is still being continued, and last year 43 boy and 23 girl ex-pupils were granted assistance to the extent of about \$7,000. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year the sum of \$3,252.06. Reports received from agents regarding assisted ex-pupils are encouraging and show that they have made good use of their school training and the assistance given them by the department.

There are a number of orphan and neglected children in the province of Quebec, where there are no residential Indian schools, who have been placed in institutions of this class which have been established by the white communities, for whose maintenance the department allows a per capita grant. The training at these institutions is excellent, and the Indian children benefit from contact with the whites. The number so attending is about 50.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	43
Number of pupils enrolled.	40
Average attendance.	20

Rev. John A. McDonald, Indian superintendent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Lennox Island is the only Indian school in my superintendency. It occupies a beautiful site on the island of Lennox overlooking Richmond or Malpeque bay.

The teacher, John J. Sark, is a son of Chief Sark, and was educated by the department at St. Dunstan's college. He is painstaking and enthusiastic in his work, and his zeal is sometimes taken for severity.

For some months the attendance was small, but with the appointment of Matthew Mitchell, as truant officer, attendance has become more regular. The pupils and parents alike appreciate the advantages of education, and it has a marked effect on their appearance and manner of living. Some Indians who do not reside permanently on the reserve are sending their children to school at Miscouche, Colman, and other places.

The public school inspector who visited this school declared that he found it in a high state of efficiency and in many respects superior to several schools attended by white children.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Mr. G. Hoyt, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

There are only ten children of school age in this agency. There are no Indian schools in the agency, but some of the children attend the white schools at Middleton and Lequille.

The children who attend school appear to be very studious and receive every encouragement from their parents.

All the pupils are mannerly.

ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO COUNTIES.

Number of children of school age	53
Number of pupils enrolled	39
Average attendance	28

Mr. John Cameron, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

The new Indian school at the Afton reserve was opened on December 1, last, with an initial attendance of 34 pupils. This number will be increased in the near future. A visitor is impressed with the cleanliness of the pupils, and their apparent desire to take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered them. Measures for the maintaining of sanitary conditions are strictly observed. The pupils are making good progress for the short time school has been open, and the teacher, Mr. Rogers, is painstaking in his efforts. It is of course early to predict the effect of the opening of the school, but I have no hesitation in saying that the general tone of the Indians will be raised. A spirit of independence will be engendered among the Indians and I think they will eventually discontinue their wandering habits, and will feel that they are in the same class as their white brethren.

A few of the Indian children who are living on the Summerside reservation are attending the public white school.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	12
Number of children enrolled	11
Average attendance	6

The Indian agent, Mr. R. H. Smith, reports on educational matters as follows:

Millbrook Day School.

This school has been well attended during the past year and the pupils have made good progress in their studies.

The teacher, Miss J. Scott, does faithful work.

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The school grounds were improved last summer by the digging of a drain and the planting of a spruce hedge. This hedge will add greatly to the appearance of the school.

The homes of the Indians are neat and clean and the Indians themselves are thrifty and progressive.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	21
Number of children enrolled.. . . .	8
Average attendance.. . . .	4

Mr. A. J. Johnson, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

As there is no Indian school in this county and as the children who attend school are scattered throughout the county, it is rather difficult to give an accurate report.

Miss D. M. Quinn, the teacher at the Franklin Manor white school, reports that the Indian children who attend that school are progressing satisfactorily.

There are 4 children attending the River, Hebert public school. Mr. J. H. Fitch, the teacher, informs me that their progress compares favourably with that of the white children, but their attendance is rather irregular.

Miss E. McPherson, teacher at Springfield Junction, reports only one child attending school at that place.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of pupils of school age.. . . .	18
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	18
Average attendance.. . . .	8

Mr. R. A. Harris, Indian agent, gives the following report on education in his agency:—

Bear River School.

The school is a well constructed wooden building and is equipped with all the necessary apparatus. During the past year the school has been taught by Miss Agatha McGinty and she has proved a very capable teacher. Although the fact that Miemac is the only language spoken in their homes proves a disadvantage to the pupils, still their progress during the past year has been most satisfactory. The benefits of education are shown by the cleanliness displayed by the Indians both in their persons and in their homes.

ESKASONI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	20
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	19
Average attendance.. . . .	9.2

The agent, Rev. A. R. McDonald, reports on the Eskasoni school as follows:—

For the last two years this school has been in charge of Mr. James D. McNeil.

The pupils are making quite satisfactory progress. During the past year there has been a marked improvement both in the number of pupils enrolled and in the average attendance.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	38
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	18
Average attendance.. . . .	9

The Indian agent, Mr. D. Chisholm, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Tuft's Cove Day School.

This school is situated near Dartmouth. The building is well equipped with new desks and all the necessary school furniture.

The teacher, Mr. G. Richardson, is deserving of praise for his earnest efforts on behalf of the pupils.

The attendance is very satisfactory and all the children are making good progress.

General Remarks.—The Indian children at Sheet Harbour attend the white schools. Owing to the irregular attendance they are not making the progress that is desired.

HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	18
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	15
Average attendance.. . . .	8

The Indian agent, Mr. A. Wallace, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Shubenacadie Day School.

This school, which is taught by Miss Mary A. Short, is progressing rapidly.

The attendance is quite satisfactory. The pupils are diligent and learn quickly.

One of the most satisfactory features of education is that the Indians learn English, which is a very great advantage to them in doing business with the whites.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	59
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	42
Average attendance.. . . .	16

Whycocomagh School.

The public school inspector, in his semi-annual report of inspection on this school reports as follows:—

The teacher, Mr. John A. Gillies, previous to his taking charge of this school, taught successfully in several of the public schools of the province and has been more successful than any of his predecessors, but under the adverse circumstances in which he is working, satisfactory progress cannot be expected. The irregularity of attendance and the lack of interest of the parents and children are the chief drawbacks to the progress of this school.

Malagawatch School.

This school is in good condition. Mr. Frank Cabot, an Indian, was appointed to take charge for the winter months. The attendance is fair. The night school, which had been in operation during the past few winters, has been discontinued.

KINGS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	15
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	7

Mr. C. E. Beckwith, Indian agent, reports on the educational matters of this agency as follows:—

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There are no Indian schools in this agency, the Indian children attending the white schools at Berwick, Cambridge, Brooklyn Corner, Wolfville and Halfway River. They are quick to learn, and the parents seem anxious for them to attend school. Some of them are as far advanced as grade 10. They are not very regular in attendance, but this can be accounted for by the distance they live from the school. There is a marked improvement in those who have received an education, which is noticeable in their dress and manner of living. Their houses are kept much cleaner, all refuse being carried away and burned. I think that the decrease of that dread disease, consumption, can be attributed in a great measure to the result of education.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	23
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	15
Average attendance.. . . .	8

The Indian agent, Mr. N. P. Freeman, reports on the educational matters in his agency as follows:—

The school on the New Germany reserve is in a very satisfactory condition.

The teacher, Miss. E. A. Julian, is much interested in the pupils and reports that they are making good progress. The buildings are in good repair. New seats were put in the school a year ago.

On the Gold River reserve there is no school, but one or two families send their children to the public school.

The ex-pupils are making good.

PICOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	46
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	26
Average attendance.. . . .	16

Rev. J. D. MacLeod, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Indian Cove Day School.

This school has been in charge of Miss Gertrude McGirr for several years. Satisfactory work has been done and the pupils are progressing. Eight children live so far away in other settlements that it is quite impossible for them to attend school on the reserve. Micmac is the language exclusively spoken at home. When the children first go to school they do not understand a word of English. This necessarily retards progress in the primary grades. There are five pupils in grade VI, and two in grade V.

Former pupils of the school who have grown to adult age are quite intelligent and their influence on the community must necessarily be beneficial.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	35
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	35
Average attendance.. . . .	14

Rev. R. L. MacDonald, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Salmon River School.

This school is taught by Mr. E. L. McNeil, who is apparently doing satisfactory work.

The discipline in the school is good and the pupils appear eager to advance in their studies.

Preparations were made last fall for the starting of a school garden this spring. The ground was cleaned and ploughed and is now ready for fencing. Under the supervision of the teacher I hope that the working of this garden will arouse a greater interest in agriculture.

General Remarks.

There is no doubt the Indian is beginning to understand the necessity of an English education. Many of those who had not the opportunity of obtaining an education in their youth have told me that they do not want their children to grow up handicapped as they are. A number subscribe for English newspapers and have the children read aloud to them. One influence of education is shown in the better dress and deportment of the Indians.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	4
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	4

The agent, Mr. J. Hipson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The children from this agency attend the public schools and receive the same treatment as the white pupils.

The Indian children, however, do not make as rapid progress as the white children.

SYDNEY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	30
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	25
Average attendance.. . . .	12

Dr. J. C. Sparrow, the Indian agent, reports on the Sydney school as follows:—

Miss Margaret Hines has been teaching this school since September 1, 1913.

All the pupils are very young, most of them being about seven years of age. They appear to be very bright and upon examination they read and write well.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	25
Number of children enrolled.. . . .	20
Average attendance.. . . .	9

The Indian agent, Rev. J. D. McIntosh reports on education as follows:—

MIDDLE RIVER SCHOOL.

Mrs. Annie McNeil, who had been in charge of this school for several years and who had been most successful, resigned last September. She was succeeded by Mr. J. A. McRae, who came highly recommended, and is doing excellent work.

Owing to the indifference of the parents, the attendance is rather irregular. However, most of the pupils have made fair progress during the past year.

A night school has been conducted during the past three months and I think this will stimulate interest in education among the older Indians.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	5
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	3

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The agent, Mr. W. H. Whalen, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

Good opportunities for education are offered to the children in this agency. The parents, however, do not take an interest in the school. Those children attending school are very bright and are making good progress.

In future years education will produce good results on this reserve.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	178
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	125
Average attendance.. . . .	67

Mr. R. A. Irving, Indian superintendent, submits the following report on the schools in his superintendency:—

There are four Indian day schools in this superintendency, Big Cove, in Kent county, Eel Ground, in Northumberland county, Burnt Church, in Northumberland county, and Eel River, in Restigouche county.

Big Cove School.

This school is nicely located on the Big Cove Indian reserve. The present teacher, Miss A. McLaughlin, holds a second-class teacher's license for the province of New Brunswick. She takes a great interest in the school and is doing good work. The attendance has improved during the past year.

Eel Ground School, Northumberland County.

This school building and the outbuildings are in good condition. It is centrally located and beautifully situated on high ground, close to the Miramichi river. The situation is ideal from a sanitary standpoint, the school obtaining nothing but the purest of air and the best drainage. The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaacs, a Micmac Indian girl, who received her education in the province of Quebec. She is well educated and has had considerable experience in teaching. In addition to the usual subjects, she also teaches the children to sew and do fancy-work, in which great progress is being made. The pupils like the work and the parents take a deep interest in it. Miss Isaacs also instructs the women of the band in cooking and general domestic household work.

Burnt Church School, Northumberland County.

This school was built in the year 1910 and is up-to-date in every respect. It has a fine location overlooking the beautiful Miramichi river. Miss Laura C. Geraghty is in charge. She is a qualified teacher and is making favourable progress with her pupils. In addition to the regular studies, instruction is also given in sewing and fancy-work. The teacher is well liked by her pupils as well as by the band, which she greatly assists by her kind advice and instructions.

Eel River School, Restigouche County.

A trial school was opened upon the Eel River reserve, and the dwelling-house of Peter Prisk upon the said reserve was leased, repaired and fitted up for that purpose. Miss Marie LeBlanc is in charge. The attendance is good and the pupils seem to be making satisfactory progress in the various subjects taught. The good results are much beyond my expectation.

General Remarks.

There are no Indian day schools on the other reserves, but the Indian children are permitted to attend the neighbouring white school upon payment of a small tuition fee. Those that attend school make good progress and I think pick up the English language much more quickly than the Indian children who attend the regular Indian day schools. Their mixing with the white children seems to have a civilizing influence upon them. The results are certainly good.

The deportment of the children for the past year in the different schools was remarkably good, which is due, of course, to the careful training by the teachers, who are disposed to do their very best for their pupils. I find the Indian children quick to learn, and, were it not for the difficulty they have in learning English, and their irregular attendance, their progress would be much more rapid. There is, however, a notable improvement in attendance, although parents show little interest in education and often keep their children home when they might be at school. The appointment of a truant officer for the various schools, whose duty it is to enforce the regulations regarding the education of Indian children, as well as the giving of prizes and treats, has done much to improve the average attendance. At every meeting of the band at which I am present, I impress upon those present the importance of having their children educated and the advantages to be gained by having their children attend school regularly.

The progress of the Indians who have attended school in the past is quite noticeable, even though their education may be quite limited.

Education has a marked effect on reserve life and makes the Indians both industrious and independent.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	56
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	61
Average attendance.. . . .	39

The Indian agent, Mr. S. P. Waite, reports on the educational work in his agency, as follows:—

Edmundston Day School.

This school has been in operation for the past three years and is taught by Miss V. Dionne.

The pupils are making very satisfactory progress. In addition to the regular studies, instruction is given in sewing, knitting and fancy-work.

A new school building was erected here last year. To celebrate the opening, a public examination and Christmas tree was held in the school and prizes were given to those scholars who had attended school regularly. A number of the parents attended the opening and showed great interest in the work of their children.

Tobique Day School.

The teacher, Miss E. F. McGrand, is doing excellent work at this school.

Miss McGrand insists on the pupils being neat and clean when attending school, and this has a good influence throughout the reserve.

In the evening the teacher conducts classes in domestic science. Meetings are held weekly during the winter months and are attended by several of the parents as well as the children.

Two ex-pupils of this school are taking a course at the University of St. Joseph.

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SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	81
Number of children enrolled.. . . .	97
Average attendance.. . . .	59

The Indian agent, Mr. N. J. Smith, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

Woodstock School.

This school is situated on the Woodstock reserve and is taught by Miss G. Brophy.

During the past year good work has been done at this school, especially when it is considered that none of the children are over 12 years of age.

Kingsclear School.

Miss R. A. Donahoe is still teaching at this school. A new building was erected here last summer.

The interest taken by the parents in their children's education was especially manifested by the large attendance of parents at a public examination held in the school on December 19, last.

St. Mary's School.

Miss M. T. Hughes, who is in charge of this school, is a careful and painstaking teacher.

The children attending the school are bright and intelligent and will compare favourably with white children.

Oromocto School.

The teacher at this school is Miss B. McCaffrey. Owing to the lack of employment at Oromocto, the attendance at the school is rather irregular and progress is retarded to a certain extent.

General Remarks.

The beneficial effect of education is shown both in the home life and the business life of the present generation of Indians. During the past year the health of the children has been very good.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	83
Number of children enrolled.. . . .	69
Average attendance.. . . .	42

Jos. F. X. Bosse, M.D., Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in his agency as follows:—

Bersimis School.

This school is devoted to the education of Indian children exclusively.

The school building is rented from the Rev. Eudist Fathers. The interior is divided into two class-rooms, giving sufficient space and pure air for each child.

The Indians are obliged to spend the winter in the woods, hunting, and thus the attendance during the winter is very small. Last summer the sisters in charge of the

school did not take any summer holidays in order that the classes might be open at a time when all the children could attend.

The teachers are the Rev. Sisters of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Sisters St. Frs. Xavier and Marie du Carmel. The children are divided into two classes. The language taught is French, with Indian (Montagnais) as an intermediary.

Several times during the past year I visited the school and I can testify that the sisters take great pains to fulfil their duty to the children.

Escoumains School.

The children on the Escoumains reserve attend the white school of that locality, the department paying an allowance for them. Out of 14 children of school age, 11 are enrolled and attend regularly.

General Remarks.

I have observed more improvement during the past year than the year before, and I trust that there will be still further improvement as a result of the efforts of those who are devoting their lives to the uplifting of the Indians.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	490
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.. . . .	352
Average attendance at day schools.. . . .	209
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute.. . . .	8
Number attending Spanish River Industrial.. . . .	42
Number attending Shingwauk Home.. . . .	3
Number attending St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa.. . . .	18
Number attending St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa.. . . .	12

Mr. L. Letourneau, assistant Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Education is just now the most important subject amongst the Indians of Caughnawaga and a greater interest in the educational welfare of the growing generation has been manifested. From my own general observation, the schools of the reserve have been, and are, beneficial to the Indians. I have come into personal contact with a great number of those who have taken advantage of the training imparted by the schools, some of whom are, at the present time, holding lucrative positions with structural iron concerns, many of them being foremen over whites and handling contracts with blue prints, a circumstance only made possible through the teaching of the reserve schools. There are many other instances which might be cited to prove that the schools are a benefit to the Indian.

There are five schools on the reserve; they are pleasantly situated with ample accommodation for all the children of school age. Two are in the rural districts and three are in the village.

I am glad to say that many of the Indian girls have received a fairly good education and some of them have made it a means of earning their livelihood. A few have obtained positions in offices, but do not remain in them long as they seem more inclined to work in the open air. Education has, however, a most beneficial influence on their conduct and is more appreciated now than formerly. Most of them are bright and intelligent. They marry very young and the good effect of the training they receive in school is shown in the care they take of their homes and children.

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LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	98
Number of pupils enrolled	77
Average attendance	56

Mr. A. O. Bastien, Indian agent, in reporting on the school in his agency, states that, as the parents take their children from school at the age of 14 or 15, their progress is not as good as it should be. During the past year it has been noticed that the parents have shown a greater desire for the education of their children, and the attendance of the pupils has been more regular.

The pupils of the first class are beginning to learn grammar, and they are encouraged to write letters and compositions. They have also mastered the main rules of arithmetic and will soon study percentage and interest. Book-keeping, geography of Canada, deportment, drawing and hygiene are also taught. Special attention is paid to the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion and sacred history.

The pupils like the English language very much and learn it without difficulty.

A half-hour lesson in knitting is given each week to the girls by the nuns.

Every month reports are sent to the parents in order to inform them of the conduct, application and assiduity of their children.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled	34
Average attendance	20

Mr. E. S. Gauthier, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

Congo Bridge School.

This school is situated five miles from Maniwaki village. It is a well equipped elementary day school. The teacher, Miss H. J. White, has had considerable experience and is much devoted to her work. A mid-day meal is served to the pupils.

Owing to the parents' neglect, the attendance at the school is not all that could be desired, but better results are looked for in the near future.

Maniwaki School.

The school is one mile from Maniwaki village. This is also a modern school.

The teacher, Miss M. McCaffrey, has been in charge of this school for the last five years and has been most successful.

The attendance is very satisfactory and splendid results are being obtained.

The department furnishes a mid-day meal to the pupils.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	20

Rev. J. D. Morin, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Maria Day School.

This is an elementary school and has been in existence for more than thirty years. The progress during the past four years has been most marked.

Miss J. Audet, the teacher for the past four years, has by her efforts won the esteem of the pupils, and the attendance at the present time is most gratifying.

All the children attending the school at the present time are able to speak English. However, French and Micmac are also taught. Lessons in singing and music are also given.

With the assistance of the department there is no doubt that the present efficiency of the school will be maintained. Apparently the Indians realize the value of education, because two of the young girls are now attending Carleton convent in order to obtain their diploma. Education on this reserve is aiding civilization.

OKA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	102
Number of children enrolled.. . . .	41
Average attendance.. . . .	19
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home.. . . .	17

The agent, Mr. C. F. Bertrand, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

Oka Village School.

The pupils attending this school are taught in the English language by Mrs. L. L. Smith, who is a very good teacher.

Those children who attend regularly are making good progress. The building is kept in good order.

Oka Country School.

At this school instruction is also given in English. The teacher is Miss M. Lunan, who is very earnest in her work. The greatest difficulty at this school is that the pupils do not attend regularly.

The building is kept in excellent order. The above schools are conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

In addition to those attending the above two schools, favourable reports have been received concerning the progress of a number of children who attend outside schools: 3 attend St. Philomene school, 2 at St. Isidore school, 7 at Christian Brothers' school, 9 at Congregation de Notre Dame convent, 1 at Ecole du Plateau, Montreal, 2 at Sisters of Charity, Montreal, 1 at Montreal College, 1 at French Methodist Institute, Westmount, 2 at Feller Institute, Grand Ligne, 4 at St. Benoit convent, and 19 at St. Mary's Mission, Grand Ligne.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	75
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	83
Average attendance.. . . .	66

The Indian agent, Mr. Jos. Cote, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

St. Joseph's Academy.

This educational establishment has been entrusted since its foundation to the Grey Nuns of the Cross, who use all their zeal and experience for the greatest good of the Indians.

This school is attended by 68 pupils, Abenakis children; the teaching is given in English and in French. Mathematics, book-keeping, typewriting, stenography, etc., are taught successfully. Instrumental music is also taught, as the Abenakis are pas-

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sionately fond of music. As a consequence of the good teaching given by the sisters of this academy, I may add that in the year 1913 five pupils, having finished their course, passed the Civil Service examination. These five young people are now in positions in several departments of the Civil Service and are filling these positions most acceptably. Two others expect that there will be places for them in the Civil Service also. I believe that the positions obtained by these young Abenakis constitute the best proof of the advancement and progress of education in the band.

Pierreville Protestant School.

This school, which some ten years ago appeared to be stationary and without progress, deserves to-day to be placed among the number of our good schools. The teacher, who is an Abenakis, is devoted to his work and succeeds very well.

Pointe Bleue Agency.

Number of children of school age	126
Number enrolled at day school	90
Average attendance at day school	60

Mr. A. Tessier, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Pointe Bleue school has been recently painted, and the interior has been improved by the installation of two ventilators.

Sister Marie Antoinette and Sister St. Raphael, of the Order of the Good Counsel, are in charge of this school. By earnest devotion to their work, these teachers are making the pupils polite and studious.

Instruction is given in both the French and the English languages. Special attention is given to religious teaching. On the occasion of the last visit of the county school inspector, this school obtained the note 'Excellent.' Out of 180 schools in this district only four obtained this rank.

General Remarks.

The parents now perceive the advantage of education for their children and make it a duty to send them regularly to school. The parents are becoming more civilized and are keeping their children cleaner. One of the ex-pupils of the Pointe Bleue school is at present preparing to pass her examination for a teacher's certificate before the provincial board of examiners.

RESTIGOUCHIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	110
Number of pupils enrolled	80
Average attendance	48

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Pitre, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The day school on this reserve is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who have professional qualifications.

In addition to the regular course of studies, special instruction is given in sewing, dressmaking, cooking and general housework.

Particular mention must be made of the progress of the younger girls at sewing. There are two class-rooms in the building as well as a large attic, which is used as a work-room. All the rooms are well furnished and are kept in first-class condition.

Adjacent to the school is a large yard, which affords the pupils ample playgrounds.

Ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils are making an excellent showing. As a result of education, a great improvement can be noticed in the Indians. One ex-pupil is teaching in New Brunswick, while two others are continuing their studies at a convent.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	312
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	226
Average attendance at day schools.	127
Number attending Shingwauk Home.	1
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute.	6
Number attending Spanish River Industrial.	10
Number attending St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa.	2

Mr. A. E. Taillon, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

General Remarks.

The general effect of education will, no doubt, tend to a better type of Indian by instilling into him higher ideals and encouraging him to adapt himself to the white man's ways and thereby make himself a worthier citizen.

It is quite noticeable, principally among the young, that many of them are able to speak English quite well.

A truant officer has recently been appointed with jurisdiction over the whole reserve and it is anticipated that the attendance will be improved.

Calisthenics, sewing and fancy-work are taught and some of the girls are very good with the needle.

On behalf of the Indians I desire to tender to the officers of the department thanks for the assistance given to the schools. I must also thank the teachers for their hearty co-operation and efforts to improve the standard of the schools and to assist the pupils.

Chetlain School.

This school is of the latest design and was opened on December 3, last. It is equipped with all the necessary school material and has an excellent system of ventilation. The teacher is Miss M. Gallagher, who has had previous experience in Indian schools and is making good progress here.

Chenail School.

Mrs. Sarah Back is again at her duties and is working faithfully to advance the members of her race.

This school has been repaired during vacation and is now in first-class condition.

As an incentive to work, prizes are distributed in order of merit at the close of the year.

Cornwall Island School.

Miss Katie Roundpoint is still teaching at this school and works faithfully for the welfare of her pupils.

Pupils are conveyed to and from the school during the winter. To encourage the pupils prizes are given at Christmas.

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St. Regis Island School.

Miss Elizabeth Burke has charge of this school, having replaced Miss Minnie White, who resigned last September. She is meeting with very good success and it is expected by next June her pupils will have made considerable progress.

Repairs were also made to this school, consisting of a new porch and the painting of the school.

To the worthy ones prizes are given at the end of the school term.

St. Regis Village School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Nellie Keon, who replaced Miss E. E. Gallagher. Miss Keon is an excellent teacher and is meeting with deserved success. Calisthenics and sewing are taught at this school. This school has been recently repaired and painted. A well has also been dug and a pump installed.

Prizes were distributed in June to those deserving of them.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	55
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	91
Average attendance.. . . .	63

Mr. J. A. Renaud, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Timiskaming Day School.

The school on the Timiskaming reserve is located about one mile north of the village of North Timiskaming.

The school is taught by Sister Monica, a member of the Society of the Good Shepherd. The pupils are attentive and are progressing rapidly in their studies. The prizes given by the department greatly encourage the children.

Summer Schools.

During the past year a summer school was conducted during the months of June, July and August at each of the following places: at Abitibi by Miss Mary A. McDonald, at Long Point by Miss Emily Wabie and at Wolf Lake by Miss Agnes Robinson. At Abitibi there was an average attendance of 24 and at Long Point an average attendance of 11. I had the pleasure of visiting both Abitibi and Wolf Lake schools and the department deserves credit for having opened these schools, because they have proved a great benefit to the Indians.

General Remarks.

Education is proving a great advantage to the Indians of this agency. The majority of the ex-pupils can read and write fairly well and newspapers are received in many homes. The parents are now taking more interest in the education of their children.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	43
Number of children enrolled.. . . .	40
Average attendance.. . . .	18
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute.. . . .	7
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute.. . . .	1

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Mr W. Lean, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The Alnwick school is in charge of Mr. F. J. Joblin, who has taught here for six years and has given good satisfaction. The attendance and discipline are fair. The school is situated near the centre of the reserve. It is in good repair and the surroundings are clean and orderly. Education is having a most beneficial effect on the Indians. Recent ex-pupils are making a most creditable showing. They are discarding many of the old Indian habits and now compare favourably with their white neighbours.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	73
Number of children enrolled.. . . .	79
Average attendance.. . . .	50

The Indian agent, Mr. A. J. Duncan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

No. 1 School, Cape Croker.

The teacher at this school is Miss M. Moffitt. As a result of her earnest efforts, and assisted by Rev. J. Cadot, S.J., who neglects no opportunity of impressing on the Indians the necessity of education, the attendance at this school is most satisfactory.

In addition to the regular studies, instruction is given in agriculture, manual training and domestic science.

The school garden has been in operation for some years. The children take a great interest in this work and made a creditable exhibit last year at the Cape Croker agricultural show.

The pupils also show most creditable progress in manual training.

The girls are given special lessons in sewing and cooking.

No. 2 School, Sidney Bay.

This school is in charge of Miss I. McIvor, who has had several years' experience in Indian schools.

The pupils who attend regularly are making good progress and some are taking entrance work.

The school garden has been carried on for the past two years. Last fall the pupils made a very creditable showing of vegetables, grain and flowers at the fall fair.

Instruction is given in hygiene and calisthenics and the girls are taught sewing and knitting.

The school is almost new and quite modern.

No. 3 School, Port Elgin.

This school is situated at Port Elgin and is taught by Mr. Thos. Jones.

The regular course of studies as taught in the public schools is followed in this school.

General Remarks.

As a result of the education received, the Cape Croker Indians compare favourably with their white neighbours. Almost every family subscribes for a magazine relating to agriculture.

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CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	233
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	178
Average attendance.. . . .	72
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial school	129
Number enrolled at Mohawk industrial school.. . . .	12

Mr. H. Janes, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are five schools in this agency: two on the Oneida reserve, and three on the Chippewa reserve.

No. 2 Oneida School.

This school is a frame building, conveniently situated, and is in good repair.

Herbie C. Jamieson, the teacher, is a native of this reserve and holds a third-class certificate. He is doing fairly good work. At Christmas a grant was allowed by the department for the purchase of prizes for those pupils who had attended regularly and had done satisfactory work.

No. 3 Oneida School.

This school is a brick building with basement, furnace and teacher's rooms.

The teacher, Levi Williams, a native of this reserve, has been in charge of this school for the past year, and is doing splendid work.

Bear River School.

This school is situated on the Chippewa reserve and is taught by Miss McDougall, who is doing excellent work.

This building is in good repair, a new slate blackboard having been placed in position last fall.

Miss McDougall and the pupils had a garden in the school ground last summer, and a great variety of vegetables was grown.

Back Settlement School.

This school is also on the Chippewa reserve, and is taught by Lyman Fisher, a Chippewa Indian, who has been very successful. Great interest is taken both by the teacher and the pupils.

River Settlement School.

This school is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames river, Chippewa reserve. The teacher is Miss Vining, who is doing splendid work. In addition to the regular studies, the girls are taught needlework and the boys gardening.

General Remarks.

The parents are beginning to realize the value of education and are making their children attend school regularly.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	46
Number of children enrolled at Chapleau boarding school..	29

There are no day schools in this agency. Rev. Geo. Prewer, principal of the Chapleau boarding school, reports on that institution as follows: 'The main build-

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ing was built several years ago and a number of additions have been made to it from time to time. The buildings now in use would accommodate 33 pupils and a staff of 5. In the regular studies prescribed by the department the pupils have made good progress. Special efforts have been put forth by the staff to teach the English language and I am pleased to say that these efforts have met with great success. Some vegetables were grown in the garden. The girls are given instruction in all branches of household work. Although most of the ex-pupils have returned to the reserve, they are showing that they profited by the years spent in school.'

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	61
Number of children enrolled.	32
Average attendance.	18

The Indian agent, Mr. C. J. Picotte, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The school is a frame building and is well equipped. The teacher is Mr. James Oliver, B.A., who is a hard worker. Prizes are given at Christmas in order to encourage the pupils to attend school regularly.

Education is doing the pupils a great deal of good.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	179
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	12
Average attendance at day school.	4
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Frances boarding.	51

The Indian agent, Mr. J. P. Wright, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Day School.

The school at Manitou Rapids is the only day school in this agency. The school house is an old log building, of very little value. The results obtained at this school have not been very satisfactory owing to the irregular attendance.

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This school is well situated on the shore of Rainy lake. The staff consists of the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I., and five sisters.

During the past year the department has expended a large sum of money on repairs to this school and there is now ample accommodation for 60 pupils.

The principal reports: 'The pupils are making satisfactory progress in the classroom. The girls are carefully instructed in household duties and the boys are taught farming. The attendance during the past year has been very good.'

General Remarks.

I have kept a close observation on the ex-pupils in this agency and I consider that education has an excellent effect on the lives of the Indians. They are more intelligent, dress better and are cleaner and healthier.

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FORT WILLIAM AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	338
Number of children enrolled at day schools	103
Average attendance at day schools	38
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	12
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	4

Day Schools.

In this agency the following day schools have been conducted during the past year:—Lake Helen, taught by Miss C. Harrison; Mission Bay, taught by Miss Rose Chaput; and Mountain Village, taught by Miss M. O'Brien.

At each of these schools the attendance during the past year has been most satisfactory and the pupils have made most encouraging progress. The day school at Pic River was closed last June.

Fort William Orphanage.

Sister M. F. Clare, the principal, reports: 'The school is a three-story brick structure and is being enlarged by the addition of two new wings. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is carefully followed. There is a garden in which is grown a large crop of vegetables. The girls are given special instruction in cooking, dress-making and laundry work. The ex-pupils of this institution are doing well.'

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY

Number of children of school age	25
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	14

Mr. J. R. Bouchier, Indian agent, reports on the school in his agency as follows:—

The school-house is a comfortable frame building on a cement foundation. It has up-to-date seats and desks and everything is kept in good order.

The teacher, Mr. G. Cork, has a first-class provincial certificate and does his very best to impart knowledge to his pupils. He takes considerable satisfaction in stating that, during the quarter ended December 31, the average attendance had been the largest for years.

Ex-pupils.

Ex-pupils write well and correctly and they are doing much better than those who have not enjoyed the advantages of education.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	40
Number of pupils enrolled	34
Average attendance	18

Mr. Patrick Rankins, Indian agent, reports on educational work in this agency as follows:—

Golden Lake Day School.

The teacher at this school is Miss L. M. Schruder. She has given excellent satisfaction during the past six years.

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All the pupils are advancing rapidly in their studies.

In addition to the regular subjects, instruction is given in calisthenics, sewing, art and domestic science.

Special mention must be made of the school garden, which was well cultivated and was one of the features of last year's work.

Ex-pupils of this school are very industrious.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	104
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	83
Average attendance at day schools.	45

There are three day schools in this agency and the attendance at each during the past year has been quite large and good progress has been reported.

The Sheshegwaning Roman Catholic school is taught by Miss E. C. Leusch. This teacher took the summer course at the Guelph Agricultural College last year and intends to have the children cultivate a garden near the school during the coming summer.

The West Bay school is taught by Miss C. Laferriere, who also took the course at Guelph last year and intends to teach gardening this summer.

The Sheshegwaning Anglican school is taught by Mr. W. C. Dunn. This school was opened last October and satisfactory progress is being made by the pupils in attendance.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age.	581
Number enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school.	45
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding school.	47
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school.	18
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school.	2
Number enrolled at Fort Frances boarding school.	1

Mr. R. S. McKenzie, Indian agent, reports on the schools of this agency as follows:—

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on Shoal lake, about 45 miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Since my last report this school has had a large amount of work done to the buildings, and is now in first-class order, and fitted up with all modern conveniences, and is kept very neat and clean. Fire-appliances are first-class, and fire-drill is practised regularly.

The class-room is one of the finest I have seen, with high ceilings, and well ventilated. The teacher, Miss Tena Brodie, who holds a second-class Ontario certificate, is devoted to her work and is very capable and painstaking and the pupils are making satisfactory progress with their studies; calisthenics and games are practised each day with good results.

Practical instruction is given daily to the boys in farm work and care of stock, and the girls in domestic and general housework. The progress made is very marked in every respect. The management of this school is all that could be desired in every respect. The principal reports that the ex-pupils of this school are law-abiding, industrious and progressive, and are making good use of their education.

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Kenora Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Lake of the Woods, about two miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

This school is well equipped with all modern appliances, water, electric light, and heating apparatus, and is one of the most up-to-date in this district. There are fire-escapes from all parts of the building and fire-drill is practised regularly. The boys are taught farming and care of stock, as well as out-door sports. The girls are instructed in making new garments, mending, knitting and sewing, as well as calisthenics and games.

The class-rooms are in perfect order and well conducted in every way, and the progress made during the year is very marked. The teachers are very devoted to their work and are doing all in their power to make this school first-class.

Ex-Pupils.

The majority of ex-pupils living on the reserves are doing very nicely, and the education they have received at the schools is proving of great benefit to the Indians. They live better, dress more like white men and women, and keep their houses in much better order, and are giving the others a good example generally.

There are no day schools in these agencies.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	430
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	180
Average attendance at day schools	91
Number of pupils enrolled at Shingwauk Home	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Spanish River industrial	147

Mr. Wm. McLeod, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are 7 day schools in this agency:—

Wikwemikong—Miss A. Duhamel, teacher.

Wikwemikongsing—Miss M. I. Mercier, teacher.

South Bay—Miss E. Frawley, teacher.

Buzwah—Miss L. A. Dodd, teacher.

Whitefish Lake—Miss J. Jalbert, jr., teacher.

Sheguiandah—Rev. W. H. Trickett, teacher.

Sucker Creek—Mrs. E. Fairbanks, teacher.

These schools are in charge of good teachers, some of whom have had practical experience as teachers of Indian schools for many years. Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah schools are under the Church of England, the other five schools are conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

At Wikwemikongsing and South Bay the teachers take care, during the week, of several pupils whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to permit regular attendance.

At Wikwemikong, South Bay and Wikwemikongsing, the teachers give the female pupils instruction in cooking, sewing and knitting, and a number of these pupils are capable of making their own garments, for which the department supplies the material.

Buzwah school is situated about one mile from Manitowaning. This school has been closed for the past ten years. Last fall this school was repaired and refurnished, and was re-opened on September 1.

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Whitefish Lake school is situated on the Whitefish Lake reserve about four miles from Naughton on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The attendance is fair.

Spanish River Industrial School.

The Wikwemikong industrial school was moved to Spanish, Ont., during the past summer, and is now known as the Spanish River industrial school.

Rev. L. N. Dugas, S.J., the principal, reports: 'This school is constructed of steel and cement and has accommodation for 250 pupils. Since the opening of the school the children have made excellent progress in the usual studies prescribed by the department. The boys receive practical lessons in farming and shoemaking, and the girls are taught sewing and domestic science. Our ex-pupils are making a most satisfactory showing.'

General Remarks.

The Indian parents in this agency are beginning to take more interest in the education of their children and appreciate the encouragement and assistance given by the Department of Indian Affairs.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age in the band.. . . .	42
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	36
Average attendance.. . . .	17
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute.. . . .	5
Number of pupils attending Mount Elgin Institute.. . . .	2

Mr. W. C. Van Loon, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The day school on the reserve is well situated on 15 acres of land, reserved for school and public purposes, near the centre of the reserve.

I am pleased to report an increase in the attendance of pupils. I also notice that more interest is being taken by them. Those who attend regularly make good progress. The ordinary routine of studies is followed. Calisthenics and hygiene are also taught regularly. Since the summer holidays this school has been taught by Gilbert S. Monture, a young Six Nation Indian, who has proved to be a very satisfactory teacher. He takes great interest in his work and gets along well with the pupils.

We look for considerable improvement in the present year.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	55
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	59
Average attendance.. . . .	29
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute.. . . .	5
Number of children attending Mt. Elgin Institute.. . . .	2

Mr. Ed. Beattie, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The Moraviantown school is a modern brick structure. The teacher is Mr. B. Gardiner, who is making every effort to advance the pupils under his care.

A library, composed of books suitable for children, has been recently installed and should prove very beneficial to the pupils.

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The children attending school are bright, well dressed and clean.

Owing to education, there is a noticeable improvement throughout the reserve. Many of the ex-pupils are holding lucrative positions and compare favourably with their white neighbours.

This year special attention will be paid to gardening in order to stimulate interest in the agricultural possibilities of the reserve.

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	91
Number of pupils at day schools.. . . .	106
Average attendance.. . . .	41
Number enrolled at Spanish River industrial school.. . . .	2
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial school.. . . .	3

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Alex. Logan, reports on this superintendency as follows:—

Owing to the closing of Skene school, Parry Island, there are now only four Indian schools in this superintendency. One at Parry Island, one at Henvey Inlet, one at Shawanaga, and one at Gibson reserve, Muskoka.

No. 1, Ryerson School, Parry Island.

This school is at the upper end of the island, about two miles from Parry Sound. Mrs. Yarwood, the teacher, resigned at the end of the year, and a new teacher, Miss Francis Munt, has been engaged. She holds a third-class certificate and has had considerable experience in teaching in old Ontario.

No. 2, Shawanaga.

Shawanaga is about 23 miles from Parry Sound on the Parry Sound-Sudbury Canadian Pacific railway. The teacher is Miss Currie Tutt. She is doing excellent work, and the attendance is improving.

No. 3, Henvey Inlet.

This school is in charge of an Indian teacher, Joseph Partridge, who lives near the school, in a cottage built and furnished by the department. The children that attend do very well with the work, but truancy is very frequent.

No. 4, Gibson School.

This school is located on the reserve, nine miles from the Canadian Pacific railway, and is in charge of a Miss Leona Lutz, who took charge after mid-summer vacation. She seems to take an interest in her Indian pupils and is doing good work.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age.. . . .	70
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	68
Average attendance	29

Mr. C. W. Myers, Indian agent, reports on the Rama day school as follows:—

The new school and teacher's residence was opened on January 26, 1914. It is a large brick structure with a stone foundation and is heated by a hot-air coal furnace.

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It is one of the most up-to-date rural schools in the province of Ontario. There are two rooms, one for junior and the other for senior pupils. Miss Waite is in charge of the senior class; while Miss McBain, who has already taught on this reserve for some years, is doing good work with the junior class.

Special attention will be paid this summer to the school gardens.

The Indian children have a natural talent for singing and music. The penmanship of a number of the pupils is excellent.

The parents are now taking an increased interest in the education of their children.

Having had trouble with irregular attendance in the past, a truant officer has been appointed recently.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	57
Number of pupils enrolled.	57
Average attendance.	37

Mr. R. J. McCamus, Indian agent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Rice Lake School.

This is a union school, both white children and Indians attending it. They agree well and seem to be equal in intelligence. Miss M. E. Throop makes an excellent teacher and the pupils are making rapid progress.

The interest that the children take in the school garden promises to have a far reaching effect on the reserve.

Mud Lake School.

The teacher is Mr. H. C. Buffam, who is making good progress with his pupils. All the children seem very bright.

The ex-pupils are manifesting much interest in the work of the school and further progress can be expected.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age.	96
Number of pupils enrolled	77
Average attendance.	40
Number enrolled at Mt. Elgin Institute.	12

Mr. T. Maxwell, the Indian agent, reports on educational work in his agency as follows:—

In this agency there are three schools: St. Clair, taught by Miss A. Matthews; Kettle Point, taught by Mrs. A. George; and Stony Point, taught by Miss A. Weaver.

All these schools have been conducted most satisfactorily during the past year; the great hindrance to more rapid progress being irregularity of attendance.

The teachers are interested in their pupils and are doing all they possibly can for their welfare.

All the schools are well equipped and are surrounded by large playgrounds.

The teachers also give instruction in school gardening.

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SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	80
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	99
Average attendance	77
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial.. . . .	4
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home.. . . .	2

Mr. T. A. Stout, Indian agent, reports as follows:—

There are three brick schools on this reserve and two teachers' residences.

Saugeen Village School.

This is an exceptionally good building and well equipped, having individual desks and the very best blackboards.

A supply of suitable books furnishes interesting reading for the pupils.

Miss Isabel Buxton, the teacher, is meeting with much success.

In addition to the regular subjects, sewing is taught.

Scotch Settlement School.

This building is in good repair. A new library was added last year. Mrs. B. Robb, who has had charge for the last three years, is doing excellent work. Sewing and singing are taught as supplementary subjects. A successful entertainment was held at Christmas.

French Bay School.

This school is in good repair and a library has also been supplied. Mr. G. J. Wallace, the teacher, is meeting with much success. The pupils are very proficient in singing and reciting. The Christmas entertainment was a credit to both teacher and pupils.

General Remarks.

The ex-pupils do not appear to have any ambition for higher education. Still, it is noticed that those who have secured a good primary education can secure good positions.

By the improvement in reserve life, it is quite evident that education has a very beneficial effect on these Indians. A number of the Indians take a weekly paper and some a daily paper, and thus they are kept in touch with the affairs of the country.

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	183
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	153
Average attendance.. . . .	92
Number of pupils enrolled at Shingwauk Home.. . . .	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	12
Number of pupils enrolled at Spanish River industrial school.. . . .	3

Mr. A. D. McNabb, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

Garden River Anglican School.

This school is taught by L. F. Hardyman, who is very painstaking. Special efforts are being made to increase the attendance.

At the Christmas entertainments the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably.

There is a marked improvement in this school during the past year.

Garden River Roman Catholic School.

This school is in charge of Miss I. M. Ryan.
While the attendance has not been good in the past, it will improve in the near future. The children are well trained and are showing progress.

Gou'ais Bay School.

This school is in charge of Miss Annie Kehoe, who takes great interest in her work. The attendance and discipline are good, and progress is encouraging. I notice a very marked improvement in this school in the past year.
In addition to her regular duties as teacher, Miss Kehoe has been appointed to do field matron work on the reserve, and I find a great improvement in the conditions generally.

Batchawana Bay School.

This school has been in charge of Miss Mary F. Mercier since November 8. I have not visited this school since Miss Mercier took charge, but from reports she is doing fairly well.

Michipicoten School.

Miss Annie O'Connor is in charge of this school. The attendance is not very satisfactory.
As far as I can ascertain, Miss O'Connor is doing all in her power to advance the children in their studies.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	9
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	6
Average attendance.. . . .	5

Mr. A. W. Williams, Indian agent, reports on the day school as follows:—
This is a union school, both white and Indian children attending it.
The teacher is Miss Bruce, and good progress is being made.
The attendance is small, as the Indians do not seem to realize the value of education, although they are losing many opportunities for advancement by their neglect of the educational facilities provided.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	824
Number of pupils enrolled.. . . .	478
Average attendance.. . . .	248
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute.. . . .	126

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, Indian superintendent, submits the following report on the schools in his agency.
Trustees.—The schools are under the management of a school board composed of three whites representing respectively the New England Company, the Methodist and the Anglican Churches, five Indians appointed by the council, and the superintendent, who is ex-officio chairman. Regular meetings were held during the year. An annual grant of \$5,450 is made by the council for payment of the salaries of teachers, truant officer and inspector.
T. W. Standing, B.A., public school inspector of Brant county, is engaged as inspector. By a recent decision of the council and board the services of a regular

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truant officer were dispensed with and his duties will be undertaken by the Indian trustees.

No. 1 School.

The teacher, Elmer Jamieson, B.A., is an Indian and a graduate of McMaster University.

The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system, and is situated in an advanced portion of the reserve.

No. 2 School.

The teacher of the senior room is John Clark. He has a third-class certificate and has been teaching on the reserve for 14 years. Two of his pupils passed the last entrance examination.

The teacher of the junior room is Miss H. A. VanValkenburg.

The school is a two-roomed brick building with cement basement. It has recently been renovated and repaired and is situated in the village of Ohsweken.

No. 3 School.

The teacher at this school is Miss E. J. Ross. The school is a new frame building with a special ventilation system.

No. 4 School.

The teacher is Mr. Sam Anderson, an Indian. He passed the summer course at the Ontario Agricultural College. One of his pupils, Elvira Garlow, obtained the highest marks of any Indian pupil from reserve schools at the last entrance examination and will receive the council's silver medal. Mr. Anderson is also conducting a successful night school. The school is a new frame building with a special ventilation system. The grounds are ample and well shaded.

No. 5 School.

The teacher is Mr. James D. Moses, an Indian. The building is old, but the council intends to replace it with a new building. The Indians in this section are well advanced.

No. 6 School.

The teacher is John R. Lickers, an Indian, with twenty-five years' experience. In this section it is difficult to get the parents interested, as many of them are berry-pickers and take their children away with them every spring.

No. 7 School.

The teacher is Miss L. C. Dalley, who holds a first-class English certificate. The building is a new frame one with special ventilation system and ample grounds.

No. 8 School.

The building is an old one, but has recently been thoroughly renovated and furnished with a special ventilation system. The teacher is Mr. A. L. Hatzan.

No. 9 School.

The teacher is Miss B. B. White, an Indian, who has had several years' experience. A night school is also conducted by this teacher. The building is brick. The Indians in this section are very progressive.

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No. 10 School.

The teacher is Miss J. L. Jamieson.

The building is brick and is surrounded by ample and well shaded grounds. As a number of the Indians in this section are pagans, it is difficult to obtain a regular attendance.

No. 11 School.

The attendance at this school is not all that could be desired. The regular teacher is Mr. T. W. Draper, who is at present attending the normal school, and Miss E. M. Lee is teaching in his place.

Ex-pupils.

Graduates of the reserve schools are obtaining higher education at the following schools: 10 at Caledonia high school, 3 at Brantford collegiate, 2 at Hamilton collegiate, 1 at Waterford high school, 3 at Ontario Agricultural College, at Brantford Conservatory of Music, 1 at Denison University, Granville, Ohio; 1 at McGill Medical College; 1 in Chicago for post graduate medical work; 1 at Alberta Normal School; 3 are training as nurses.

The occupations of some of the others are: 1 teacher on New Credit reserve, 6 teachers on Six Nations reserve, 4 graduate nurses, 2 stenographers, 2 practising medicine in the United States, and 1 clerk in the Indian Office.

Six Indians passed the entrance examination last June, of whom three were prepared in the reserve schools and three in rural public schools.

General Remarks.

The attitude of the council is a fair indication of the feeling towards education. The council has recently built four new schools, and plans are being prepared for two more to replace old buildings. It has also offered five scholarships of \$100 each to assist Indians to qualify at Normal Schools. It is willing to pay an increased salary to qualified teachers, but these are hard to obtain owing to the great demand for such among the whites. Some Deists still resist compulsory school attendance, but I believe the opposition is decreasing. Illiteracy is rarely found among the rising generation.

I consider that the day schools are doing good work. The teachers are most faithful.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled	125
Average attendance	68

Mr. George P. Cockburn, Indian agent, reports as follows on the educational work in his agency:—

Nipissing School.

This school is situated on Beaucage bay. The building is large and comfortable, and furnishes ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance as well as living quarters for the teacher. The school is well supplied with all the necessary equipment. Miss Tackney is in charge and takes great interest in her work. The children appear to learn rapidly and are progressing favourably. In addition to the regular studies the children are taught sewing, calisthenics and hygiene. A school garden was one of the features of last year's work.

Garden Village School.

The teacher at this school is Miss McDermott. She takes great interest in the advancement of her pupils.

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The school building is comfortable and is surrounded by well fenced playgrounds.

Hygiene, calisthenics and sewing are taught, in addition to the regular course of studies.

Bear Island School, Timagami.

This is a summer school and for the last three years has been in charge of Miss Honan, who is an undergraduate of Queen's University. Miss Honan has done excellent work at this school and the pupils have made most satisfactory progress.

The children residing in Mattawa attend the separate school of that town and are progressing rapidly. The department pays a grant of \$250 for the education of these children.

General Remarks.

The Indians are beginning to realize the value of education and are now taking an active interest in the welfare of their children. The benefits of education are shown not only in the pupils themselves, but also in the general improvement in the mode of living of all the Indians on the reserve.

The ex-pupils are proving to be both competent and industrious and are quite equal to their white neighbours.

It is a noteworthy feature that a large number of the Indians now speak English fluently.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	91
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	83
Average attendance at day schools.	52
Number enrolled at Spanish River industrial school.	32

Mr. Samuel Hagan, Indian agent, reports on the schools of this agency as follows:—

Thessalon Day School.

This school has been satisfactorily taught for the past two years by Miss L. C. Shaddeau. She attended the 1913 summer course at the Guelph Agricultural College and passed her examination with honours. The school is a comfortable building, with up-to-date furnishings. In addition to the regular subjects the pupils are taught knitting, sewing, cooking, horticulture and botany.

Mississagi Day School.

This school is still taught by Miss Lillian McGoey, who continues to be very energetic, and is highly competent.

The school is doing remarkably well. The children are attending regularly and are progressing favourably. They are taught the usual studies, also knitting, sewing and cooking.

The school is very comfortable and contains two extra rooms on the ground floor for the use of the teacher.

Serpent River Day School.

This school is taught by Mrs. G. H. MacKay, who has been in charge for a great many years.

A new roof was placed on the school building in 1913.

The pupils are doing well and are regular in their attendance.

Spanish River Day School.

This school is on the north side of the Spanish River reserve. It is a log building, but is kept in first-class repair.

Arrangements have been made for supplying meals for those pupils who live at a distance from the school. A good attendance is thus obtained. The teacher is Rev. T. H. Young.

Sagamook School.

This school is taught by Miss Rose Fagan, who has had several years' experience. In addition to the regular subjects instruction is given in sewing, knitting, cooking and horticulture. The attendance is improving and the progress is excellent.

Spanish River Industrial School.

This school contains several apartments and has accommodation for 115 pupils.

There is an excellent staff of teachers in charge, and this school will be a great benefit to the district and to the other schools in this agency.

General Remarks.

It is noticeable that education has a refining effect on those families whose children attend school.

I regret that I cannot speak as well for the male ex-pupils as for the females. These young women keep their houses as clean as any of the white people. They are good cooks and most of them make their own clothes.

TYENDINGAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	277
Number of children enrolled at day schools	115
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	14

In this agency there are four day schools.

Mission School.

The teacher at this school is Alexander Leveen. The attendance during the past year has been very satisfactory. Public School Inspector H. J. Clarke, in a recent report on this school, states that the teacher is doing good work and that the pupils are progressing rapidly.

Central School.

Miss Florence Fletcher, who has had six years' experience, is in charge of this school. The attendance has been good and the inspector states that the teacher is meeting with deserved success.

Eastern School.

This school is taught by T. Irvine Brant. Owing to the indifference of the parents the attendance at this school has not been as large as it should have been. However, the inspector reports that Mr. Brant takes great interest in his pupils and that the children are doing as well as could be expected under present conditions.

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Western School.

The teacher at this school is Miss E. Picard. The attendance has been most satisfactory during the year. The inspector reports that the teacher is doing good work.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	127
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.. . . .	87
Average attendance at day schools.. . . .	39
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute.. . . .	6
Number attending Shingwauk Home	14

Mr. T. A. McCallum, Indian agent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

There are two day schools in this agency.

No. 1 school is situated on the west side of Walpole island. Some difficulty has been encountered in obtaining a suitable teacher, but good results are expected from the recent engagement of Miss McRorie as teacher.

No. 2 school is in the southern portion of the island and is taught by Mr. J. Sampson, an Indian. The pupils at this school are making good progress.

General Remarks.

In addition to those who attend Shingwauk Home and Mount Elgin Institute, there are 12 pupils at the industrial school at Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Education is improving the condition of these Indians and is making them law-abiding citizens.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	97
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school.. . . .	53
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school.. . . .	3
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school.. . . .	2
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school.. . . .	1
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	3

Mr. G. H. Wheatley, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This institution is situated in the town of Birtle and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The renovations to the building are now completed and the whole school is in first-class order.

The school is in charge of an efficient staff, who have obtained excellent results.

The girls are carefully instructed in housework and sewing. The boys are taught farming, gardening and the care of stock.

In the report submitted to the department, the principal, Rev. D. Iverach, states that the farming operations during the past year were most successful. At the annual fair held at Birtle, the school won a number of prizes for garden products.

Ex-Pupils.—The progress made by the majority of the ex-pupils has been encouraging, although a few have not settled down to farm for themselves, but prefer to

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work for farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. These will in time start for themselves when they see the progress made by those who attend closely to their work.

There is no doubt that the example of the ex-pupils has a good effect on all the reserves. The Indians, as a whole, are in favour of having their children educated. The assistance given to ex-pupils by the department is much appreciated and excellent results can be looked for in the future.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	137
Number of pupils enrolled.	159
Average attendance.	72

The Indian agent, Mr. F. W. R. Coleleugh, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are five day schools and one boarding school in this agency. Some of the children from the old St. Peter's reserve attend the Patapun public school.

Hole River Day School.

This school is in charge of Rev. G. Smith, a Church of England missionary, who is doing good work.

When I visited the school, I found 10 pupils present. The average attendance for the past quarter was 7.

Black River Day School.

This school has been taught by Mr. J. Henderson, an Indian. As the Indians on this reserve have recently refused to send their children to school, this school has been closed.

Upper Fort Alexander Day School.

This school is in charge of Rev. C. H. Fryer, Church of England missionary, who is a very good teacher and takes a great interest in his pupils.

Mr. Fryer is also the medical dispenser on this reserve and is a great assistance to the Indians when they are ill.

There were 21 pupils present on March 13, and the average attendance was 15.

Brokenhead Day School.

Mr. John Sinclair took charge of this school on November 19, 1913. Considering the class of pupils at this school, Mr. Sinclair is doing very good work.

The number on the roll is 16 and the average attendance for the last quarter was 8.

North St. Peter's Day School.

Mr. P. Harper, an Indian, is doing good work as teacher of this school.

There are 45 children of school age in this district and 42 of these are enrolled.

Patapun Public School.

This school is situated on the old St. Peter's reserve and is taught by Miss E. W. Fingland, who is doing very good work.

Last quarter, there was an average attendance of 21, all of whom were from the old St. Peter's reserve.

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Fort Alexander Boarding School.

The principal, Rev. A. P. Bousquet, O.M.I., reports:—

A new addition has been built during the past year and the building is now in first-class order. In the class-room the pupils have made excellent progress. A great effort has been made during the past year to increase the acreage under cultivation. The boys are receiving practical instruction in farming. The girls are taught sewing, cooking and general housework. The ex-pupils of this school are doing well.

This institution is doing excellent work.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	501
Number of pupils enrolled	244
Average attendance.. . . .	93

Mr. T. H. Carter, Indian agent, reports on the schools of this agency as follows:—

South Peguis School (Church of England).

The teacher is Mr. H. J. Francis, who has done good work. I have made several visits to this school and have been pleased with the work and behaviour of the pupils.

North Peguis School (Church of England).

The teacher at this school is Mr. Lionel Francis, who has been in charge since September 1, 1913.

Mr. Francis is well liked and is doing excellent work; the attendance has greatly increased and the children are progressing as well as can be expected.

Fisher River School (Methodist).

This is a very satisfactory day school, well attended and well managed.

The excellent work performed by Miss E. M. Jotcham is being continued by Miss E. N. Royan, who took charge in September, 1913. The pupils are making good progress in the subjects taught, which include calisthenics and singing.

The manners of the children attending this school are a credit to the teachers.

Grand Rapids School (Church of England).

This school is in the charge of the Rev. C. Morris. The attendance is only fair. I was agreeably surprised, when I visited this school in the month of October last, to find the pupils so well up in their studies; calisthenics and singing were especially good. Considering the irregular attendance, Mr. Morris deserves great praise for the progress of the children in his care.

Poplar River School (Methodist).

The teacher of this school is Miss E. Steadman.

Owing to the fact that the people of Poplar River are hunters, and absent a great part of the time, the attendance at the school is very irregular. There were no children attending when I visited the reserve in October, owing to the freezing up of the river, which made crossing unsafe and almost impossible.

Berens River School (Methodist).

I visited this school on March 13, 1913. There were only 7 pupils present.

The work examined was very good. Mr. P. E. Jones was the teacher then, but Mrs. J. H. Lowes is in charge at present, and, I believe, is doing good work.

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Bloodvein School (Methodist).

This is a summer school only, and was conducted last year by Mr. Joseph Everett, who gave satisfaction.

Little Grand Rapids School (Methodist).

This was opened for a short time during the summer months and was in charge of Mr. Alf. G. Johnston.

General Remarks.

In the Peguis and Fisher River reserves the desire of many ex-pupils to advance themselves is quite noticeable, but unfortunately the home life is not always conducive to progress, as the parents, generally, have regard for material benefits only. Indifference to education is characteristic of Indian parents, and is more noticeable in the reserves at a distance from civilization.

Where the parents have received a fair education the home life is refined, the children are kept at school and become bright scholars. Altogether I consider the school work in this agency encouraging and the results in the future should be very satisfactory.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	66
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.. . . .	19
Average attendance.. . . .	12
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial.. . . .	5
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial	14
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial	6

Mr. Jas. McDonald, Indian agent, reports on education in his agency as follows:—

Oak River Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, and is taught by Miss R. Havard.

As the old school proved inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils who desired to attend, the agency house was remodelled as a school.

There are on the ground floor a large class-room, dining-room and kitchen, while there are also four rooms upstairs. The class-room has been equipped with individual desks and two modern blackboards.

The children coming to school are neat and clean and are progressing wonderfully, especially in writing.

General Remarks.

The Indians are taking a keen interest in the school and are very anxious for their children to attend regularly.

The ex-pupils are beginning to put their education to practical use.

Out of 12 male ex-pupils on the reserve 10 are farmers and are a credit to the schools.

Education is certainly working a beneficial change in the life of the Indian and I expect to see still further improvement in the future.

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NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age.	935
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	400
Average attendance.	60
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial.	2
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial.	19
Number enrolled at Norway House Meth. boarding school. . . .	51
Number enrolled at Norway House Roman Catholic boarding. . .	6

Mr. J. G. Stewart, Indian agent, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

Island Lake.

This school was reopened last fall, with Miss Cunningham as teacher. It is too soon to form an opinion as to the success of this school.

God's Lake.

A school was in operation here for some years, but has been closed owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher.

Pee-Pik-Wah-Choose.

This place is situated 100 miles northeast of God's Lake. There is no school here at present.

Oxford House.

The teacher at this school is Rev. Mr. Niddrie. He is well qualified and has done good work on this reserve.

Split Lake.

The school on this reserve is also closed owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher.

Nelson House.

The school on this reserve is open for part of the year and is taught by the missionary.

Cross Lake.

There are two schools on this reserve, one conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Norway House.

On this reserve there are three day schools and two boarding schools.

Norway House Roman Catholic Boarding.

The principal, Rev. E. Lecoq, O.M.I., reports: 'The children attending this school are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

The girls are also instructed in housekeeping, while the boys are given training in carpentry and blacksmithing.'

Norway House (Methodist Boarding).

The principal, Rev. J. A. Lousley, reports: 'Owing to a disastrous fire the accommodation at this school is rather limited this year, but the progress of those who

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are attending has been excellent. A garden was cultivated during the past year with great success. Our new school will likely be finished in the fall.'

There are three day schools on this reserve conducted respectively under the auspices of the Methodist, Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. Satisfactory progress has been made at each of these schools during the past year.

PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	184
Number of pupils enrolled.	177
Average attendance.	69

Mr. W. R. Taylor, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

There are seven day schools in this agency.

The Pas.

This school has been closed for two years, but was re-opened last December with Mrs. Nicholls, as teacher. As the children attend regularly and as their parents take an interest in the school, I expect considerable progress to be made at this school.

Big Eddy.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who holds a professional third-class certificate, teaches this school. I am pleased to note steady progress. Discipline is well maintained. This is the best school in the agency.

Chemawawin.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a permanent teacher for this school, little progress is noticeable.

Moose Lake.

The teacher, Mr. C. T. Mitchell, is very earnest and the children are progressing. The enforced absence of some of the children during the hunting season is a great hindrance to the school.

Shoal Lake.

The parents are taking an interest in this school and the attendance of pupils is more regular. Slow but steady progress is being made by the children. The teacher is Mr. Louis Young.

Red Earth.

The teacher is Mr. J. G. Kennedy. On account of the absence from school of so many children during the hunting season, progress is very slow.

Cumberland.

Mr. N. Settee took charge of this school on January 1. As he was formerly a successful teacher on this reserve, I expect to see progress made at this school.

General Remarks.

Education has caused a marked improvement in the habits of the Indians in this agency. Day schools offer splendid educational advantages, but progress is much

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retarded by the nomadic habits of these Indians. To obtain satisfactory hunting they have to leave the reserve and the children are thus hindered from attending school regularly.

The influence of the ex-pupils from the various boarding and industrial schools tends to advance those who have not had the opportunity of attending such schools. Most of these ex-pupils are now married and it is noticeable that they generally marry among themselves. Without exception they are willing and anxious to work. Their houses are well built and are kept clean. They make every effort to put into practical use the training received at school.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	416
Number of pupils enrolled in day schools... . .	314
Average attendance at day schools,.	18
Number of pupils enrolled at boarding schools	172

Mr. R. Logan, Indian agent, reports on the schools in these two agencies as follows:—

In Portage la Prairie agency there are three day schools and one boarding school. In Manitowapah agency there are two boarding schools, Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, and also 9 day schools.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Roseau Rapid Day School.

It being impossible to secure a teacher, this school has been closed since September 1. The last teacher, Miss Godon, did excellent work at this school. On my last inspection, the pupils were apparently making rapid progress.

Roseau River Day School.

This school has been closed since last June owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher.

Swan Lake Day School.

The teacher is Miss J. G. Bruce, who has had several years' experience in public schools in the East. The pupils present are bright and intelligent. The mid-day meal provided at the school both encourages regular attendance and affords excellent training for the female pupils.

Portage la Prairie Boarding.

The principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, reports: 'Several improvements have been made to the building during the past year. The attendance has been exceptionally good and all pupils have made most satisfactory progress in their class-room work. The boys are given special instruction in gardening, shoe-repairing and painting, while the girls are taught sewing, cooking and general housework.'

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Lake Manitoba Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Mr. L. E. Martel. The pupils are making very fair progress.

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Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school has been closed since last June owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher. The Indians on this reserve are very anxious to have the school re-opened. The last teacher was doing praiseworthy work.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

Mr. Bruce, the teacher, is a very hard worker and is doing his best for the betterment of his pupils. In addition to the Indian children, there are six non-treaty children at this school.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

This school is also closed owing to the impossibility of obtaining a teacher. The Indians are very anxious that it should be re-opened.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

This school is constructed of logs, but is kept in good repair. Mr. J. E. Favel appears to be making good progress here.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by Colin Sanderson, a treaty Indian. The pupils are well advanced in their studies. The singing of the pupils is a noticeable feature in this school.

Waterhen Day School (Roman Catholic).

A new school was built here last year. The teacher, Miss Adams, is only 19 years of age, but seems capable of teaching an Indian school. The pupils are making good progress. Miss Adams gives particular attention to singing lessons.

Pine Creek Day School.

This school is held in one of the class-rooms of the boarding school and the pupils are making splendid progress.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

The missionary on this reserve takes charge of the school. Rev. T. H. Dobbs, who has conducted the school recently, is a very capable teacher.

Sandy Bay Boarding School.

Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I., principal of this institution, reports: 'A number of alterations and additions have been made to the building during the past year. The heating system was renewed and a new gas generator was installed. The pupils have made good progress in their studies during the year. The boys are given special instruction in farming and cattle-raising, and the girls are taught sewing and cooking. Ex-pupils of this school do well when they return to the reserve.'

Pine Creek Boarding School.

Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., principal, reports: 'Several necessary improvements were made to the buildings during the past year. The attendance has been good and the pupils have made such satisfactory progress in the class-room that they were

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complimented by Inspector Jackson. The boys are taught farming, shoe-repairing and carpentry. The girls are trained in all branches of housekeeping and dairy work. Ex-pupils of this school are making a most satisfactory showing.

General Remarks.

As a result of education it is noticed that the Indians are slowly, but nevertheless surely, advancing. It is noted that nearly all the young Indians now read the daily papers and thus keep in touch with what is taking place throughout the world. The day schools being close to the homes of the Indians have an especially beneficial effect on their lives. The teaching of farming at the boarding schools is to be commended, because, as the country becomes more thickly settled, the Indians will be unable to engage in hunting and will naturally turn to agriculture.

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	27
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.. . . .	25
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial.. . . .	5

Mr. T. E. Donnelly, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

This school is situated a short distance from the agency buildings. It is a frame structure with a concrete foundation. In the basement there are a kitchen, dining-room, root cellar and coal bin, as well as a soft water cistern. The teacher's residence is behind the school.

A garden cultivated by the pupils is a feature of this school. The children have individual plots, which creates amongst them a healthy competition as to who will have the best garden. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage and flowers are grown in the garden. The vegetables grown are used for the midday meal. I notice a marked improvement in the gardening.

In addition to the regular studies the girls are taught sewing, cooking and laundry work.

The teacher, Miss Lawrence, takes a keen interest in her work. I find that the children of ex-pupils make faster progress in their studies owing, no doubt, to hearing English spoken in their homes. Their manners are also superior to those of the children who come from the old pagan homes.

Ex-pupils.

There are a number of graduates from industrial and boarding schools on this reserve. Some of them are female members of other bands who have married young men of this band. The assistance given these girls when they commence housekeeping is much appreciated. The department has also granted assistance to a number of the young men to enable them to engage in farming.

While some of these ex-pupils have not made good use of the opportunities offered to them, others have made splendid progress and have substantial houses, good cattle and horses and sufficient farm implements.

General Remarks.

Education improves the morals of the Indians and imbues them with higher ideals. The older now see the necessity of education and are making their children

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attend school regularly. Many of the young men are competent tradesmen, while the female graduates are very good housekeepers. The Indians of this agency are very favourable to the day school system, as it enables them to have their children at home during the night and week ends.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	180
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	78
Average attendance.	31
Number at Battleford industrial school	47
Number at Duck Lake boarding school.	1
Number at Thunderchild's boarding school.	25
Number at St. Joseph's industrial school.	2

Mr. J. A. Rowland, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Red Pheasant and Stony School.

Previous to 1913 both the Red Pheasant and Stony bands had a school of their own. During the year there was erected an up-to-date school and teachers' residence, centrally situated, to make it easy of access to both bands. This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. It was opened on December 1, under the charge of Mr. J. M. Marshall as teacher, assisted by his wife, who provides the noon meal and also acts as field matron. Under the present management, the school should make good progress.

Littlepine Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. During the year there has been built and equipped a new school and teacher's residence which was opened at the first of the year. I am sure that this will be a great improvement on the former system. A good meal is given to the scholars at noon.

Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It was closed most of the year, but was re-opened in September. We have some very bright pupils on this reserve, and I am sure they would make good if the school were opened the year round. It is very hard to keep a teacher for this school, as there are no living quarters.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The school has been in operation all the year, but the attendance and progress have been disappointing. The pupils' parents are absent most of the year, hunting and fishing, and it does not give the children an opportunity to attend regularly. A new teacher was appointed in September, and I trust that a great improvement will be shown in the future.

Murray Lake Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church for the use of the Moosomin and Saulteaux Indians. The pupils have made fair progress during the year. The teacher also acts as dispenser, and his wife serves the noon-day meal for the pupils.

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Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is located at Delmas. The building is of modern construction, and is well equipped for the accommodation of the scholars. The average attendance during the year was 25. The school is taught and managed by the Sisters of the Assumption, who do their work in a very thorough manner. The school is making steady and satisfactory progress. There has been very little sickness in this school during the year, and the scholars are showing steady and satisfactory progress.

Battleford Industrial School.

This school will be closed on May 31, 1914. The principal, Rev. E. Matheson, reports on last year's work as follows: 'The pupils have made steady progress in their class-room work. The boys have also received instruction in farming, while the girls have been taught sewing and domestic science. The ex-pupils of this institution are making a most gratifying showing.'

Ex-Pupils.

Red Pheasant Band.—There are 12 males and 16 females on this reserve who are graduates of boarding and industrial schools. The young women are nearly all married, and their homes show the result of the teaching they had at school. The young men are fairly industrious, but are very improvident with their earnings. One of the young men belonging to this band is teaching school. Three others are carpenters and others are working for ranchers.

Stony Band.—There are 2 male and 4 female ex-pupils on this reserve. They are not very industrious, and prefer to make their living by carting hay and wood and hunting rather than by their farming and stock-raising. They are handicapped no doubt by the old Indians, who cling to their old customs and ways.

Poundmaker Band.—There are the same number of ex-pupils here as there were last year: 6 males and 4 females. They all show good progress, and are doing well at their farming and stock-raising. The women, who are mostly married, make good housekeepers and keep their homes neat and tidy.

Little Pine Band.—There are 5 male and 3 female ex-pupils on this reserve. They all show satisfactory progress and good results for the time spent on their education.

Thunderchild Band.—There are 7 male and 6 female ex-pupils in this band. Hampered by the older members of the band, who are pagans, the progress of these young people, I regret to say, is very unsatisfactory. Both in their homes and at their work they do not show the advancement that pupils on the other reserves have shown.

Moosomin Band.—There are 7 male and 11 female ex-pupils on this reserve. I am pleased to say that these young men and women are showing progress. They are for the most part steady and industrious workers and show good returns for the time and money spent on their education and training.

Sweet Grass Band.—There are 4 male and 3 female ex-pupils on this reserve. One of the young men is doing very well, while the others are indifferent, and make very little progress. The girls are industrious, and make good housekeepers.

General Remarks.

During the past year, as heretofore, the education of the Indian children in this agency has been conducted under the auspices of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. We have two boarding schools, one at Delmas, under the management of the Sisters of the Assumption, and the other at Battleford, under the Church of

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England. Both of these schools have done good work. The day schools have shown considerable progress during the year past, especially in the case of Red Pheasant and Little Pine reserves, where there have been built and equipped modern, up-to-date schools with every convenience, and under capable and qualified instructors. There is still room for great improvement to be made. This is particularly evident at the Thunderchild reserve, where the progress of the pupils is to a great extent hampered by the older Indians, who still cling to their old customs, and are opposed to progress and education. While our results at times are disappointing, yet we can see progress made, and when the older generation has passed away, the younger ones will gradually lean more to the ways of civilization and education. Those Indians who have received an education are eager to give their children all the advantages they can get.

In quite a few cases, the young men of this agency have done well for themselves. Two of them are school teachers, three are carpenters, skilled at their trade, and others have become fairly prosperous at farming and stock-raising. Altogether the outlook for the future is bright.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	194
* Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.. . . .	137
Average attendance.. . . .	65
Number enrolled at File Hills boarding	2
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial	1

Mr. Borthwick, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are six schools in this agency. Three are under the control of white teachers and their wives, while two are taught by educated Indians.

Sturgeon Lake School.

The teacher, Wm. Godfrey, is giving excellent satisfaction, and I am pleased to state that the attendance for the past year has shown a most gratifying increase. At the Christmas entertainment each article on the Christmas tree was made by some one of the pupils from material supplied by the department. The improved health of the pupils proves the advantages derived from the matron's services.

Mistawasis Day School.

The Rev. C. W. Bryden is proving very successful at this school. The attendance has increased during the past year. In addition to the regular studies particular attention has been given to hygiene, calisthenics and religious instruction. The school garden was also successfully cultivated. The field matron instructs the female pupils in sewing and general housework.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School.

Under the teaching of Mr. H. Hutchinson, the attendance at this school is gradually increasing. Great credit is also due Mrs. Hutchinson, field matron, for the assistance given the sick on the reserve.

Kenemotayoo's Day School.

The teacher, Mr. L. Ahenakew, an educated Indian, deserves credit for the progress made at this school and for the increased attendance. The pupils seem happy and display considerable intelligence.

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Montreal Lake Day School.

This school is well situated on the shore of Montreal lake. The teacher, Mr. J. Settee, is very conscientious in his work and good results are being obtained.

General Remarks.

I have much satisfaction in saying that the pupils have made good progress during the past year. It is to be hoped that the Indians will, in the future, endeavour to have their children attend school more regularly and thus even better results can be hoped for.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	139
Number of pupils enrolled at Round Lake boarding.	50
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial.	15

The agent, Mr. Taylor, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

The educational welfare of the children in this agency has, for the past year, been under the same care as for previous years, namely, schools conducted by the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches.

Round Lake Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This is an old established institution and is in charge of the Rev. H. McKay, D.D., acting principal.

It is pleasing to note that the attendance during the past year has been very regular. With the exception of 2 all the pupils at this school come from this agency.

In his report, Rev. H. McKay says: 'In addition to the regular studies the girls are taught sewing and housework, while the boys are given practical instruction in farming. The pupils have done very good work during the year.'

Cowessess Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I., has the educational welfare of his pupils at heart and is ably assisted by a loyal and devoted staff. Both the boys and the girls are progressing rapidly in their studies. The principal reports: 'In addition to the classroom work the boys are taught farming, carpentry and shoemaking. Our crops last year were very large. A new barn was built last summer.'

Ex-pupils.

All our ex-pupils are progressing slowly but surely. Last year ex-pupils grew 10,000 bushels of grain. A large acreage of new land was broken and there are prospects of a good crop this year. Many ex-pupils have already built substantial dwellings and others are contemplating the erection of new houses.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to report that the present attitude of the Indian parents towards education is most favourable and as a result the attendance at the schools has been very regular.

Education is having an uplifting effect on reserve life, and, as one ex-pupil shows a desire to improve, another follows the good example.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	233
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	95
Average attendance.	43
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.	1
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school.	1
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school.	105

Mr. Pant C. Schmidt, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated near the town of Duck Lake, and about 3 miles from the agency buildings. The principal of the school is Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I. The classes are taught by the Rev. Sisters of the Presentation, who devote themselves entirely and unsparingly to the interests of their pupils. The girls are carefully instructed in housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, washing and all necessary duties of the household which will enable them to become practical housekeepers. The boys are taught all general branches of farming and stock-raising under the supervision of practical men; the school farm and garden being a credit to the institution.

The class-room work in the school is up to the standard. Nothing is left undone which tends to the advancement of the pupils.

The buildings, although only frame structures, are quite comfortable.

Since writing my last report, the waterworks and sewerage system, which has been installed at a considerable expense, has been completed and has proved a success. In the basement are placed two air pressure tanks, having a capacity of 1,000 gallons each, which supply water to all parts of the buildings. These tanks are filled by pumping water from an artesian well with an oil engine. Fire hose and toilet-rooms are found on both floors, and the sewerage system is working satisfactorily. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

The outbuildings comprise large barns, poultry-house, a laundry and a workshop in which are found an up-to-date outfit of carpenter's, blacksmith's and plumber's tools.

John Smith's Day School.

This school is being taught by Mr. P. H. Gentleman, who took up his duties as teacher after the mid-summer holidays. Mrs. Gentleman acts as field matron, her duties being the nursing and taking care of the sick on the reserve and preparing the mid-day meal which is served to the children of the school.

The children attending this school are all from the reserve. The attendance is quite good and they are progressing favourably. The school is a great benefit to the Indians of the reserve.

A number of ex-pupils from the Emmanuel College and from the Regina and Battleford industrial schools are settled here, hence a greater interest is taken in the education of the children than is usual on a reserve, where the parents are heathen or uneducated.

James Smith's Day School, North.

This school is being taught by Mr. Henry W. Shaw, who commenced his work here in November last. Mrs. Shaw acts as field matron. Here, also, the children are given a mid-day meal.

The children attending this school are from the north end of the reserve. The attendance is fair, but irregular. This is caused by the parents leaving the reserve

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at times to go digging senega root, trapping and hunting, and taking their children with them.

James Smith's Day School, South.

This school was reopened in December after having been closed for eighteen months. Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Lowe have been engaged as teacher and field matron respectively.

The children attending this school are from the south end of the reserve. Up to the time of writing, the attendance has been very good, and encouraging to the teacher.

General Remarks.

It is almost unnecessary for me to say that education is having a marked effect on the manners and the mode of living of the Indians. When the young men leave school they ask to be supplied with horses and agricultural implements, and a large number of them are making a comfortable living by farming. One must also notice the vast improvement wrought in the homes by the female ex-pupils.

Too much credit cannot be given to those who devote years to the educating and christianizing of the Indian and to making him a peaceful and law-abiding Canadian.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	36
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	25
Average attendance.	12
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school.	1

Mr. T. Cory, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Since my last report there has been a complete change in the staff at this school, which is now in charge of Miss S. J. Porter.

The teacher is paying particular attention to the regular studies. A hot meal is served to the pupils at mid-day.

The school garden has been very successful, a plentiful supply of both vegetables and flowers having been grown.

Some of the ex-pupils, who have received assistance to start farming, are doing very well.

The school has a most beneficial influence on the reserve.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	276
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake C.E. boarding school. .	15
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake R.C. boarding school. .	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial.	1
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial.	1

Mr. W. Sibbald, the agent, reports on the schools at this agency as follows:—

There are two boarding schools in this agency, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the other under the auspices of the Church of England.

Onion Lake R.C. Boarding School.

The Roman Catholic boarding school is presided over by Rev. Father Cunningham, and the teaching is done by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. There are

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two class-rooms, one for the higher standard, and one for the lower. Satisfactory progress is being made in the different studies. As an evidence that the children are happy and contented, I might state that there was none of the trouble of pupils running away. They are comfortably dressed and are always very clean.

In his report on this school, the principal makes special reference to the teaching of lessons on the mandolin and piano to a large number of the girls. The girls are also instructed in sewing and housekeeping, while the boys are given practical lessons in farming.

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School.

The principal, Rev. J. R. Matheson, reports: 'The pupils have made excellent progress during the past year, especially so in singing and English. The boys have been instructed in the use of carpenter's tools and in gardening, while the girls receive lessons in sewing and housework. Several necessary improvements were made to the buildings during the year and everything is now in first-class condition.'

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	149
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.. . . .	29
Average attendance at day schools.. . . .	16
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekouse boarding school..	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding school..	46
Number of pupils enrolled at Birtle boarding school..	16

Mr. W. G. Blewett, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

Crowstand Boarding School.

This boarding school is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. It is about 3 miles from the town of Kamsack and 10 miles from the agency headquarters. There is a splendid farm in connection with the school and the boys receive a very practical education in all matters pertaining to general farm work, as well as stock raising. Good prices have been obtained for both farm produce and stock, and this has enabled the school to keep on a very creditable financial basis.

The class-room work in this school is good and the children are all getting a splendid education, which will be a great benefit to them in future life. The girls are given daily instruction in all the many useful branches of housekeeping, which will enable them to make good housekeepers when they return to their home.

St. Philip Boarding School.

This school is on the east side of the Keeseekouse reserve and about 6 miles from the agency offices.

It was closed last September.

Valley River Day School.

The school-house is built on a suitable site, about 1 mile from Strevel station on the Canadian Northern railway, and is centrally located. The teacher, Annie Clair Rattlesnake, is an Indian graduate of Birtle boarding school. Good progress is being made here. The teacher has cared for all pupils whose parents go hunting, and in this way has had a very good average attendance. The school-room is always clean and well kept, the pupils are also clean and neatly dressed, and the teacher is very careful to see that they always have their faces and hands washed and their hair brushed before entering the class-room. This school is undenominational.



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Key Day School.

This school is well located in the centre of Key reserve. It has been well fixed up for winter and is very comfortable. Mr. Markham, the teacher, still continues to show good results in the school work. He visits the homes of the pupils and urges the parents to send their children to school regularly, and has been successful in getting a good average attendance.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age.	183
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial.	80
Number attending File Hills boarding school.	12

Mr. H. Nichol, the agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There is no school within the limits of this agency. The Indians send their children to the Qu'Appelle industrial school at Lebret and to the File Hills boarding school at File Hills.

Owing to the change from school discipline to the free life of the reserve, it is sometimes difficult to get some of the ex-pupils to settle down. However, those who engage in farming make very creditable progress in a few years. The ex-pupils are doing fifty per cent of the total farming done in the agency, and are doing the best farming.

As a result of education one can notice a great improvement in reserve life. Almost unconsciously, the older Indians follow the good example of the ex-pupils.

In his report on the Qu'Appelle industrial school, the principal, Rev. J. Hugonard says: 'The main industry taught at this school is farming, but some of the boys are also instructed in carpentry and painting. The attendance during the past year has been very large and the progress of all the pupils has been most satisfactory.'

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	160
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	18
Average attendance.	8
Number of children attending Muscowequan's boarding school.	51
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school	30
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial.	20

Mr. W. Murison, the agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Muscowequan's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the north side of the Muscowequan's reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The building is heated by steam, is lighted by acetylene gas and is well ventilated. The drainage and sanitary conditions are excellent. The school is also suitably protected from fire. Several new outbuildings were erected during the past year.

The garden in connection with the school provides an ample supply of vegetables. The farm grows all the feed grain required.

Excellent facilities for the teaching of farming are provided. The larger pupils spend one half the day in the school-room and the other half at farm or domestic employments.

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The principal, Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I., reports: 'The boys are taught farming and the care of stock, while the girls are instructed in household work and dairying.'

Ex-pupils.

A number of these are residing on the Muscowequan's reserve and are making fair progress as farmers. I look for more permanent success in the future. Noticeable features are the erection of better houses and improved methods of house-keeping.

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Gordon's reserve, and is presided over by the Rev. H. W. Atwater, who is assisted by his two daughters, who act as matron and teacher, respectively.

Both Mr. Atwater and his daughter are trained teachers and are accomplishing first-class work at this school. It is especially gratifying to notice the rapidity with which the pupils acquire a knowledge of the English language.

Last season the garden produced an abundant supply of vegetables. In addition, 15 acres of barley and oats were sown to provide feed for the live stock.

Ex-pupils.

The beneficial effect of education is quite noticeable in the conduct of the ex-pupils living on the Gordon's reserve. The girls especially show in their homes the benefit derived from the instruction they received at school.

Day Star's Day School.

This building is very comfortable. The teacher is also provided with a four roomed cottage. The Indians on the Day Star's reserve take a great interest in this school and the attendance is very regular. A mid-day meal is provided for the pupils. A good crop of potatoes was grown in the school garden last season.

The new teacher, Mr. H. G. Montgomery, is very energetic and is doing first-class work.

Ex-pupils.

Nearly all ex-pupils of this school have started farming and are making good progress. Their homes are clean and are improved according to their means.

The Fishing Lake school was not operated this year.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	119
Number enrolled at Crowfoot R. C. boarding school	40
Number enrolled at Old Sun's C. of E. boarding school	38
Number enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial	5

The agent, Mr. J. H. Gooderham, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. During the past year a new building has been erected. The main portion of this

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building is 73 x 54 feet. two stories high, with two wings, one story high, each 33 x 26 feet. It is situated 1 mile south of Gleichen and can be plainly seen from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. In addition to the main building there are a laundry, stables and sheds.

The grounds and farming land comprise one-quarter section. During the past season, 4 acres of oats were grown, as well as a good crop of potatoes and vegetables; 24 acres of new land were broken and are ready for this year's crop.

In submitting a report to the department, Rev. M. C. Gandier, principal of this school, states that the girls receive special instruction in sewing and housework, while the boys are taught farming. He also says that the ex-pupils of this institution are making good use of their education.

Crowfoot Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The new building which is in course of erection is situated half a mile west of Cluny. A quarter section of land has been allowed the Church for school purposes. Already land has been broken for next season's crop and they will shortly have an excellent garden.

The girls are instructed in housekeeping and sewing, while the boys are taught farming, gardening and the care of stock.

The sisters in charge, and the resident priest, give every attention to the care and welfare of the pupils.

The principal, Rev. J. L. Levern, reports most favourably on the new building.

General Remarks.

Education is beginning to show its influence on reserve life. Many of the ex-pupils show the good results of their training by their successful farming. Their houses are well kept and the surroundings are in good condition. They also have their homes comfortably furnished. Besides those farming, a number have cattle and horses, and all are making a good living.

Blood Agency.

Number of pupils of school age	219
Number enrolled at Blood Roman Catholic boarding school. . .	50
Number enrolled at Blood Church of England boarding school. .	47
Number enrolled at St. Josephs industrial school.	16

Mr. W. J. Dilworth, the agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

St. Paul's Church of England Boarding.

The principal of this school is the Rev. S. Middleton, who is assisted by a competent staff.

In addition to the usual course of studies, the girls are especially instructed in domestic science, while the boys are given practical lessons in farming, gardening and care of stock.

In his report on this school the principal states that special attention is devoted to farming. He also says that the cadet corps, which is under the command of an ex-pupil, has made a name for itself.

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding.

This school is situated on the Blood reserve, near Standoff. The principal is the Rev. Father Raoux, who is assisted by a competent staff of sisters.

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The instruction given at this school is of an exemplary nature. I consider that the best work accomplished at this school is the making of the pupils into men and women who are affable and polite and healthy in mind and body.

On account of the poor soil around this school, it is impossible to attempt any farming and gardening.

The principal reports: 'The usual studies prescribed by the department are taught the pupils. The boys do a great deal of work around the building, while the girls are given a training in housework. Many of our older pupils are transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial.'

General Remarks.

The female ex-pupils are good housekeepers and keep their homes neat and clean. In most instances, the male ex-pupils are industrious and are the pride of their parents and instructors. It is quite noticeable that those ex-pupils who have children are very anxious that their children should enjoy every possible advantage. On every side, ample recompense for the efforts expended in educating the Indians is visible.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	105
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding.	87
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding.	6
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial.	17
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial.	4

Mr. G. H. Race, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

There is one school in this agency, the St. Albert boarding school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and conducted by the Grey Nuns, with the assistance of Mr. Viran.

The building is large and very suitable and is conducted in an exceptionally good way.

The pupils are apt to learn and are making splendid progress in their studies.

Rev. Sister M. A. Leduc, principal, reports: 'A class of 15 girls has made good progress in the study of the mandolin, and 20 boys have been trained to play on the different instruments of the brass band. The boys are taught farming, woodworking and shoemaking. The girls are instructed in domestic science.'

General Remarks.

The educational influence of the schools is always carried to the reserves and has a most beneficial effect on the reserve life. The boys who have graduated from the Dunbow industrial are very capable in conducting their business affairs. As each year goes by, the advantage and benefit of education can readily be seen.

HOBBEWA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	174
Average attendance at day school.	12
Number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school.	50

The Indian agent, Mr. J. Butlin, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

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Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This institution is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema siding.

It is conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption, the principal being Father Dauphin, O.M.I.

The building is frame with a cement foundation and is heated by steam. There is ample fire-protection, and fire-drill is carefully practised.

There is a senior and a junior division under different teachers, and the progress made in the class-room during the past year has been very satisfactory. In addition to the regular course of studies, instruction is given in hygiene, calisthenics, instrumental and vocal music, domestic science, sewing, knitting and gardening.

Some of the ex-pupils of this school are making very creditable progress.

Samson's Day School.

This school is situated on Samson's reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist mission.

The building is comfortable and is well equipped.

Miss Aylwin, the teacher, is interested in her work and in addition to the regular studies gives instruction to the girls in knitting and sewing. During the year a number of articles of clothing were made from material furnished by the department.

The pupils are making fair progress. They are transported to and from the school, and a mid-day meal is also provided.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	89
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan C. E. boarding.	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan R. C. boarding.	21
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial.	1

The agent, Mr. H. A. Gunn, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

In this agency there are two boarding schools, one under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Peigan Church of England Boarding.

The staff of this school consists of Rev. W. R. Haynes, acting principal, an assistant principal, a teacher, a matron, a girls' matron, and a cook. The above executive has restored efficiency to the school and is making it a most useful institution.

In the studies prescribed by the department the pupils are making very satisfactory progress. The boys are also instructed in farming, gardening, and the care of stock. The girls are given lessons in cooking, laundry work and the making and repairing of garments. All the children are comfortably clothed and generally healthy. The tuberculin treatment administered by Dr. Gillespie, the medical officer, to a number of the pupils, has proved most efficacious.

The school buildings are in good repair, well heated, well lighted and ventilated.

In his report the principal states that the attendance during the past year has been very good. He also reports that a very bountiful crop has grown in the school farm and garden.

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding.

The principal, Rev. J. Riou, is assisted by a staff consisting of a sister superior, two sisters to look after the boys, two to care for the girls, and a teacher.

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Creditable progress is made in all studies. The boys are given instruction in farming, while the girls are taught household duties. All the pupils are well clothed, clean and happy.

This institution has been somewhat hampered by having outgrown the housing accommodation, but, as this handicap will likely be soon remedied, substantial progress may be expected.

General Remarks.

Education, certainly, operates powerfully in stimulating and elevating reserve life. The ex-pupils are anxious to have good homes and are becoming first-class farmers.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	150
Number of pupils at day school.	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial.	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding school.	47

Mr. Chas. Hughes, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters on this reserve as follows:—

Blue Quill's Boarding.

This school is on the western side of the Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is managed by Rev. Father Husson, who is assisted by Rev. Father Balter and a staff of sisters.

The class-room, dormitories and dining-room are well ventilated and are kept in the best of order.

The management is very efficient and good discipline is maintained.

The principal reports: 'Satisfactory progress has been made in the class-room by all the pupils. The boys receive instruction in farming, and the girls are taught domestic science. The ex-pupils of this school are conducting themselves most properly.'

Saddle Lake Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of the reserve. Owing to the small attendance it has been closed for some time.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the east side of Goodfish Lake reserve. It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and is taught by Mrs. Watters.

A number of new desks have been recently placed in the school and a new teacher's residence has been built. The pupils are provided with a warm mid-day meal.

Good progress can be expected at this school.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school.	16

Mr. T. J. Fleetham, Indian agent, reports on educational work in his agency as follows:—

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Sarcee Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. The principal is the Ven. Archdeacon J. W. Tims, who is assisted by S. Tims, assistant principal; Miss Tims, teacher; Mrs. Dean, matron; and Miss Quigley, cook.

The new building will soon be completed and good results may be expected from this school. The pupils show a much improved acquaintance with the English language.

The Ven. Archdeacon J. W. Tims, principal, in reporting on the work done at his school, makes special mention of the vocational education given to the children. The girls are instructed in housework, and the boys are given practical lessons in gardening and the care of stock.

Ex-pupils.

There are 29 ex-pupils living on this reserve and all are doing well. A number of the young men have been supplied with farming outfits and are making a good living.

Education is making the Indians cleaner and is helping to civilize them.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic boarding school	18
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Church of England boarding school	7
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Bruno's boarding school.	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic boarding school	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake Church of England boarding school	11
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Roman Catholic boarding school	24
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Church of England boarding school	12
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding school.	13

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding school.	70
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding school.	70
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school.	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Providence Mission.	45

The large district comprised under the heading Treaty No. 8 is divided into three agencies: (1) Lesser Slave Lake, for which Dr. W. B. L. Donald is agent; (2) Fort Simpson, with T. W. Harris, as agent; and (3) Fort Smith, under agent A. J. Bell. The educational matters within this large area are dealt with in reports from these three agents and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald, the agent, reports as follows:—

St. Bernard's Boarding and St. Bruno's Boarding.

St. Bernard's boarding school is situated in the town of Grouard. The pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and geography. The girls also

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receive instruction in sewing and cooking. There is an excellent farm and garden, where the pupils receive practical lessons.

The St. Bruno's school, on the shore of Lesser Slave lake, was opened on September 1, 1913. It is a frame building and is well ventilated. A garden will be cultivated next year. Good results are hoped for at this school.

Both these schools are conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

St. Peter's Mission School.

This school is under the charge of Mr. Kent and matrons and is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The building is well lighted and comfortably heated.

In addition to the regular subjects, the girls are instructed in sewing and housework, while the boys receive lessons in gardening and the care of stock.

St. Francis Xavier Mission, Sturgeon Lake.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the shore of Sturgeon lake. The drainage is good and an excellent water-supply is obtained from the lake.

At this school there is a 30-acre farm where the pupils receive practical instruction in agriculture.

In the class-room the regular course of studies is followed.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake.

This is a Church of England school and is situated on the shore of Whitefish lake, from which an abundant supply of water is obtained.

The building, two stories high, is 20 x 24 feet, with a wing 16 x 14 feet. There are also storehouses, carpenter shop and stables. In addition to the usual studies the girls are instructed in housekeeping and sewing, while the boys are taught the care of stock.

Mr. C. D. White is the teacher and his wife is the matron.

St. John's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school is under the management of the Church of England and is taught by Miss Sturt, who is much interested in her work and should prove successful.

The building is 1½ stories high with two wings. The class-room is in a separate building.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and spelling. The boys are also taught gardening, while the girls are instructed in sewing and housework.

Water is secured from Wabiskaw lake.

St. Martin's Roman Catholic Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

The present building, which was built this winter, is three stories high and is 42 x 32 feet, with a wing 24 x 30 feet. Sister Catherine and her assistants teach the children the usual subjects and also give instruction in sewing and gardening.

St. Henri Roman Catholic Boarding School, Vermilion.

This school is situated on the bank of the Peace river at Vermilion. Bishop Jousard is the principal of this school and is assisted by the Sisters of Providence.

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The building is frame, 80 x 35 feet, and is surrounded by a farm of 60 acres, where the boys obtain a practical knowledge of agriculture. The girls are taught sewing and housekeeping.

An abundant water-supply is obtained from the Peace river.

Christ Church Mission School, Shaftesbury.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. It is situated at Shaftesbury, 20 miles from Peace River Crossing.

Miss Millen teaches the pupils reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Mrs. Holmes gives instruction in sewing and housekeeping.

In the farm surrounding the school, the boys receive practical instruction in agriculture.

FORT SIMPSON AGENCY.

Mr. T. W. Harris, Indian agent, reports as follows:—

The Roman Catholic boarding school at Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river is the only educational institution in this agency. The building is sufficiently large, having two commodious class-rooms and three dormitories. All the rooms are kept scrupulously clean. There is also ample fire-protection. A bountiful supply of water is secured from the Mackenzie river.

In their scholastic work the pupils are divided into four standards, and I am pleased to say that the curriculum prescribed for Indian schools is faithfully carried out. All the children assist according to their capacity in the work of the farm and garden, while the girls are specially instructed in sewing and cooking. The larger girls make gloves, moccasins, etc., out of moose or deer skins and worked in silk. These are readily sold to tourists passing through Fort Providence in summer. I had the pleasure of being present at the annual entertainment, and, while all the drills and recitations were well executed, special mention must be made of the vocal music. During recreation English and French are spoken, preference being given the former.

It is impossible to praise too highly the care and devotion practised by the reverend sisters and missionaries, who have charge of the educational work in this territory.

Ex-Pupils.

The ex-pupils of this school have been most successful. Four have embraced a religious life. Six are post managers for the Hudson Bay Company, while four others are in the employ of the Northern Trading Company. There are also six employed as interpreters. Fifteen of the girls are married to men holding good positions.

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. J. Bell, reports on education in his agency as follows:—

Fort Chipewyan Boarding School.

This school is situated at Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabaska, Alberta, and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The school is fortunate in having the services of Sister Lafferty, who is a trained nurse.

The buildings are commodious and are kept in first-class condition. Fire-escapes, a force pump and hose provide the necessary fire-protection. Surrounding the school is a good farm and garden.

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The pupils are making satisfactory progress and speak English and French well. They obtain practical lessons in agriculture. At the New Year's concert all the children acquitted themselves most creditably.

The Indians of this district are very anxious to have their children educated and this school is accomplishing excellent work.

Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated at Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake, and is managed by the Grey Nuns, Rev. Sister McQuillan being head mistress.

The buildings are large, and ample fire-protection is provided. There is also a first-class farm and vegetable garden in which the pupils work at times.

The pupils speak English very well, also French. On all my visits to the school I found that very satisfactory progress was being made. The boys were especially good at mental arithmetic, while the sewing and silk work of the girls were excellent. A tastefully laid out flower garden was a noteworthy feature.

Hay River Boarding School.

This school is situated at Hay River, Great Slave lake, and is under the auspices of the Church of England. The principal is the Rev. A. J. Vale, who is assisted by a competent staff.

The buildings will be improved in the near future. Ample fire-protection is provided.

The greater number of the pupils come from the upper Mackenzie river, although some are from near Fort MacPherson. All the children appear happy and healthy and are making good progress. There is a good farm in connection with the school. A neat flower garden was in full bloom at the time of my visit in July.

Ex-pupils.

I have two ex-pupils of this school in my employ and they have proved to be good workers and very intelligent. I am hopeful that in the near future many of the ex-pupils of the boarding schools will be able to suitably fill the many positions open to them with the Hudson Bay and other companies.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. A. CONROY.

Holy Angels Boarding School, Fort Chipewyan.

The school is beautifully situated at the west of Lake Athabaska. The subjects taught comprise the ordinary curriculum: reading, writing, composition, grammar, geography, spelling, etc. The pupils seem to be both intelligent and industrious, and are making good progress, especially in reading and writing. I think that on the whole the children are getting a better grasp of the English language than they were some years ago. The class work follows pretty closely the regulations set down by the department; this may be said of all schools in Treaty 8 territory. The girls are taught sewing and cooking, and the boys are taught general gardening and rough carpentering. Sister Lafferty told me that the girls were given turns at the general housework, and in that manner were given practical experience that stands them in good stead after leaving school. Health and sanitation are good. What pleased me most, however, was the fire-protection. Chemical extinguishers, buckets and ladders are in the most convenient places, and fire-escapes permit easy exit from any part of the building in case of fire.

Resolution Boarding School, Great Slave Lake.

This school I consider one of the best in my district. It is beautifully situated on the south shore of the lake, and seen from some distance surprises the traveller into thinking that he has reached civilization—300 miles north of Edmonton!

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The buildings are constructed of lumber cut and sawn in the district. There will be accommodation, when the new wing is completed, for 80 or 90 pupils. The class work follows the regulations of the department, and the same progress was noted here as at Chipewyan. In fact I was surprised to find what progress had been made in English. Sister McQuillan is certainly an excellent teacher, and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress under her management. Health is good, and sanitation excellent. The drainage is easy, and carefully looked after. Though conditions are the best for health, I attribute a good deal to the careful management of the school. The garden is productive, and I have seen many a large crop of potatoes and vegetables.

Fort Providence School, Mackenzie River.

Fort Providence is some 80 miles north of Hay River, and is one of the important posts of the North. It is situated on the banks of the Mackenzie. The Mission has quite a few head of cattle, and cultivates several acres of ground. When I was there they had one of the finest gardens I have ever seen. In fact they grow all the vegetables necessary for their own use. The boys are taught gardening, which is as beneficial instruction as they can receive. They work around the mission and learn rough carpentering, which is most useful to them later on. I think that most of them like that sort of work.

There is accommodation for 80 or 90 pupils. The class work follows the lines laid down by departmental regulations, and the girls are given instruction in general housework. Perhaps the hardest part of the teachers' work is to instill into the children an idea of industry. I am told, however, that once the children become interested, they get on very well, and soon learn the habit of study. Religious instruction is given every day for half an hour. Dr. McDonald tells me that the general health is very good.

Hay River School.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. It is built on the banks of the Hay river, about a quarter of a mile from the lake, where it is protected from the heavy winds. The buildings are not up to the standard required by the department, but it is the intention to rebuild this summer, and add greatly to the present accommodation. The children seem happy, and are always neat and clean, and, I believe, healthy. I do not think there has been more than one death there for a number of years. The class work follows the requirements of the department. The usual subjects are taught, and the boys get a good deal of practical training in the every-day knowledge that will be of most use to them later, while the girls are taught sewing, housework, and given a good idea of the necessity of cleanliness. The school, though hampered at present by lack of accommodation, does excellent work, and should be one of the best when the new buildings are erected. All told, for such a northern district, I think that all the schools in Treaty 8 are a credit to the department and to the people who are devoting their lives to Indian education.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	384
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	315
Average attendance	129
Number enrolled at Port Simpson	1
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza	5
Number enrolled at Crosby Girls' Home	3

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Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools of this agency:—

Kitselas (New Town) School.

This school is situated in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about 4 miles below the Kitselas canyon. Through the efforts of the teacher, Mr. Louis Edgar, this school is giving satisfactory results. The school has been supplied with the necessary class-room material.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is centrally located in the village. The teacher is Miss K. E. Tomlinson. Satisfactory progress is being made and a general influence for good is apparent.

Kitwanga School.

This school, situated in the village, is making very good progress. The teacher is Miss Florence B. Kemp. The instruction is very good, and the attendance is large and regular, and the results are highly satisfactory.

Andimaul School.

This school, situated in the centre of the village, has usually a fair attendance. The present teachers are the Misses Halpenny and Hed, and under their management good work is expected.

Kitsegukla School.

This school is situated in the centre of the village of New Kitsegukla. The teacher is Miss Susan J. Edgar. The attendance has improved since the children of school age from the old village now attend this school.

Hazelton School.

This school is situated on the northern boundary of the Hazelton townsite. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. There is usually a good attendance here. The instruction given is of the best and the results are satisfactory.

Glen Vowell School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and is taught by Miss Agnes Law. Steady progress is being made and the results are very encouraging.

Kispiax School.

This school is quite large and is well situated. Surrounding the school there is enough ground for a garden and for a playground for the pupils. The teacher, Mrs. A. L. Fakely, deserves much credit for the interest she takes in her work.

Kisgegas School.

This school is the most northerly in the agency and completes the list of day schools in the Skeena district. The teacher, Mr. Joshua Harvey, who is a native, is exceptionally bright and intelligent. The school is situated in the centre of the village. The teacher, assisted by his wife, is making very fair progress here. The girls are instructed in domestic science.

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Rocher de Boulé School.

This school is located on the Tsitsk reserve, on the Bulkley river, about 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton. For the greater part of the year it was closed for the want of a teacher. It was re-opened in January by Mr. Joseph Browning, and, under his management, satisfactory results are expected.

Fort Babine School.

This school was opened in September, 1913. The teacher, Mr. Joseph Morrissey, is a thoroughly competent man. Since the opening of this school the attendance has been regular. At the present rate of progress it is expected that this school will give a very good account of itself.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	319
Number of pupils enrolled	231
Average attendance	83
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute	8
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Home	4

Mr. Iver Fougner, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Bella Coola Day School.

This school has been taught by the same teacher as last year, Miss Adeline Gibson. During the year the attendance has been better than in previous years, and the school grounds have been cleared and fenced. The building, with furniture and surroundings, is one of the best, and the teacher is young and cheerful.

Bella Bella Day School.

Miss Tranter, an able teacher with long experience, taught here this year. The attendance has been better than last year.

China Hat Day School.

As in previous year, this school has been taught by Mr. Read, who is a painstaking man, and a hard worker. He is assisted by his wife, who is also field-nurse at this place. The attendance at school has increased since last year.

Kitimat Day School.

The teacher is Miss Isabelle Clarke. The children from the boarding school attend here. It is thus the best attended and the most successful day school in this agency.

Kitimat Boarding School.

This school is still under the able superintendence of Miss Ida M. Clarke, assisted by a staff of three lady teachers. Girls only attend and are taught domestic science in addition to the regular course of studies. Miss Clarke, in reporting on this school, states that the girls do a large amount of useful sewing.

The buildings are very pleasantly located with a fine view of the bay.

Hartley Bay School.

This school was re-opened this year with the Rev. H. J. Matthews as teacher. The attendance has been very good. Both teacher and pupils show much interest in their work.

Kitkalla Day School.

This school is situated in the village of Kitkatla and is taught by Mr. M. C. Mustard. Mr. Mustard is well educated and is assisted by his wife, who is also a teacher. The building is commodious and is furnished with new desks.

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School.

Miss L. M. Deacon, principal, reports: 'The average attendance for the past year has been 22. All the pupils have made good progress in their studies and especially so in English. Special training is given the girls in housework, cooking, and sewing. A vegetable and flower garden is also cultivated by the girls under a teacher's supervision. The ex-pupils of this school have conducted themselves most creditably since their discharge.'

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School.

Rev. G. H. Raley, principal, reports: 'There has been a good average attendance during the past year and the work done in the class-room has been most satisfactory. The boys take great interest in the school garden and it is so well cultivated that the Provincial Horticulturist remarked that he considered our garden to be the experimental garden of the Northwest Coast. The ex-pupils of this school are doing well.'

General Remarks.

The day schools and the boarding schools in this agency have had a good attendance during the past year. The work done at these institutions must have a most beneficial effect on Indian life.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	340
Number of children enrolled at day schools	75
Average attendance.	36
Number enrolled at Kuper Island industrial.	56
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial.	18

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Robertson, reports on education in this agency as follows:—

Kuper Island Industrial School.

The principal of this school is the Rev. W. Lemmens, who is assisted by a devoted staff.

The pupils have made very satisfactory progress during the past year. A new building will be erected here in the near future.

In a special report to the department, the principal, Rev. W. Lemmens, states: 'In addition to the usual studies the girls are taught sewing and cooking, while the boys are given instruction in farming and the care of stock. They are also taught carpentry and shoemaking. Most of the ex-pupils profit by the lessons received at school.'

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Nanaimo Day School.

Miss K. Aspdin is in charge of this school and seems to be taking great interest in her work.

The pupils have made most satisfactory progress during the year.

Koksilah Day School.

Mr. C. A. Dochstader has taught this school for the past year and has been doing good work. He takes a deep interest in the Indians, and the pupils under his tuition are making satisfactory progress.

Quamichan R. C. Day School.

This school was closed on June 30, 1912, but was repaired and re-opened on January 26, 1914. The teacher is Miss C. Ordano, who is assisted by Miss M. Frumento.

There has been a good average attendance during the past quarter and it is hoped that the Indians will show their appreciation of this school by sending their children to school regularly.

Songhees Day School.

This school was opened on September 1, 1913,, on the Songhees reserve at Esquimalt. The teacher is Miss R. A. Quigley.

A new school building was built last summer and the Indians have every reason to be proud of it.

Miss Quigley is much interested in her work, and, although the attendance has not been as large as hoped for, still there is every reason to believe that excellent results will attend the opening of this school.

Tsartlip Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss L. H. Hagan. If the pupils would attend regularly they would make good progress, but it seems hard to make them realize the necessity of attending every day.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age 296

Number of children enrolled at Kamloops industrial 66

The agent, Mr. J. F. Smith, reports on educational matters in this agency, as follows:—

Kamloops Industrial School.

This school is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of the city of Kamloops.

Within the past two years the main buildings have been completely renovated and remodelled, thus improving the sanitary conditions. Last November, an electric light system was installed and the principal's office was connected by telephone with the city of Kamloops. A three and a half horse-power gasoline pump ensures an adequate water-supply.

The principal is the Rev. A. M. Carion, O.M.I. The Sisters of St. Ann teach the girls; and the boys' class-room is in charge of Mr. E. Holloran. The technical instructor is Mr. E. LaCase.

In the girls' departments, instruction is given in reading, writing, sewing, cooking and general housework. Most satisfactory progress is reported by the sisters in charge.

The boys are also doing well in the class-room. In addition, they are given an insight into the several branches of the mechanical arts. Special attention is also given to farming, as this is most essential for the rising generation of Indians.

EX-PUPILS.

The ex-pupils of this school are certainly exercising a good influence on their tribesmen. I took special charge of ten ex-pupils, last spring, and made each of them prepare ten acres of land. Five acres were planted with apple-trees, and the other five acres were sown with seed oats and wheat provided by the department. Vegetables were grown among the trees. I am pleased to report that these ex-pupils gave unremitting attention to their orchards and crops and great success was achieved by all.

The success of these ex-pupils is a great encouragement to the others and a number of other Indians intend to plant orchards this year.

During the past year I have noted a great improvement in the conduct of the ex-pupils and I am able to see the good influence exerted by these ex-pupils among their tribesmen.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	118
Number enrolled at Kootenay industrial.	80

Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, Indian agent, reports on educational work as follows:—

Kootenay Industrial.

Since the completion of the new building, work at this school is progressing most satisfactorily. The modern heating plant has been installed and the new laundry has been built.

The pupils have been very attentive and painstaking with their studies during the year and steady improvement is noted. In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught farming, carpentry, shoemaking and harness-repairing. The girls are instructed in sewing, dressmaking, dairying and housekeeping.

I am pleased to state that the parents take an active interest in the welfare of the school.

The members of the staff, under the very efficient supervision of Sister Justinian, discharge their several duties faithfully and zealously.

The ex-pupils continue to give a good account of themselves, and their services are in great demand. Some are employed at farming, while others work at the lumber mills.

Lessons taught at the school tend to strengthen the pupils against temptation and enable them to adapt themselves to their surroundings when they leave school.

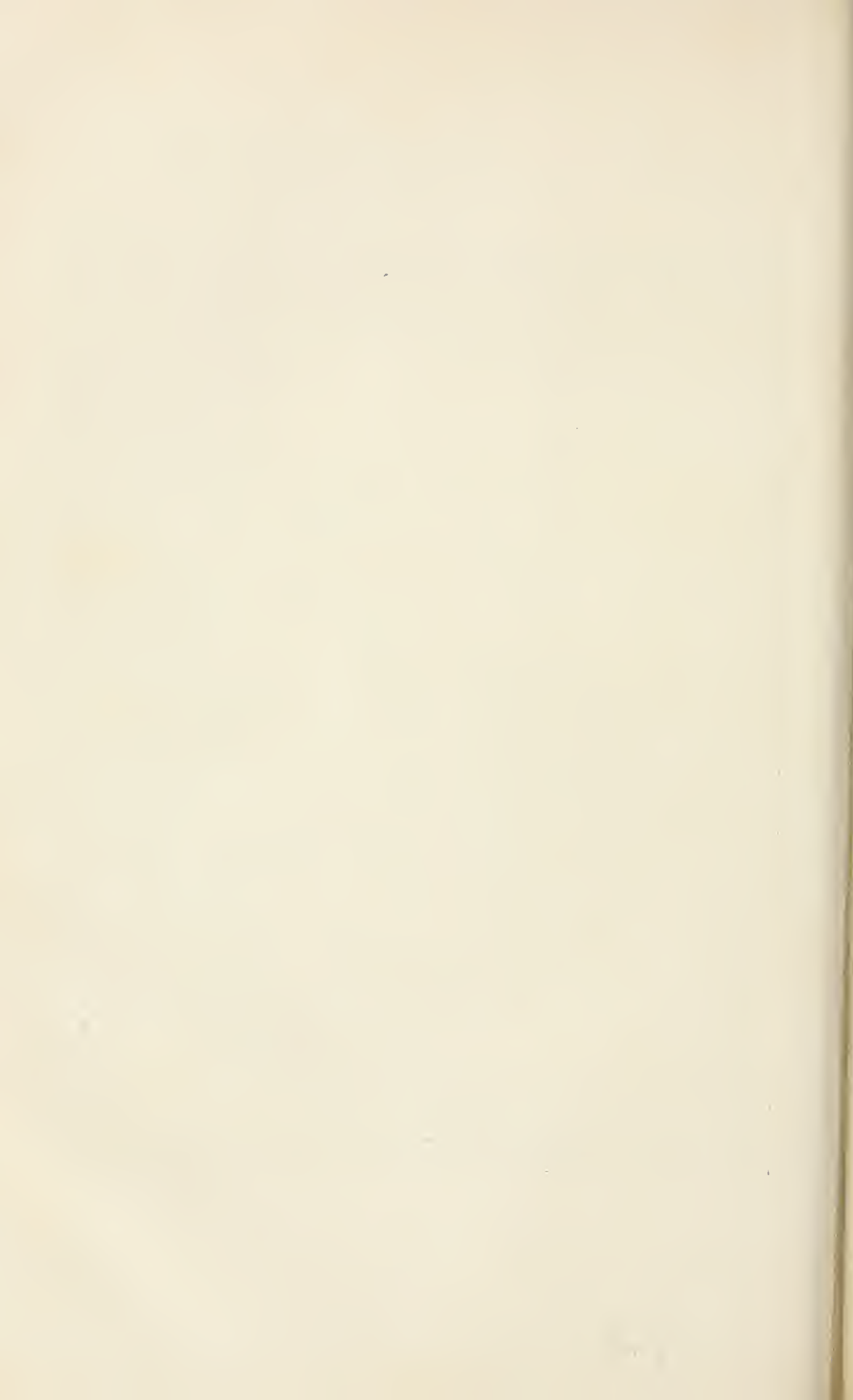
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age.	179
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	60
Average attendance at day schools.	22
Number enrolled at Alert Bay industrial school.	34
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school.	1

Mr. W. M. Halliday, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—



Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1913.



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It is a matter of congratulation that more interest has been taken in educational matters by the Indians during the past fiscal year and that great improvement can be noted in the progress of the pupils of all the schools.

Alert Bay Day School.

Up to the end of the Christmas term this school was in charge of Miss M. Clowes, who took a great interest in her work and obtained good results. Miss Ferryman is now teaching here and it is confidently expected that she will do good work.

The school-room is comfortable and commodious.

Cape Mudge Day School.

This school still continues under the management of Mr. J. R. Rendle, the Methodist missionary at that village, and fair progress has been made. Mr. Rendle is both careful and conscientious, but has been considerably handicapped by the fact that the parents are away from home for a considerable length of time and take the children with them. The school is comfortable and well lighted, and the children are, on the whole, a bright and happy-looking lot and are showing improvement.

Alert Bay Boys' Industrial.

Good work has also been done during the past year at the Alert Bay industrial school for boys. This institution is under the control of the Anglican Church. A very great interest in its welfare is taken by the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

The principal is Rev. A. W. Corker, who has proved most efficient in his work. The staff consists of Mrs. Corker, matron, Mr. G. Luther, Mr. E. Hunt, trade instructor, and a teacher. In addition to the regular studies, the boys are instructed in carpentry and gardening. The pupils are also well grounded in religious truths.

Alert Bay Girls' Home.

The Girls' Home at Alert Bay continues to be very satisfactory, and the girls are making very marked improvement not only in the school-room, but also in manners, deportment, and domestic science.

The staff consists of Rev. A. W. Corker, principal, Miss Neville, matron, Miss Roper, assistant matron, and Miss Nixon, teacher. Miss Nixon has been trained in England, has modern methods and is meeting with deserved success.

Although this institution has been in active operation for only a year and a half, still progress has been excellent and the great improvement in the children is a cause for general gratification at the good influence that the school will exert.

Ex-Pupils.

While the conduct of the ex-pupils in the past is not all that could be hoped for, still it is confidently expected that a great improvement will be noticed in the future. One ex-pupil is now a teacher in the industrial school and organist in the church. Another ex-pupil, Edwin Cook, is taking a course training on board the school ship, H.M.S. *Conway*, in Liverpool, England. Late advices state that he is making excellent progress. In deportment and morals there is a marked difference for the better between ex-pupils and the young men who have not attended school.

General Remarks.

From an educational standpoint, things never looked better than they do at the present time. The parents are beginning to realize the value of education and are taking an active interest in the schools. Many people are inclined to criticise the

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spending of money on Indian education; but, if they could visit the schools and realize the vast good that these institutions are accomplishing, their views would be materially changed.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. . . .	510
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.. . . .	38
Average attendance.. . . .	17

The agent, Mr. Graham, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

Lytton Day School.

The teacher, Miss Lilly Blachford, is both capable and painstaking. She speaks the Indian language fluently, takes an interest in both old and young, and is of great assistance to the Indians in many ways. The building is made of logs, but is in good repair.

The studies prescribed by the department are faithfully carried out.

While the attendance has been rather irregular, I consider that great improvement has been made during the past year.

Shulus Day School.

This school is situated on the Nicola Mameet reserve and is in charge of the Anglican missionary, Rev. F. B. Eteson, who is assisted by Miss Williams. Miss Williams takes a great interest in her work and often visits the Indians' homes to teach them how to keep their houses clean.

As many young children attend the school, kindergarten methods are followed, and I am pleased to say that splendid progress has been made during the year.

It is most gratifying to see the number of older Indians who attend the night school and their great ambition is to learn to read and write. The women are specially instructed in sewing.

All Hallows Boarding School.

This school is situated half a mile west of the town of Yale. There is a four-acre garden in which a large quantity of fruit and vegetables are raised. Besides this, each girl has a plot of ground for a flower garden.

The class-room work is carried out as prescribed by the department. The studies now taught enable the pupils to write at the British Columbia high school entrance examination. All the girls are instructed in sewing, laundry work, cooking and general housework. Dr. Elliot gives a series of lectures in second-aid work.

Lytton Industrial School.

This school is situated about two miles from the town of Lytton. The buildings are in excellent condition and are most convenient.

In connection with the school there is a large farm, which permits the teaching of the principles of agriculture to the boys.

Rev. L. Dawson, the principal, reports: 'Special attention is given to the teaching of carpentry, blacksmithing and shoemaking. The attendance during the past year has been large and all the pupils have made most satisfactory progress in their class-room work, which has been under the charge of Mr. Scarrett.'

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NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	469
Number of children enrolled at day schools.	208
Average attendance.	83
Number of children enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes.	40

Mr. C. C. Perry, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lakkazap Day School.

The teacher at this school is the Rev. Wm. Crarey.

A good attendance and efficient instruction permit of good results being obtained. The building is new.

Aiyansh Day School.

This school is situated at the village of Aiyansh, 60 miles up the Nass river. The teacher is an Indian.

Kincolith Day School.

A new school was recently erected at Kincolith at the mouth of the Nass river.

The present teacher is Mr. H. Collison. There is a good attendance and satisfactory progress has been made.

Port Simpson Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. J. H. Young, who has done excellent work since he took charge.

There is a good supply of suitable equipment.

The primary class is conducted by Mrs. A. S. Dudoward, a native.

Port Simpson Day School.

This institution ranks among the best of the Methodist educational establishments in Canada.

The present principal is Miss F. E. Hudson, who is assisted by Miss Fanny Gray, Miss Lottie Deacon, Miss Powell and Miss Black.

In addition to the regular school-room work, the girls are specially instructed in deportment, domestic science and general housework.

I am pleased to report first-class progress in all branches.

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School.

This school is also under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Rev. G. H. Raley is principal and is assisted by Miss Smiley, a matron, and Miss Elliott as assistant matron.

The erection of a new building is contemplated at present.

A number of boys educated here have proved to be good and industrious and the school is progressing.

Metlakatla Day School.

This school is capably taught by Miss S. Klippert.

The attendance is good and excellent progress is being made by the pupils.

The building is in first-class condition and the class-room is well equipped.

Port Essington Methodist Day School.

Miss Fanny Noble is in charge of this school.
By her tactful and pleasing manner, she has obtained a good attendance and the pupils are improving rapidly.
The building is practically new and is well furnished.

General Remarks.

Efforts are being made to allow the attendance of Indian children at the white schools at Georgetown and Torrance.
Careful oversight has been kept over all the schools in the agency, and I am pleased to state that most satisfactory progress has been made during the past year. The effect of education on reserve life is decidedly beneficial.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	436
Number of pupils enrolled.	140
Daily average.	80
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial.	87
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish Mission boarding.	50
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's Mission boarding.	65
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt boarding	42

The Indian agent, Mr. Peter Byrne, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

The educational institutions in this agency consist of one industrial school, three boarding schools and three day schools.

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley in the centre of a prosperous and progressive farming community. The children receive a good common school education, and it is the intention of the principal to form an entrance class for the advanced pupils.

In connection with this school there is a large farm which enables the giving of practical lessons in agriculture. The boys are also taught shoe-repairing, baking and carpentry. The girls are instructed in housework, dressmaking and cooking.

There was a very creditable exhibit of hand painting done by the pupils of this institution at the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, held in New Westminster last fall.

The principal, Rev. R. H. Cairns, in his report on the year's work says that the school has enjoyed a most successful year and that the ex-pupils are progressing rapidly.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

At this school, there are two buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls. Both buildings were painted this year. A magnificent view of the surrounding country and the Fraser river is obtainable from the school.

The principal Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., reports: 'The boys are taught agriculture, painting, carpentry and shoemaking. They also assist in the operation of the shingle mill. The girls receive instruction in housework and sewing. In the study of music the pupils show marked ability. The boys generally have a good band in which they take great interest, and the girls acquire considerable efficiency in vocal music. A

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moving picture machine has been purchased and installed in the recreation hall. The pupils are much interested by the moving pictures and as educational films are mostly shown, the result is distinctly of good educational value. All reports show that the ex-pupils are doing well and have profited by the education they received.'

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver.

Reverend Sister Mary Amy and a competent staff give the pupils of this school an excellent training in all the branches authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening and fruit-growing, and how to care for and milk the cows that are kept at the institution.

The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, cooking, washing, mending, and also how to make butter. All the care possible is bestowed on these children.

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Sechelt Indian reserve, a short distance from the seashore of Trail bay.

The pupils continue to make good progress in the usual studies authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening and how to care for the stock, which is kept at the institution. Some of them are very handy with carpenter's tools, while others are capable of mending their own and the other pupils' shoes. This seems to be a natural bent, as some of their parents are expert canoemakers and house-builders.

The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, besides buttermaking. Some of them are expert needlewomen; they cut and make their own garments, and those of the other pupils.

Sister Theresine and her devoted assistants attend to the duties connected with this school and also visit the residents of the reserve from time to time, and assist and educate the mothers in looking after their houses and in the care of their children.

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on Aupe reserve, near Bute inlet.

Since the large two-story school building was burned to the ground last summer, school has been carried on in the priest's house. A new school on the site of the old one is nearly completed, and will be occupied in a few weeks.

These Indians fully appreciate the good work of the department in furnishing the material for the new school, and appointing a man to supervise its erection. The Indians themselves are doing the work.

The new building will be large enough for the children to reside in during the absence of their parents, who are obliged to be away from the reserve a great part of the year. The parents provide the necessary food and clothing for the children while there, and the teacher instructs them in cooking, washing and mending, and also in looking after their dormitories.

Mrs. Kathleen Petznick is the teacher. Her husband, Mr. Petznick, will assist her as soon as the school is open in the new building.

There is about one acre of land available for cultivation near the building, and it is the intention to have this made into a garden in the spring. Mr. Petznick will instruct the children in growing vegetables and small fruit.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon Indian reserve, near the village.

The pupils are receiving instruction in the prescribed course of studies and are making fair progress.

The present teacher is Mr. B. Nicholson. His wife visits the homes of the Indians and instructs the mothers in looking after their houses and in caring for their children.

Tsawassen Day School.

This school is situated on the Tsawassen Indian reserve, overlooking the gulf of Georgia, one mile north of the international boundary line. It was opened on November 1, 1913, with Rev. William Chaput as teacher. The Indians provided the building and the furniture. All the children on the reserve attend school regularly and are making good progress.

Skwah Day School.

A new school with accommodation for forty pupils has been built by the department on the Skwah reserve.

The contractor has practically finished the work on this building. A requisition for the necessary material has been forwarded and it is expected to open the school about March 1.

As the Indians of this reserve are taking a great interest in the school, it is confidently expected that excellent progress will be made.

General Remarks.

Ex-pupils, both boys and girls, are doing well and are effecting a marked improvement on reserve life.

In spite of numerous drawbacks, those young men who are farming are fairly successful. Others occupy responsible positions, some being foremen.

The female ex-pupils are good housekeepers, their homes and surroundings being superior to the average Indian home. It is noticeable that they are much more comfortable than those who have not enjoyed the advantages of education.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age. 184

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but the agent, Mr. R. Brown, reports on educational matters as follows:—

As the Indians at Enderby and Penticton have refused to allow schools on their reserves, those parents who desire education for their children have to send them to the public schools.

At the present time Indian children are attending the white schools at Larkin, Armstrong, Hedley and Similkameen. In some cases the children walk from three to six miles to attend school.

I regret very much that so many of the Indians are so indifferent to education.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age. 109
Number of pupils enrolled. 122
Average attendance 37

The Indian agent, Mr. T. Deasy, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

At Massett there is a well-built, two-roomed school. Single desks have been installed recently and every effort has been made to make the pupils comfortable. During the winter there are two teachers at this school.

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As many of the Indians work at the cannery at Naden Harbour during the summer, one of the teachers from the Massett school conducts a school at Naden Harbour while the Indians are working there.

The resident missionary gives instruction to the pupils at certain times on weekdays.

The attendance is fair, but rather irregular.

A day school is also operated on the Skidegate reserve. The parents, here, take a great interest in the school and the attendance during the past year has been very good.

Double desks have been installed recently in this school and the building has been repaired and painted.

The children are very bright and are making satisfactory progress in their studies. Religious instruction is given by the resident missionary.

General Remarks.

The Indians of this agency have two of the best school buildings in the province, and the pupils are advancing rapidly in their studies. The greatest drawback to education is caused by the irregular attendance of the children at school and this is due to the nomadic life of the Indians of the island.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	116
Number of pupils enrolled	48
Average attendance	12

Mr. W. S. Simpson, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Tahltan band has two schools, Telegraph Creek, which is taught by Mr. W. P. Thorman, and Tahltan Mission, which is taught by the Rev. F. P. Thorman.

Both whites and Indians attend Telegraph Creek school, and those Indian children who attend regularly are making good progress. Ex-pupils of this school show a marked improvement over those who have not had the same opportunity.

The Tahltan Mission school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Although it is rather difficult to obtain a regular attendance at all times, progress is noticeable. A pleasing feature is the pride that the parents take in the advancement of their children.

It is a pleasure to meet in their homes the ex-pupils of this school.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	300
Number of pupils at day schools	89
Average attendance	32
Number enrolled at Clayoquot industrial school	51
Number enrolled at Ahousaht boarding	33
Number enrolled at Alberni boarding	51

The Indian agent, Mr. C. A. Cox, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Clayoquot Industrial School.

This school is situated on Meares Island and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

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The main building is large and modern. It is steam-heated and has a splendid water system.

The ex-pupils of this school are bright and intelligent and are doing well. Two of the boys conduct stores on the reserve.

The principal, Rev. F. Epper, reports: 'The boys are taught farming, carpentry, painting and shoemaking. The girls are instructed in domestic science. All the pupils have made excellent progress during the past year.'

Clayoquot Roman Catholic Day School.

Rev. J. Schindler teaches this school and is doing good work among the Indians of the Opitsat reserve. The attendance recently has shown a marked increase.

Ahousaht Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Maktosis reserve and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal, Rev. J. T. Ross, is assisted by a zealous staff.

The class-room work of the pupils is progressing favourably. The boys are instructed in carpentry and their exhibit of furniture at the local fair won credit from everyone and reflects great credit on their teaching.

All the ex-pupils are showing the good results obtained from their education. The department has assisted some of these ex-pupils and in most cases they have made good use of the help granted them.

Ucluelet Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. W. Vander Veen and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The attendance is not large, but the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

Alberni Boarding School.

This school is on the Ittatsoe reserve and is under the management of the Presbyterian Church. The principal is Mr. H. B. Currie, who is assisted by a competent staff.

The main building is being repaired at the present time. The laundry and bakehouse erected two years ago are conveniently planned. The class-room, which is separate from the main building, is very modern and the best building on the grounds.

The principal is doing good work. He takes an especial interest in all branches of farm work.

All the ex-pupils are workers and are making a first-class showing.

General Remarks.

The general effects of education upon reserve life are encouraging. Still greater benefit will be felt in the next generation.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.....	157
Number enrolled at Williams Lake industrial.....	53

The Indian agent, Mr. I. Ogden, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Williams Lake Industrial School.

This school is situated in a valley on the right bank of San Jose creek, and is about four miles from the Williams Lake reserve.

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The buildings are large and up-to-date and all are kept in good condition.

During absence of the Rev. H. Boening, the principal, Rev. A. Madden is acting principal and is conducting the school in a most satisfactory manner. The staff takes great interest in the work of the children and I find that the pupils are progressing steadily in all the subjects and especially in reading and writing.

Last year large crops of vegetables and fruits were grown in the school gardens. The boys are given instruction in farming and I am certain that many of them will be successful farmers.

Ex-pupils.

I am pleased to report that the ex-pupils are making satisfactory progress. They have more knowledge of farming than those who have not attended school and are making good use of their education. Some of the ex-pupils were married last winter. It is also noticed that the ex-pupils pay more attention to the instructions of the agent than the older Indians do.

YUKON.

Number enrolled at the day schools	106
Number enrolled at the Carcross boarding school	36

During the past year, day schools have been in operation at Champagne Landing, Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Selkirk and Moosehide. The attendance at each of these schools has been quite satisfactory and the pupils have made good progress.

The boarding school is situated near Carcross. The principal, Rev. W. T. Townsend, reports: 'A number of necessary improvements have been made to the building during the past year. The attendance has been excellent. In addition to the regular class-room work, the boys are instructed in gardening and wood-carving, while the girls are taught cooking and general housework. Special mention must be made of the publication by the pupils of a quarterly paper, which is printed at the school. The progress made by the ex-pupils of this institution is most encouraging.'

The information contained in this report will, it is hoped, be of value to those interested in Indian education and useful as a record of progress.

MARTIN BENSON,
for Superintendent of Indian Education.

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SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from city of Brantford. <i>P. O. Brantford, Ont.</i>	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H, consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining room, &c., North Wing and South Wing a boys' playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen blaze killer tubes; axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes \$60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building heated by hot water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex, township Caradoc. <i>P. O. Manley, Ont.</i>	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to each contains and families and a four-story hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, gran barn, &c., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps and piped to all parts of the building.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout the building. Fire extinguishers, pails, and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main buildings, and schoolrooms, lighted by electricity.
Shingwauk Home	Located 14 miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. <i>P. O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.</i>	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentaurus township.	Main block comprising 182 x 137 feet building and principal's residence, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playground and upper story a school room; a chapel, hospital, farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	3-inch pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3-inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat—a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system by separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

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Spanish River Industrial.	1 mile from Spanish river, north shore of Lake Superior. <i>P. O. Spanish, Ont.</i>	Between 300 and 400 acres.	Boys' buildings: frame, cement foundation, one 30 x 45, 3-story, the other 106 x 45, 3-story frame. Girls' buildings: main building is solid cement 66 x 50 with two wings, each 56 x 36, 3-story high.	Abundant supply of water.	Heated by hot-water furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Moose Fort.....	On Moose Island, 9 miles from where the Moose river joins salt water. <i>P. O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.</i>	10 acres of land is leased from Hudson Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building, 2 stories, 40 x 50 feet, principal's house 30 x 30 feet, cottage hospital, carpenter-shop, engine house, cow stable, woodshed. The day school building is 40 x 20 feet.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Buckets and barrels, filled, always on hand; two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from town and across lake. <i>P. O. Chapleau, Ont.</i>	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared. Belongs to Government.	School building, 40 x 22 feet, dwelling house, 52 x 52 feet; kitchen 20 x 12 feet; also a woodshed. Boat house and chicken house, all frame buildings.	Water obtained from lake for laundry purposes, and from a well for drinking purposes.	Barrels and buckets are kept filled with water; also 2 iron fire-escapes.	Heated with wood stoves, lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William. <i>P. O. Fort William, Ont.</i>	Comprises $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic. Stable 28 x 24 feet, store room 22 x 14 feet and a chicken house, all frame.	City water supply and is conducted throughout building by means of tank and water pipes.	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Ft. Albany Boarding.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea. <i>P. O. Fort Albany, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.</i>	Belongs to the Hudson Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3 story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter-shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood furnaces. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. <i>P. O. Elkhorn, Man.</i>	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter section 5, township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy, and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasoline engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McKibie engine in basement with an 80 gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Steamups and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.

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SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon, P. O. Brandon, Man.	320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of principal meridian.	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other out-buildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.
Birtle Boarding	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle. P. O. Birtle, Man.	Owens 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	Main building 84 x 26 feet, stone; new class room and gymnasium, 58 x 28 feet, frame; old school building, 3 stories and basement; barn, 28 x 36 feet, frame; hogpen, 20 x 14 feet, concrete; granary, 10 x 12 feet, frame.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C.P.R. in Birtle; 40 lbs. pressure through buildings. Hard water is obtained from well 200 yds. from school and is pumped into a tank by means of a gasoline engine and thence piped to kitchen.	Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top of building. Escapes and extension ladder.	Two large Safford sectional boilers in main building. Acetylene from the Birtle plant
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On south bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve. P. O. Fort Alexander, Man.	Land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road, nine chains, 1st lot No. 60.	School building is 70 x 40 feet, 3 stories and basement; also a workshop, stable, log barn, implement shed, engine house, and pig-pen.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water, from the Winnipeg river to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks, each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasoline engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.
Fort Frances Boarding.	On agency reserve, southwest of Rainy Lake. P. O. Fort Frances, Ont.	63 acres, part of the reserve.	Main building of 3 stories 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, ice-house, workshop, stable.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake into 3 tanks in attic of 500 gallons each.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.

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Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis near Pine Creek reserve. <i>P.O. Camperville, Man.</i>	Section 1, township 35, range 19 west 1st meridian, 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20 west 1st meridian.	School house is a stone building, 115 x 45 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable 100 x 59 feet, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, icehouse.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose.	Heated by steam; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve, on west shore of Lake Manitoba. <i>P.O. Sandy Bay, Man.</i>	100 acres, part of section 16, township 18 range 9, set aside from the Sandy Bay reserve for the purposes of the school.	Building is 3 story frame 70 x 40 feet, on stone foundation, with annex 20x50, containing gasoline engine and plant. Icehouse, barn 30 x 100 feet, piggery and hennerry, carpentry and machine shop.	A well and soft water cistern. From lake in winter.	Two fire escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also 15 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville Mission, on Norway House reserve, on Little Playgreen lake. <i>P.O. Norway House via Selkirk, Man.</i>	Anominal claim on land, partly on reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	Temporary buildings, new building in course of erection.	Obtained from Little Playgreen lake.	Four tubes of Eclipse extinguishers dust hung in convenient spots. Three barrels kept full in kitchen, and one in each play room; also buckets and axes.	Two furnaces and box stoves heat building. Lighted by oil lamps.
Portage la Prairie Boarding.	At the eastern side of the town of Portage la Prairie. <i>P.O. Portage la Prairie, Man.</i>	Has 2 acres owned by the Presbyterian Church; also 2 acres of city lots rented, all inside town limits.	New building in course of erection.	Three pumps and a 40 barrel tank in basement.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with town brigade.	Hot air coal furnace, lighted by electricity.
Cecilia Jaffrey Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora. <i>P.O. Kenora, Ont.</i>	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D 492, District of Kenora, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario government.	Main building 67 x 38 feet with wing 22 x 30 feet, frame, on stone basement. Also a class room, 43 x 28 feet; principal's residence 46 x 24 feet; a stable and icehouse, stone henhouse and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by gasoline engine into 1,500 gal. tank in attic, thence by pipes throughout the building.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire escapes from dormitories. Fire extinguishers.	Building heated by steam. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kenora Boarding.	Located 3 miles from town of Kenora on a hill commanding view of the lake. <i>P.O. Kenora, Ont.</i>	There are 45 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church, Sub-division 1-8, township Jaffrey.	School building 112 x 40 feet, frame, brick veneered, on stone foundation; laundry, carpenter shop and storehouse, 46 x 18 feet; boat-house, icehouse, machine shop and shed.	From Lake of the Woods, a 6 H.P. gasoline engine pumps the water 12 to two tanks.	Have 2 outside fire escapes from dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 pails and 6 axes.	Heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light from the town of Kenora.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford, P. O. Battleford, Sask.	A reserve of 566 acres immediately adjacent to school and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of school. Enbraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, township 43, range 16, west of 3rd meridian.	Main building, principal's residence, 2 cottages, carpenter and blacksmith shops, stables, granary and various outbuildings.	From excellent wells.	There are 4 tanks always filled, iron piping to floors and hose on each. Babcock and dry-dust extinguishers, a McRobie apparatus with hose and escapes from dormitories.	Hot air furnaces and wood stoves used as fuel. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley on the Melville-Regina branch of the G.T.P. Ry. P. O. Lebert, Sask.	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west of 2nd meridian of which about $\frac{3}{8}$ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120x50 feet, girls' building 80x50 feet, and boys' building 80x50 feet. Also shop buildings, stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells; water for domestic uses and fire protection brought from lake into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose; electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings, extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Siche gas system used to light the school buildings, and coal-oil for the shops.
Cowessess Boarding.	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley, P. O. Maricou, via Graton, Sask.	Land consists of 586 acres southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 19 acres; southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 152 acres; northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 4, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 26 acres; northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 34, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 66 acres; section 5, township 19, range 5, west 2nd meridian, 323 acres.	Main building 3 story, 58x38 feet, a priest's house, church, workshop 30 x 20 feet, stable and various outbuildings.	From a well in basement and is pumped by a gasoline engine into a large tank from which it is distributed by pipes throughout the building.	A gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a stand pipe from a tank in attic and connections on each floor; also fire-escapes and buckets.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.

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Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley. P. O., Whitecourt, Sask.	Comprises south $\frac{1}{2}$ section 23 township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining room, waiting rooms, etc., the schoolhouse, barn and stable—al frame.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from well.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowstand Boarding.	Near Cote's reserve, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from town of Kamusack, on C.N. railway. P. O., Kamusack, Sask.	350 acres, consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of 1st meridian and fractional southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian.	Main building 96 x 38 feet, frame, with two wings 46 x 16 feet and 24 x 18 feet respectively. Principal's residence, granary, stables, and new barn, 92 x 30 feet.	Water is drawn to building from Assiniboine river and stored in tanks in basement.	A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades. Fire-escape ladders from each dormitory.	Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings. Lamps used to light buildings.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from town of Duck Lake, P. O., Duck Lake, Sask.	550 acres, composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of subdivision 2, of section 4, in tp. 44, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblato fathers.	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stable and barn, 100 x 35 feet, bakery, farmer's house, work-shop, granary, 46 x 30 feet, laundry, 30 x 30 feet, milk house, hen house, ice house.	Three artesian wells, conducted throughout the school building by an air pressure tank.	A tank and force pump, 4 fire hose and 12 fire extinguishers; pails, axes.	Heated by two Gurney steam furnaces and lighted by acetylene.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve, P. O., Balcarres, Sask.	East $\frac{1}{2}$ section 32, township 25, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 410 acres. The government owns 10 acres and the Presbyterian Church 400 acres.	Main building, brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; a hospital annex, 45 x 24 feet; class room frame, 26 x 41 feet on cement foundation; two stables, granary, two root houses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5-roomed cottage for farm instructor.	Water is supplied from the lake close by for domestic purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well close to the school.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building and class room heated by steam, lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding.	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters. P. O., Pannichu, Sask.	Totals 320 acres, comprising east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by government.	Main building stone, 42 x 48 feet, used for school purposes; also laundry, 30 x 18 feet, storehouse, 18 x 16 feet, stables 42 x 18 feet, outbuildings are of log with shingled roof.	A well some 200 yards from school; also rain water.	Two Babcocks, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes, barrels and pails, also coils of rope.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Muscowequan's Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowequan's reserve, <i>P. O. Lock, Sask.</i>	Comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate order.	Main building, three stories on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 52 feet, and an addition 17 x 20 feet, a frame stable 116 x 36 feet.	Three large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and water is supplied throughout building. Water is obtained from a well.	Five Babcock fire extinguishers and axes; hose connections from tanks in each hallway.	A furnace, steam heats building and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers. <i>P. O. Lac la Plonge, via Mistassini, Sask.</i>	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3 story, frame, 109 x 33 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storehouse, new stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other outbuildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Plonge river by means of an hydraulic ram.	Two outside stairs and doors opening outward.	Heated by a steam furnace, lighted by electricity.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. <i>P. O. Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.</i>	Is mission property, belonging to Church of England and comprises 80 acres.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, storehouse, milk house, hen house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	Two fire-escapes; one 8 feet wide from girls' dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boys' dormitory. Also 18 fire extinguishers.	Heated by box stoves and lighted by coal oil.
Onion Lake R. C. Boarding.	Situated on Saskatchewan reserve, some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt. <i>P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.</i>	About 20 acres in section 5, township 55, range 27. Is part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building 45 x 33 feet, 3 stories high. Two buildings for staff, 38 x 25 feet and 36 x 26 feet, respectively. Laundry and bakery combined, 57 x 20 feet, 2 stables, woodsheds and closets.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake C. E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makao's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters. <i>P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.</i>	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3 story, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, 28 x 24 feet, log cottage, 2 story, 16 x 20 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	From two wells. An ample supply.	Fire-extinguishers in the different rooms, outside stairs and a steel ladder from the dormitory.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.

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Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Delmas Station. P. O. <i>Delmas, Sask.</i>	4 acres, part of section 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is frame, on stone foundation, 36 x 28, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ stories, with annex at south end 36 x 18, 3 stories; laundry 28 x 12 feet, ware-house, stable and hen-house.	A good well close to buildings.	Two fire-escapes, 12 dry fire extinguishers; barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. P. O. <i>Red Deer, Alta.</i>	Three quarter sections, 14, township 38, range 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres belonging to Department.	Main building of grey stone, a 3-story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables granary, cow-stable, workshops and other out-buildings.	Good supply pure water pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 modern fire escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting; 7 gasoline gas lamps used to light the girls' building.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from its mouth. Near east railway station is DeWinton. 11 miles away. P. O. <i>Lairdsburg, Alta.</i>	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 22, township 21, range 28; $\frac{1}{2}$ southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 655 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 26, township 20, range 27, and $\frac{1}{2}$ section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian. All land belongs to the Government.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of out-buildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new hen-house, wagon sheds, coal sheds and ice-house.	From High river, water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stables and escapes. Two tanks in boys' building and one in girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails, 8 fire axes and 36 fire extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Blood C. E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of MacLeod. P. O. <i>MacLeod, Alta.</i>	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river. Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 30, township 7, range 25, west of 4th meridian and is owned by Diocese of Calgary.	Are arranged in a square; comprise girls' home 45 x 75 feet, the boys' home 66 x 55 feet, the hospital 36 x 24 feet, gymnasium, principal's house 38 x 24 school 45 x 21 feet, 21 x 24 feet; stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	Obtained from 4 wells by means of a pump. Each main building has its own water supply.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of fire extinguishers, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

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SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Blood R. C. Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. <i>P. O. Standoff, Alta.</i>	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, with two wings, 32 x 36 feet, 2 stories; a kitchen 20 x 20 feet, 3 stories, a laundry, stables, storeroom, chicken house.	Water is supplied throughout building from a well by means of a force pump.	12 fire extinguishers, hand grenades and buckets kept full of water; also four staircases.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is 2 miles southwest of Chiny Station, near Bow river on Blackfoot reserve. <i>P. O. Chubb, Alta.</i>	Comprises 40 acres, part of Blackfoot reserve.	Main building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet with two wings, 2 story, 36 x 32 feet. A building 50 x 30 feet and one 26 x 16 feet used for hospital purposes. A stable, implement shed, ice house and a root house.	Pumped into house from a good well by means of a gasoline engine.	Fire extinguishers, hand axes and a good water supply.	Heated by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located 1 mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert, <i>P. O. St. Albert, Alta.</i>	350 acres, property of Sisters of Charity, section 4 township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4 story, brick veneered, 100 x 50; stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and store houses.	From two artesian wells, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine and thence conducted by pipes throughout building.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 2 Economy hot water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Lighted by Stiche gas.
Ermieskin Boarding.	On Ermieskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station. <i>P. O. Hobbema, Alta.</i>	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden; 5 school yard, balance for pasture.	Main building 44 x 48 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen; Sisters' building 40 x 24 feet, a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious diseases.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings. A good sewerage system installed.	Two fire-escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by steam furnace and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle Lake, on Blue Quill's reserve. <i>P. O. Sacred Heart, Alta.</i>	25 acres, a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 2 1/2 story, 90 x 30 feet, divided into necessary departments; 3 stables and a hen-house.	Supplied from a creek 1 1/2 miles distant. Poor supply.	A fire-escape at each end of building leading from top story to ground; also fire extinguishers.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

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Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan. P. O. Fort Chipewyan, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to R. C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding. (St. Bernard's.)	At Ground on Buffalo bay, Lesser Slave lake. P. O. Ground, Alta.	72 acres in connection with school, the property of the Sisters of Providence. Is in section 31, township 75.	Main building, 72 x 25 feet, 3 stories. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 30½ x 24½ feet, for class rooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well and from Buffalo lake.	2 fire-extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the fire protection.	A hot air furnace heats main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal oil used for lighting purposes.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in centre of Sturgeon Lake reserve. P. O. Calcutta, via Heatherwood, Alta.	Some 160 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3 story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2 story, 27 x 20 feet and a wing, 20 x 20 feet, 2 story. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2 story, contains recreation hall and class rooms.	From the lake.	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by four wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	At Fort Vermilion on south bank of Peace river, facing Caribon mountain. P. O. Fort Vermilion, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	About 1,000 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers, 400 of which is fenced.	A frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on stone foundation contains all departments. Newly erected.	A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and ladders, stairs, galleries and exits from all parts of building form only means of protection.	Heated by two hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lake Wabasca. C. E. Boarding.	On Wabasca lake, P. O. Wabasca, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	Has never been surveyed or measured. Comprises about 40 acres and runs back ¾ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson Bay Co., and Revillon Bros., posts.	Main building is 32 x 26 feet with kitchen 24 x 20 feet, 1½ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square, building 20 feet square, for hospital; storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by oil and candles.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding. (St. Bruno's.)	St. Bruno's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, P. O. Lesser Slave Lake, via Ground, Alta.	10 acres have been cleared.	2 story frame building, 64 x 25 with a wing 18 x 30.	Water from Lesser Slave lake.	Bountiful supply of water.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.

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SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—*Continued*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lake Wabasca R. C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabasca lake. <i>P. O. Wabasca, via Athabasca Landing, Alta.</i>	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of heavy logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories, a new wing added 18 x 24 feet.	From the lake.	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps and candles.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve. <i>P. O. Grouard, Alta.</i>	Not surveyed. School claims about 90 acres.	Main building, log, 30 x 25 feet; with wing, 16 x 18 feet; a storehouse and small stable.	From lake and barrels which catch rain water from roof.	Ladders, axes and pails.	Heated by wood stoves, lighted by coal oil lamps.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river. <i>P. O. Fort Providence, N. W. T., via Athabasca Landing, Alta.</i>	34 acres under cultivation, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 91 x 30 feet, 3 stories. The walls are logs. A second building 65 x 30 feet, a laundry 22 x 20 feet, hospital 40 x 20 feet; stable, 70 x 27 feet; vegetable cellar and ice-house.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside stairways from dormitories, ladders and barrels filled with water.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps and candles.
Peigan C. E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 1½ miles from Brocket. <i>P. O. Brocket, Alta.</i>	140 acres, being north-east ¼ section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian. Belongs to the school.	Main building, 2 story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet. Also mission church, hospital, school-room, stable, work-shop and other necessary buildings.	A drive well in kitchen with hand pump.	There are 14 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	School heated by 2 hot air furnaces, school-room and open air dormitories heated by stoves, lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan R. C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. <i>P. O. Brocket, Alta.</i>	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building 30 x 30 feet, 3 stories, with two wings; east wing 30 x 26 feet, west wing 48 x 26 feet; two additions 16 x 22 feet, used as playrooms and fresh air dormitories; also a laundry 30 x 20 feet, stable 28 x 30 feet.	A good well near the school.	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

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Old Sun's	At North Camp, 160 acres, n.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, tp. 22, range 23, west 14 miles from Glenochon. <i>P.O. Glenochon, Alta.</i>	Residence for pupils and staff, school house, laundry, driving shed, horse stable, cow stable, poultry house.	From a well in basement of laundry, conducted through building by a pressure from tank.	On each floor of residence is a hose and nozzle.	Residence heated by steam, school house by hot air and laundry by stoves; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sareee Boarding	Located on southeast corner Saree reserve. <i>P.O. Calgary, Alta.</i>	Main building 75 x 30 feet, chicken house, stables and storehouse.	Well of spring water.	Barrels of water, dry dust, fire extinguishers, and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding	On south bank of Great Slave lake. <i>P.O. Fort Resolution, N.W.T.</i>	3 story frame building 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 40 x 20 feet, and a new addition 56 x 36 feet, fish house, ice houses, stable, warehouse, storehouse.	A good well in basement.	4 fire extinguishers, outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms, and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.
Hay River Boarding	At mouth of Hay river, in Treaty No. 8. <i>P.O. Hay River, Great Slave lake, N.W.T.</i>	Main building 24 stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling house, 22 stories, 25 x 23, and various out-buildings, also a new log warehouse and a church.	From the Hay river	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy; fire drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spruce, used to heat all buildings; lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial	On Telegraph bay, southwest side of Kuper island, 5 miles from Chénaims station. <i>P.O. Kuper Island, B.C.</i>	Twenty in number; are scattered on the southern portion of the land. Most of buildings are old.	Natural springs for drinking and kitchen uses; for other purposes water from the bay; water supplied by hydraulic ram system.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes; a regular system of drill taught pupils.	Heaters and box stoves, using wood; lighted by acetylene gas.
Coqualeetza Home	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilhowick. <i>P.O. Sardis, B.C.</i>	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster; municipality of Chilliwack.	From the Elk Creek Water Co. pipes.	Exits numerous; all doors opening outward; fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Shed-hot air furnaces; lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops. <i>P.O. Kamloops, B.C.</i>	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Good water obtained from south Thompson river by means of a bull-tugger pump and gasoline engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers, A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose, ladders, buckets and 3 hydrants.	Heated by numerous box stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
Lytton Industrial	North of Lytton, 24 miles, on left bank of Fraser river. <i>P.O. Lytton, B.C.</i>	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. <i>P. O. St. Eugene, B. C.</i>	An area of 30 acres belongs to the school, on which buildings are; there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity, cultivated by boys.	Main building recently completed; made of artificial stone; chapel and room for staff in wing.	From Joseph creek; pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; two pipes to which hose can be attached.	Heated by wood stoves and furnace. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, west end of Cormorant Island. <i>P. O. Alert Bay, B. C.</i>	There are 410 acres, part of Alert Bay Industrial School reserve; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bedroom. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound west coast of Vancouver Island. <i>P. O. Kitakwis via Victoria, B. C.</i>	175 acres heavily timbered, the title of which is vested in Abbott of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse, hen house and a cottage for instructor.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers, pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 135 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San José creek. <i>P. O. Williams Lake, B. C.</i>	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San José creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection. Fire axes, fire pails and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. <i>P. O. Sechelt, B. C.</i>	Belongs to the band and consists of 4 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a laundry, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Obtained from a creek, 4 miles distant and is piped throughout school building. Poor supply.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building; lighted by coal-oil and gas-oil lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver. <i>P. O. North Vancouver, B. C.</i>	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus. Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Steam pel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 200 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.

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St. Mary's Board- ing.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Van- couver. <i>P. O.</i> <i>Mission City, B. C.</i>	About 310 acres, the property of the Ob- lates of Mary Im- maculate. Group 3, township 17 of Mis- sion.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 60 x 55 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and vari- ous outbuildings, also laundry, shingle-mill and church.	Piped from St. Mary's creek, a distance of 1½ miles. Good spring water.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils. Fire-escapes from each dormitory.	Two school buildings and church heated by a 70 h. p. tubular steam boiler. Lighted by electricity from own plant.
All Hallows' Board- ing.	½ mile west of Yale station, on Fraser river. <i>P. O.</i> Yale, <i>B. C.</i>	About 4 acres in town- ship of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, 77 x 27 feet, with two ad- ditions, a chapel, 32 x 21 feet, house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 moun- tain streams. High pressure water sys- tem installed which supplies an abun- dant amount of water throughout the school building.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and one in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and woodstoves and light- ed by coal-oil lamps and gasoline.
Alert Bay Girls' Home.	At Alert Bay. <i>P. O.</i> <i>Alert Bay, B. C.</i>	2 acres partly cleared. Is part of the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve.	Main building, 62 x 68 feet, laundry, 24 x 16 feet. Engine and pump house, cow shed and a chicken house.	From a well pumped into a large con- crete tank by a gasoline engine and supplied through- out the school building by galva- nized pipes.	12 buckets kept filled, 12 fire extinguishers; also 1 iron fire-escape from dor- mitory.	Heated by steam and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Boys' Home.	At Port Simpson, northeast of Indian village, on the Tsimshean re- serve. <i>P. O.</i> Port <i>Simpson, B. C.</i>	A lot 2 chains by 4 chains belonging to Missionary Society of Methodist Church. Acquired from In- dians.	Main building, 2 story, frame, is an old building. Necessary outbuildings.	A plentiful supply, furnished by well and tank.	A large tank, hose, extin- guishers, buckets, &c.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimshean reserve. <i>P. O.</i> <i>Port Simpson, B. C.</i>	A part of section 4, town- ship 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building, 3 story with basement and various outbuildings. New play room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank; also a well.	An iron fire-escape from each dormitory. A lad- der to roof, pails and axes and 6 chemical fire extinguishers. Drill, &c.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Ahousaht Board- ing.	Adjoins Maktohis re- serve on Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Is- land. <i>P. O.</i> Ahou- <i>sah, B. C.</i>	Some 140 acres belong- ing to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet, 2 story frame with wide verandah; also an out- side playroom for girls, 12 x 30 feet, a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new laundry house, and smoke house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. Force pump and hose, pails, &c. Pupils instructed in fire- drill.	Heated by a hot-air furnace, assisted by a stove in cold weat- her; lighted by coal- oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alberni Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Somas river and adjoining the Shesalit reserve, P. O. Alberni, B. C.	Some 156 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet, 2 story; a new class-room, frame 24 x 30 feet; a new combined carpenter shop, laundry and bake-shop, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story, also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	A gasoline engine pumps water from river into a reservoir and it is conducted by gravity through a 2-inch pipe to building.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill Bellise, buckets, &c.; 300 feet hose can be connected with gasoline engine to pump from river.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.
Kitimaat Boarding	At Kitimaat, on Douglas channel, P. O. Kitimaat, B. C.	About an acre. Part of Kitimaat reserve.	The house, a new building, frame, 70 x 40 feet; play-house 24 x 30 feet; dry shed, root-cellar and stable.	A mountain creek, conducted by pipes to building.	Fire escapes from dormitories, 12 fire extinguishers, 9 fire buckets, axes and hose.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.
Carcross Boarding	2 miles from Carcross, P. O. Carcross, Y. T.	160 acres.	Main building 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story; store-house and ice-house.	From a well conducted through building by a hand force pump.	Tank, stand-pipe and hose connection on each floor, 2 iron fire escapes, 6 fire extinguishers and pails.	Heated by a low pressure steam boiler; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

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THE REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS IN
THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.*Schools.*

Previously to 1913, 11 schools were in operation in the province of Nova Scotia. During the past year two new schools were established—one at Tuft's Cove, in Halifax county, and the other at Afton, in Antigonish county.

At Afton, a new building, centrally located and well equipped, was completed last November.

A new school was also built at Fisher's Grant in Pictou county.

At Whyecocomagh, in Inverness county, a new teacher's residence was constructed.

Attendance of Pupils.

The number of Indian children of school age in Nova Scotia is about 265 and the registers of the different schools show a total enrolment of 287. This large enrolment shows two things: first, that every child of school age attended school during some portion of the year; and, second, that about 22 pupils, who are beyond the age limit, must have taken advantage of the opportunities which are now open to them to obtain the education that they were unable to obtain some years ago.

The average daily attendance in the schools up to the end of March was 145, or 54 per cent of the pupils enrolled, which, I think, compares favourably with the attendance in other day schools in the province.

Teachers.

The department has in its employ in Nova Scotia some excellent teachers.

Some of the lady teachers are graduates of the provincial normal school at Truro. These teachers are doing very satisfactory work.

The Indians are quick to learn and when taught by teachers who take an interest in their work they make as good progress as white children.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN
SCHOOLS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

There are 10 schools in my superintendency situated as follows: 2 in York county, 1 in Sunbury, 1 in Victoria, 1 in Madawaska, 1 in Carleton, 1 in Kent county, 2 in Northumberland county, and 1 in Restigouche county.

Burnt Church School.

On October 22, I visited this school and found 21 children present out of an enrolment of 28. The average attendance since the opening of the school was 18. I am pleased to note that the average attendance is increasing.

On examining those present I found that good progress had been made since my last inspection and in consequence there was an improvement in reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic.

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The teacher is Miss Laura C. Geraghty, who has a model school diploma. She is painstaking and conscientious and is making a great success of the school. The Indians are also taking a great interest in education.

In addition to the regular studies, sewing, knitting and fancy-work are taught the girls and the specimens shown of their handiwork are very creditable to them.

The principles of hygiene are both taught and practised. The school buildings are in excellent condition and are kept clean and sanitary. There is a large playground for the children.

This year a plot of ground was cultivated as a flower garden. The pupils took great interest in gardening.

Edmundston School.

On the day of inspection there were 13 pupils present. The average attendance since the school opened was 13, which is fairly good.

As a result of examination the pupils proved that they had studied diligently since my last visit. They showed progress both in French and English.

Miss V. Dionne, the teacher, holds a third-class provincial license. She has been in charge of this school for three years, and is earnest and faithful in the discharge of her duties.

The girls are taught sewing and knitting. The majority of the children appeared neat and clean.

I am certain that the new school, when completed, will be commodious and well ventilated. The location is excellent, suitable provision having been made for playgrounds.

Tobique School.

This school was visited on October 30, on which date there were 33 children present out of an enrolment of 38. The attendance at this school is very satisfactory.

In their examination the pupils did very well, good progress being shown since my visit last spring, especially by the older pupils.

The teacher, Miss E. McGrand, holds a second-class provincial license, and continues to do good work. Since taking charge of this school she has been very successful and her pupils are progressing in all their studies.

Greater interest in the school work is being shown yearly by the parents and this, together with the watchful care of the resident clergyman, is a great incentive to the teacher.

The girls are given special instruction in sewing and knitting.

The school building is in good repair and the outbuildings are clean and sanitary.

Big Cove School.

On December 3 I visited this school and found 16 pupils present. The average attendance for the previous three months was 16.

With two exceptions the pupils are very backward. The teacher, Miss K. Sutton, holds a first-class provincial license. Conditions on this reserve are such that it is extremely difficult for a teacher to make a success of the school.

The school building is sufficiently large and the premises are clean and well kept.

Eel Ground School.

At this school I found an attendance of 19. The average attendance for the previous three months was 18, and I consider this very satisfactory.

The pupils passed a creditable examination in the subjects taught, being especially good in spelling.

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The teacher is Miss M. Isaacs, and she is giving good satisfaction. Under her management, good progress is being made by the pupils in their class-room work, while the girls are learning sewing and knitting. Some of the children are now able to make their own mitts, scarfs and stockings.

The school building is in good condition and is kept very clean.

A small flower garden was planted and looked after by the children last year.

Eel River School.

This school was opened about a year ago, and the attendance has been most satisfactory.

In the two grades examined the pupils acquitted themselves very well.

The teacher, Miss M. LeBlanc, has done excellent work, and under her management the pupils are progressing rapidly in their studies.

Physical drill is given the pupils.

Woodstock School.

Accompanied by Mr. McMurray, I visited this school on December 16. The attendance continues to be very good.

In reading and spelling the pupils did especially well; they are also progressing satisfactorily in geography, writing and arithmetic.

The teacher, Miss G. Brophy, has taught here for three years, and has done excellent work. Lessons are given in physical drill and hygiene.

The school building is in good condition.

Oromocto School.

The attendance at this school is also satisfactory. I found that the pupils were improving in reading and that they were also progressing in spelling and geography.

The teacher, Miss B. McCaffrey, has done good work here.

The improvement in the appearance of all the children is due to her watchful supervision.

The work of the sewing class is excellent.

The school building and outbuildings are clean and sanitary. The grounds are large and the teacher expects to start a flower garden.

St. Mary's School.

On the date of inspection there were 24 pupils present out of an enrolment of 30. The attendance at this school is splendid, and to the teacher's efforts and the supervision of the resident clergyman is due this happy state of affairs.

The pupils passed a creditable examination in all subjects, but the older pupils were especially good in mental arithmetic and drawing.

The teacher, Miss M. Hughes, is certainly doing excellent work.

The older girls are taught sewing. Calisthenic exercises are given regularly.

The school building is new and is in first-class condition. During the past year, a new fence was placed around the school grounds.

Kingsclear School.

I visited this school on February 3, and found a good attendance. The pupils did well in all subjects of examination, especially in arithmetic and geography.

Miss R. Donohue has been teaching here for the last six years, and is doing very good work.

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The girls are given special instruction in sewing and knitting. Lessons in hygiene and physical drill are also given.

A new building has been erected on this reserve and will soon be used.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.

I paid a visit to this institution in order to ascertain how the two Indian children were progressing. These children, John and Maria Sapier, are from the Kingsclear reserve.

The principal, Mr. Keating, examined these children before me, and I am pleased to say that they are making good progress. These two children were neatly clad and appeared to be both healthy and happy.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to say that I can again report that good work is being done in the Indian schools of New Brunswick.

Neatness of dress and deportment are quite evident in the Indian girls and these improvements are no doubt due to the teaching of sewing and physical drill in the schools.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.

Fort Alexander Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the principal being Rev. Father Bousquet, O.M.I., who is assisted by a competent staff.

The 60 pupils who are attending this school are healthy and bright, and are making good progress in their studies.

The school buildings are in good condition. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort of both the pupils and the staff.

The farm and garden in connection with the school are well managed by the farmer and his assistant. The older boys are also given practical lessons in farming.

The girls are given practical instruction in sewing and general housekeeping.

I must express satisfaction with all I saw during my visit to this school.

Fisher River Day School.

This school was visited on March 30.

The average attendance for the past three months was 40-68. The teacher, Miss Emily N. Royan, holds a second-class professional certificate from Manchester, England, and is doing good work.

The children were neat and clean and, when examined, showed satisfactory results in reading, writing and spelling.

The school building is rather small, but is well lighted and ventilated. The equipment was ample.

Peguis North Day School (Church of England).

The teacher is Mr. L. G. Francis, who received his education in Portsmouth, England, and is making a success of his work at this school.

Examination tests in writing, spelling, reading and elementary art showed that the pupils were making fair progress.

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Peguis South Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected on March 31, 22 pupils being present.

Discipline at this school is good and the pupils are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

The building is commodious and well lighted and is kept clean. The equipment is ample.

The teacher at this school is Mr. H. F. Francis and his work is very satisfactory.

North St. Peter's School (Church of England).

The teacher at this school is Mr. P. Harper, a member of St. Peter's band.

The work is presented to the pupils, in the elementary grades, in a careful and attractive manner. Those in the higher grades showed a fair knowledge of reading, spelling and writing, and exhibited proficiency in arithmetic and geography.

The building, although built of logs, is comfortable and well lighted. The equipment is ample and is kept in good order.

Grand Rapids Day School (Church of England).

This school was repaired during the past year, and is now in good condition.

The pupils are improving in their work, and showed fair results in writing and spelling.

The teacher is Mr. C. S. Morris, who is assisted by his wife.

Fort Alexander Upper Day School (Church of England).

Examination tests gave fair results. Nearly all the pupils are in the lower grades.

The teacher is Mr. C. H. Fryer, who takes great interest in his work and enjoys the confidence of the pupils and parents.

The building is comfortable and is furnished with all the necessary material.

Fort Alexander Lower Day School (Church of England).

This school has been closed. It is almost impossible to obtain a teacher for this school, as it is so difficult to secure suitable living quarters for a teacher.

Black River Day School (Church of England).

This school was closed in the early part of February. This is another place where it is difficult to get a suitable teacher to remain.

Brokenhead Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected on March 17, on which date there were 6 pupils present.

Examination tests showed that the pupils were doing fairly well in their work. The teacher, Mr. J. Sinclair, has had a long experience in Indian schools and is doing good work.

The building has been recently repaired and is quite comfortable.

Hollowwater Day School (Church of England).

Rev. George Smith is in charge of this school, and I consider that he will be successful. As a number of the Indians have moved away, the school population is only 12. The average attendance has been 7.

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Poplar River Day School (Methodist).

Owing to the indifference of the parents, the attendance at this school is very small and the results are discouraging.

The teacher is Miss E. Stedman, who is well qualified to do good work, but is handicapped by the irregular attendance.

The building is kept clean and is well furnished.

General Remarks.

The work of teaching in Indian day schools is very arduous and requires great patience. It is difficult to enforce discipline, as the Indians resent the punishment of their children.

However, as the result of perseverance, our Indian day schools are doing a great deal of good.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES
AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS
INSPECTORATE.

At the present there are one day school and three boarding schools in active operation in this inspectorate.

The day school is situated at Manitou Rapids and is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. I inspected this school twice during the past year and regret that I cannot report as good progress as I should desire.

It is difficult to make day schools a success in this inspectorate owing to the irregular attendance, caused by the nomadic habits of the Indians and their resentment of the teaching of religion in the schools.

However, it gives me pleasure to report that the work being done in the three boarding schools is worthy of the greatest praise. Detailed reports on these schools follow.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Fort Frances Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected January 20 to 23, 1914. It is located immediately west of the Couchiching Half-breed reserve, one mile north of Pither's Point park and three miles from the town of Fort Frances, Ont.

A new extension was added in 1913 to the north of the old building and immediately adjoining it. The extra accommodation thus afforded was much needed and is greatly appreciated.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the principal being Rev. Father Valis, O.M.I., who is assisted by one brother and five sisters.

The number of children in attendance was 57 all told. Twenty-one of these are in Standard I, 8 in Standard II, 17 in Standard III, and 11 in Standard IV.

The amount of land in use is 63 acres, of which area 20 acres are uncultivated.

The boys receive instruction in the care of cattle, in farm work, in shoemaking and in blacksmith work.

The girls are taught cooking, baking, buttermaking, laundry work and sewing.

The school owns 2 teams of horses, 2 colts, 5 cows, 2 bulls, 4 calves and 200 hens.

From careful inquiry as to existing conditions from both the principal and the matron, I learned that the children were very obedient to their superiors and that there had been no cases of insubordination during the past year.

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The good influences of the devoted Sisters of Charity upon those under their care, is deserving of every compliment. They not only teach the children in the classes, but their good influence after hours is freely given for the betterment of all the pupils.

The devotion of the Sister Superior to the sick under her charge was specially worthy of mention.

It is found that the graduates who return to pagan homes, sometimes return to the ways of their fathers. On the other hand, those who go back to the homes of Christian parents make good use of the education they received at school.

The supply of fresh water is obtained from Rainy lake. About 1,500 gallons a day are dumped into the tanks. For fire-protection, the older part of the building is well supplied with hose. There is a fire-escape at the girl's end of the building and a perpendicular ladder at the boys' side. The main building is also well ventilated. At nearly all times the school is adequately heated. There is an acetylene gas plant to produce light for the school.

The crops raised last year consisted of 600 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of turnips, 200 bushels of mangles, 12 bushels of onions, and 49 tons of hay.

The barn is about 200 yards to the rear of the school proper, and is 64 feet long. It has two wings, each 15 feet in width and the full length of the main part, and has storing capacity for 50 tons of hay; 6 double stalls for horses, and 7 double stalls for cattle are located in the wings.

The school building, outbuildings and grounds are well adapted for the carrying out of the department's purposes in establishing an educational centre of this sort and the Indian parents are very grateful for the good work that is being done for their children.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the shore of Shoal lake adjacent to reserve No. 40 in the province of Ontario.

The principal in charge is the Rev. F. T. Dodds, and the matron is Mrs. C. C. Kay, and they have under them four instructors.

The total number of children in attendance was 45, and these were classified as follows: Standard I, 27; Standard II, 3; Standard III, 4; Standard IV, 3; Standard V, 7; Standard VI, 1.

The amount of land occupied is 210 acres, only 7 acres of which is cultivated.

The boys assist at cutting and hauling hay, caring for stock, cutting wood, and feeding furnaces.

The girls are taught baking, serving tables, sewing, knitting, laundry work and general housework.

There are 2 cows, 2 oxen, 1 bull, 6 pigs, 9 young stock, and 70 hens in the well-kept stables.

The school exercises were satisfactory, the children are improving. The teacher is an enthusiast, and the school-room is a model one in every respect.

Principal Dodds supervises all work, inside and out, personally. In summer he captains his own steamer and freights all supplies from Kenora. His hours are from half-past six in the morning until half-past eight in the evening. Few men work harder than he.

The matron is a marvel of activity and devotion, and enjoys the affection of the pupils.

The ex-pupils have made a very creditable record for themselves, which reflects considerable honour upon the good influences of the teachers in charge.

The health of the children was perfect at the time of inspection and had been so throughout the past year.

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The water-supply is from the famous shoal lake, from which the city of Winnipeg is preparing to draw its future supply. The compressed air tank sends the streams through the building with great force.

The fire appliances are adequate and in good order, but the fire-escapes are not yet placed in position.

Ventilation is very good, and the officers see to it that the whole building is flooded with fresh air once a day, at least.

The crops last year were: 200 bushels of potatoes, 35 of turnips, 7 of beets, 4 of carrots, 2 of parsnips and 200 cabbages.

It must be said in conclusion that the staff enjoys every facility for carrying on the work and that they are making the best use of their advantages to further the department's purpose.

The Kenora Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This institution was inspected February 16 and 17, 1914.

It is situated on a prominent hillside facing the Lake of the Woods, and is two miles south of Kenora, in the province of Ontario.

The staff is composed of the Rev. Father Dorais, who has under his direction one brother and seven other assistants.

The school site is composed of 46 acres, only 4 of which are fit for cultivation.

There are no trades taught at this school, but the boys engage in gardening and stock-raising, while the girls do housework, laundry work and baking.

The live stock kept consists of 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 3 pigs and 120 hens.

The examination of the school was very satisfactory. In reading, writing, spelling, and elementary arithmetic, as well as in singing, declamation, and knowledge of English, an excellent showing was made.

The reverend principal is a thorough disciplinarian. He teaches respect for law and deference for those in authority, and demands that all orders shall be carried out promptly.

The school has been rather unfortunate this year in the matter of health. There have been 29 cases of small-pox treated, but not a single death has resulted. This may be attributed to the vigilance of the medical officer, the devotion of the Sisters of Charity, and to the good providence of God.

The building is well heated, well lighted and well ventilated, and is clean and orderly throughout.

There is accommodation for five members of staff, and beds for fifty pupils.

The site of the institution is such as to afford the very best of drainage.

Nature has provided every facility for the amusement of the pupils. Coasting in winter and boating in summer, besides the numerous indoor games practised, should afford ample recreation.

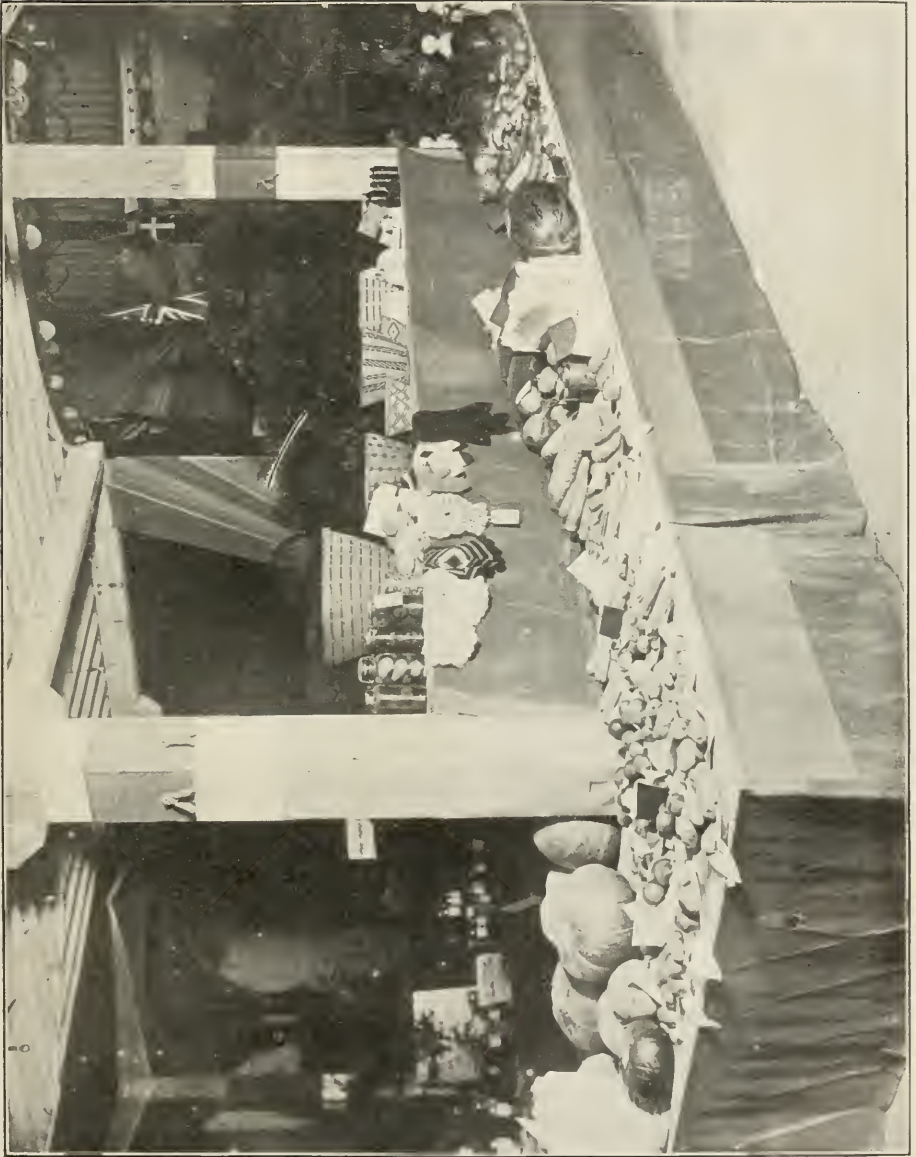
I cannot speak too highly of the wise provision made by the department for the happiness of the Indian children resident here. The unity, energy and devotion of the teachers, also merit high praise, and this is cheerfully given.

The welcome given to the inspector was very gratifying and will not be easily forgotten.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.

Upper Fairford Day School (Church of England).

There is no progress to be reported from this school, and the greatest indifference prevails on the part of the Indians as to the sending of their children to school.



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The teacher reports that were it not for the non-treaty children, the attendance would be most discouraging.

The school buildings, and also the outbuildings, are in a good state of repair. The school is kept neat and tidy, the material is ample for the requirements of the school, which is the best kept school in the agency.

Lake St. Martin's Day School (Anglican).

Mr. John E. Favel, teacher.

The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, was 9.83. This school has been steadily going back in attendance since my last inspection, attributed by the teacher to the Shaker religion, which appears to be getting a strong hold on the band. Mr. Favel, the teacher, informs me that he cannot get the children out.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

This school was closed at the date of my visit, June 28, for want of a teacher, and from letters received was still without any teacher in January, 1914. The difficulty about getting a white teacher on this reserve is the want of any place (outside Indian) where he or she could reside. These Indians are anxious to have their children educated, they have kept the Shakers off their reserve, and would send their children to school if a good teacher were employed. For several years the teachers on this reserve have been very poor from the teaching standpoint; they have enough general knowledge, but have made failures from the lack of normal training.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

Colin Sanderson, teacher.

There are 24 children on the roll, 15 boys and 9 girls.

Mr. Sanderson is very much discouraged with the irregular attendance, making it very hard for him to show any progress from year to year. No sooner is a pupil beginning to make some progress than the parents take him away for a month or two, and when he comes back he has to start all over again.

Crane River Day School (Anglican).

This school is still closed. The old school building is in a fair state of repair.

Waterhen River Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on Saturday, July 5, when the teacher got together all the children available so that the agent could examine them. Miss Adam has been doing very good work, and I regret to know that she left the school at the end of the December quarter.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

Rev. T. H. Dobbs, teacher. I visited this school on July 14, and found on the roll 29 pupils, 17 boys and 12 girls. The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30, was 13.3. Mr. Dobbs has been transferred by the Church to Fairford, and his father is now teaching at this school.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on Monday, June 23, and found 11 pupils present, 5 boys and 6 girls. The teacher, Miss Shannon, is making some progress at this school.

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Dog Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on Friday, June 20, and found no children present, as the holidays were on. The teacher, Mr. Martell, reports the attendance at this school as being very irregular and he is not able to report much progress in the different classes.

Shoal Lake Day School (Church of England).

I visited this school on July 21, and found present 8 boys and 8 girls, a total of 16.

The roll contains the names of 19 pupils classified as follows: Standard I, 15; Standard II, 4; total, 19.

These children are doing very well in all the classes and the teacher is painstaking and careful and appears anxious to have the children make progress.

This teacher, Louis Young, is an Indian, a member of the Shoal Lake band.

Red Earth Day School (Church of England).

I visited this school on Tuesday, July 22, and found on the roll 10 boys and 8 girls, a total of 18, classified as follows: Standard I, 8; Standard II, 7; Standard III, 3; total, 18.

Mr. Kennedy, the teacher, says that the attendance has been very bad for some time, and there does not appear to be any remedy for this state of affairs. When the Indian goes away hunting, or on any other business, he generally takes the whole family with him, and consequently the attendance suffers.

Quite a number of the children at this school read very well in the first, second, and third books; they also write well, and do small sums up to division.

Chemawawin Day School (Church of England).

Rev. S. C. Deacon, teacher.

I visited this school on July 28, and found present 27 pupils, 13 boys and 14 girls. On the register were 30 pupils, classified as follows: Standard I, 19; Standard II, 11; total 30.

I can report some progress in this school since my last visit, though the advancement of the children is not very great, but if the attendance can be kept up for the coming year, I hope to be able to report good progress.

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 20 was 21.

Moose Lake Day School (Church of England).

C. T. Mitchell, teacher.

I visited this school on July 30, and found present 9 pupils, 5 boys and 4 girls. There are on the roll 19, 10 boys and 9 girls, all in Standard I.

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30 was only 3.57, which is attributed to the spring hunt, and the attendance for the quarter ended December 31 was only 2.12, owing to the fall hunt for rats.

Mr. Mitchell regrets not being able to show some progress in this school with the treaty children, all of them being still in Standard I.

Most of the children read nicely in the first primer, and do small sums in addition. The teacher is still keeping up his work in calisthenics in this class and progress can be noticed.

Cumberland Day School (Church of England).

There are 23 pupils on the roll, classified as follows: Standard I, 16; Standard II, 3; Standard III, 4.

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Standards II and III read very well in the second and third books, respectively. The teacher at this school is Mr. Keddie.

Oak River Day School (Church of England).

On the roll I found 11 boys and 10 girls, all being in Standard I.

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30 was 16.9. Miss Havard has taught for eleven years in government schools in England and was nine years in her last school. None of her pupils had previously attended school, and from what I saw of her work I think she will make good on this reserve.

Clearwater Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is still without a teacher, at the date of my visit, Thursday, November 6.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

This school was closed at the date of my visit, November 18, the late teacher, Miss Godon, having resigned.

Roseau Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on November 18, and found that it had been closed for some time. The late teacher, Mrs. E. Kepplin, showed me the roll and I found that there were 8 boys and 12 girls enrolled, who were classified as follows: Standard I, 19; Standard II, 1; total, 20.

At the date of this report, Mrs. Jerome Martin has taken charge of this school.

Swan Lake Improved Day School (Presbyterian).

Miss Jessie G. Bruce, teacher.

The pupils enrolled were classified as follows: Standard I, 7; Standard II, 4; Standard III, 5; Standard IV, 1; total, 17.

Miss Bruce is taking a great interest in this school, and I can see that the pupils are progressing. Miss Bruce has her sister to aid her in looking after the housework. I saw the children taking their noon meal, and they were enjoying it very much. All the classes at the school are doing well, and speak better than the children at most of the Indian day schools. They also write well in their copy-books, and do sums in arithmetic up to long division. The Presbyterian ladies in the East send supplies of various kinds for the use of the children who attend this school.

Big Eddy Day School (Church of England).

I visited at the school twice during the spring months shortly after Mr. J. Chamberlain had taken charge, and, from what I saw of his work I feel certain he is a capable teacher.

In December he had on the roll 17 boys and 8 girls, who were classified as follows: Standard I, 19; Standard II, 3; Standard III, 2; Standard IV, 1; total, 25.

The average attendance for the quarter ended December 31, was 9.28. This teacher is a graduate of one of the Indian boarding schools, and received normal training at Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan.

The Pas Day School (Church of England).

This day school has been closed for some time, but was reopened shortly after my August visit to the reserve, with Miss Nichols as the teacher.

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On the December roll are 36 pupils, 17 boys and 19 girls, classified as follows: Standard I, 29; Standard II, 5; Standard III, 2; total, 36. Average attendance for the quarter ended December 31, 15.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

A. E. Wilson, principal.

The principal is doing excellent work and is ably assisted by Mr. L. Ingram, the assistant principal. Mr. Ingram has paid particular attention to beautifying the grounds by planting trees and flower gardens. The pupils under his direction raised a very ample supply of vegetables. A newly organized cadet corps gives the boys practice in physical exercise.

Under the direction of the matron, Miss Vidal, the girls made 1,283 pounds of butter during the year, and cured a large quantity of bacon and hams. In the sewing room the girls have been very industrious and as a result a large amount of clothing was made.

In the junior room, the pupils under Miss M. Wilson are making splendid progress. In the senior room, Miss M. V. Lapp is meeting with good success and her pupils show marked improvement.

I am also pleased to state that there was no serious sickness among the pupils during the year.

Some necessary improvements were made to the buildings during the year, among these being a new laundry.

Brandon Industrial School.

The principal, Rev. T. Ferrier, has everything in good condition and gives personal supervision to every branch of the work.

In connection with this school there is a farm of 960 acres. The larger boys take great interest in the farm work and under the guidance of the farmer good crops were grown last year. As a result of their practical instruction many of the boys should become excellent farmers when they leave the school.

The buildings are in good condition and are looked after very carefully. A new barn was built during the year.

In the senior class-room I found the senior pupils under Miss Strum making excellent progress. On the roll there were 41 pupils classified as follows: Standard IV, 26; Standard V, 11; Standard VI, 4.

In the junior room, the 31 pupils were classified as follows: Standard I, 12; Standard II, 5; Standard III, 10; Standard IV, 4.

All these pupils are showing marked improvement, most of them being especially good writers.

Sandy Bay Roman Catholic Boarding School.

Rev. O. Chagnon, principal.

I inspected this school on March 13, and found 21 girls and 10 boys in Standard I, in the junior class-room. All these children appeared to be making suitable progress.

The pupils in the senior class-room were classified as follows: Standard II, 7 boys, 6 girls; Standard III, 4 boys, 4 girls; Standard IV, 2 boys, 4 girls; total, 13 boys, 14 girls.

These pupils are doing excellent work and are advancing rapidly.

The main building is substantial and in good repair. On the northwest corner of the main building there is a one story addition. Additional wings have recently been built on the north end and the southwest end of the old building. All the buildings are frame with stone foundation.

The buildings are comfortably heated and well ventilated.

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An acetylene gas plant furnishes the necessary light. In addition to the studies in the class-rooms, the boys are taught general farming and the care of stock, while the girls are given instruction in housekeeping and sewing.

All the pupils have enjoyed good health during the year.

In the junior room there were 48 pupils enrolled. These are also progressing rapidly and are showing improvement in writing and reading.

The school buildings are well heated and suitably ventilated. All the buildings are lighted by electricity. Sufficient fire-protection is afforded by fire-extinguishers, water tanks, fire hose and fire-escapes. The school has an excellent supply of spring water.

In the gardens a large quantity of fruit is grown each year. A large number of very fine shade-trees adds to the appearance and comfort of the buildings.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School.

At this school there were 15 boys and 17 girls enrolled and classified as follows: Standard I, 3; Standard II, 10; Standard III, 6; Standard IV, 6; Standard V, 7.

All the pupils are doing well and are making progress both in education and general appearance.

The principal, Mr. W. A. Hendrie, is assisted by a competent staff. The health of the pupils during the year has been very good.

Pine Creek Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the principal being Rev. G. Leonard.

The building is constructed of stone and is three stories high, with a basement. The inside of the building is in good condition. Excellent provision has been made for protection against fire. The building is lighted by acetylene gas.

Around the school there is a farm of 318 acres, while three miles away there is another farm of 320 acres. Special instruction in farming and gardening is given to the pupils. Last year large crops were raised.

In the junior room I found 50 pupils in Standard I. All the pupils are doing well at their studies under the guidance of Sister Frances.

Birtle Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Rev. David Iverach, principal.

I visited this school on March 20, and found the pupils classified as follows: Standard I, 22; Standard II, 10; Standard III, 5; Standard IV, 8; Standard V, 8; total, 53.

The pupils in the lower standards read and write very well. Those in the higher standards also write and read most acceptably and show a good knowledge of arithmetic.

This school has been greatly improved during the year and now ranks with the best of the Indian boarding schools. The old attic has been replaced by a one-story addition, and at the northwest corner there has been erected a frame class-room with a concrete basement, which will be used as a gymnasium.

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REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON
THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.*Lac la Plonge Boarding School.*

This school is situated on the north bank of the Beaver river near Lac la Plonge. The principal, Rev. F. Ancel, O.M.I., is assisted by a staff of ten.

The attendance at the school is 50. The examination of those present showed that they were fairly advanced in their studies.

Industrial training, though limited, is quite thorough. The dairy work is extensive. A large garden is also cultivated and a supply of vegetables, sufficient for the school, is grown.

A saw-mill, shingle-mill and planer are operated by water-power on the school grounds. By the same power a dynamo is operated, and this supplies electricity for all the buildings.

Steam heating has been installed recently throughout the main building.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Battleford agency.

The principal, Rev. A. Watelle, O.M.I., is assisted by a staff of nine.

The examination showed that the 25 pupils who were present were making good progress in their studies. A fact worthy of special mention is that all the pupils have a fair command of the English language. All the children appeared to be healthy.

The main building has been extensively improved during the past year. A concrete floor was placed in the basement and the ventilation facilities were improved.

Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Onion Lake agency and is about 35 miles north of Lloydminster.

The staff is composed of Rev. E. J. Cunningham, principal, and nine sisters.

At the time of inspection there were 38 children present. All showed a fair command of English. They seem to be making fair progress in their class-room work.

The main building is very commodious. All the buildings are located on a site most favourable for drainage.

Fire-escapes are placed in convenient places around the building and fire drill is practised regularly.

Onion Lake Church of England Boarding School.

This school is also situated in the Onion Lake agency.

The principal, Rev. J. R. Matheson, is assisted by a competent staff, which includes his wife and daughters.

The buildings and premises were in fair order. The class-room was well lighted, heated and ventilated.

The pupils showed very good progress in their studies. All speak English freely, and also write it very well.

Battleford Industrial School.

Rev. Canon Matheson, the principal, is assisted by a staff of five.

The class-room work is being conducted successfully by Miss Salmon.

As this school will be closed on May 31, no effort has been made for some time to recruit pupils. The present enrolment is 36.

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The good results of the work done by this institution are shown in the lives of many of the Indians residing on the different reserves in the Battleford agency. The female ex-pupils, especially, show the effects of the good influence of this school.

Red Pheasant's Day School.

This school is situated near the boundary between the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves, and is intended to serve the educational needs of both bands.

New buildings were erected last summer, and the classes were started on December 1, last.

The teacher, Mr. J. M. Marshall, has had considerable experience and holds a professional certificate.

The present attendance is 25. The children are transported to and from the school.

All the pupils are in Standards I and II, but there is every prospect of their advancing rapidly.

Moosomin Day School.

This school is situated on the Moosomin reserve, and is 30 miles north of Battleford.

Fairly good results have been obtained at this school.

The school was formerly taught by Mr. A. E. Rotsey.

Little Pine's Day School.

The teacher at this school is Rev. W. H. English, who is both competent and experienced.

The attendance at this school is increasing most satisfactorily. All the pupils appear quite bright. Those in the second standard read very well.

New buildings were erected here last summer. They are situated on a site that affords excellent drainage.

Poundmaker's Day School.

This school was re-opened last October, and Mrs. Tierney was appointed teacher. As she has had several years' experience and is also very tactful with the pupils, she should be quite successful.

All the pupils in attendance are in Standard I and seem to be progressing favourably.

The building used for the school is the mission chapel.

Mistawasis Day School.

This school is taught by the Rev. C. W. Bryden, whose faithful efforts are meeting with a great deal of success.

The pupils are transported to and from the school. There were 24 pupils present when the school was inspected.

Hygiene is taught and drill and calisthenics are regularly practised.

A vegetable garden and a flower garden were planted and cared for by the pupils last year.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School.

The daily average attendance at this school during the past year was 18, which shows improvement.

The teacher is Mr. H. Hutchinson.

From many indications on the reserve, I consider that this school is well conducted, and valuable results are being obtained.

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Kenemotayoo's Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. L. Ahenakew, a member of the Ahtahkakoop band. The system of transporting the pupils is also used on this reserve, and is meeting with satisfactory results.

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

Mr. Wm. Godfrey is still conducting this school, and is assisted by Mrs. Godfrey, as field matron.

The average attendance for the past year was 23, which is quite satisfactory.

As a result of the earnest efforts of the teachers, the pupils are making good progress. The parents are also taking a great interest in the work of the school.

John Smith's Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. P. H. Gentleman, who has had several years' experience in Indian schools.

Out of a total school population of 35, there were 28 enrolled during the September quarter.

All the pupils are making good progress.

General Remarks.

The mid-day meal that is served to the pupils at the different schools is proving very beneficial to the children.

The recent expenditure involved in the reorganization and improvement of the day schools in this inspectorate will certainly be justified by the good results obtained.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON
INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal is Rev. W. McWhinney, who is assisted by a staff of six.

The work in the class-room of this institution has always been satisfactory. This branch of the work is under the charge of Miss McLaren, who is much interested in her work. The children are well clothed and fed.

The school has a splendid farm, which is profitably managed by the principal. The proceeds are used for the benefit of the school.

The school is an old frame building. The barns and stable are in first-class condition.

St. Andrew's Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. G. Markham, who is quite interested in his work. Repairs have been made to the building recently. The teacher experiences some difficulty, as the Indians do not take the interest in the school that they should.

Assiniboine Day School.

I visited this school on September 12, and was particularly pleased with the progress that the children were making.

The mid-day meal system works perfectly here. Everything is scrupulously clean.

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Each child has a garden plot and takes great interest in gardening. Vegetables for the mid-day meal are grown in the school garden.

The class-room was in excellent order, while the surroundings are well kept.

The school is doing splendid work, and the teacher, Miss Lawrence, is to be congratulated on her management.

Round Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated beside Round lake, north of Whitewood. It is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The principal is Rev. H. McKay, who is assisted by a staff of four. The children were clean and looked very healthy. The school is fortunate in having a first-class matron and assistant.

The farm surrounding the school consists of 130 acres, of which 100 were under crop last year. The following grain was grown: 2,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats and 50 bushels of barley.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is Rev. J. Hugonard, who is assisted by a staff of twenty-one.

There are five class-rooms, three for girls and two for boys. Good work is being done in all the classes.

The children were well clad in a neat uniform and appeared to be quite healthy.

The class-rooms are well ventilated and scrupulously clean. The hospital, which is conducted by Rev. Sister D'Aoust, a trained nurse, enables any sick child to receive careful treatment.

In connection with the school, there is an excellent farm, which is profitably managed.

File Hills Boarding School.

This school is situated near the File Hills agency and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal, Rev. H. C. Sweet, is assisted by a staff of six.

The building is, undoubtedly, the finest in the inspectorate. There is an open-air sleeping compartment for delicate children and also good hospital accommodation.

The children are well fed and clothed and are well taken care of by the matron, Mrs. Sweet.

Miss Morris is the teacher in the class-room, and the children under her charge are very bright.

The buildings and the surroundings are kept in good order.

Cowessess Boarding School.

This school is situated at the east end of Crooked lake, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal, Rev. Father Beys, is assisted by a staff of two brothers of the Oblate order and six sisters.

In their class-room work, the children are very bright, particularly in spelling and grammar. The regulations regarding calisthenics are strictly carried out.

The children are well fed and clothed, and appear to be very healthy.

The school has a complete water system and a satisfactory lighting plant.

In connection with the school there is a good farm. A splendid new barn was built last summer.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND
RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA
INSPECTORATE.

Crowfoot Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve, near Cluny. The principal, Rev. Father Levern, is assisted by a competent staff.

At the time of inspection there were 41 pupils present, and all made a good showing in their class-room work.

Sufficient roots and vegetables were grown in the garden to supply the needs of the institution.

The building is new and modernly equipped.

Old Sun's Boarding School (Church of England).

This school is situated on the Blackfoot Indian reserve, one mile from the town of Gleichen. The principal, Rev. M. C. Gandier, is assisted by a staff of five. At the time of inspection there were 37 pupils enrolled. They are making fair progress in their studies.

The school is surrounded by a farm of 160 acres of good land.

Ermineskin's Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Ermineskin's reserve. The principal is Rev. Father Moulin, who is assisted by a large staff.

In all branches of class work this school is as efficient as any school in my inspectorate.

As usual the buildings and yards were a model of cleanliness. Sufficient vegetables are grown to supply the staff.

Samson's Day School (Methodist).

This school is situated on Samson's reserve in the Hobbema agency.

The pupils are transported to and from the school each day. A plain lunch is served to them at mid-day.

The teacher is Miss Abbie Aylwin.

St. Albert Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in the town of Prince Albert.

At the time of inspection there were 84 children present.

The principal, Rev. Sister M. A. Ledue, is assisted by a staff of five teachers and thirteen others.

There are 280 acres of land under cultivation at this school. An ample opportunity for learning farming is thus afforded to the older boys.

The girls assist in the housework and are also taught sewing, knitting and fancy-work.

The building is a modern brick one and is kept scrupulously clean.

Immaculate Conception Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Blood reserve.

At the time of inspection there were 24 boys and 19 girls present.

The boys and girls are taught in separate rooms.

All the children are making reasonable progress in their studies.

The principal, Rev. Father Ruau, is assisted by a staff of eight.

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St. Paul's Boarding School (Church of England).

This school is situated in the Blood agency. Forty-six pupils were present at the time of inspection.

The principal is Rev. S. Middleton, who is assisted by a staff of five.

The school is surrounded by a farm of 160 acres. A good supply of vegetables is grown annually.

A gymnasium proves of much benefit to the pupils.

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Peigan reserve. The staff consists of Rev. Father Riou, principal, and five sisters.

There were 13 boys and 9 girls present at the time of inspection.

The children passed a very creditable examination and apparently are making fair progress in their studies.

The land around this institution is not very suitable for farming. However, vegetables are grown for the use of the school.

Peigan Church of England Boarding School.

This school is situated just outside the western boundary of the Peigan reserve.

The main building is frame with wings at both ends. Although not modern, the building is in fair condition. There is, also, a small isolation hospital.

The principal, Mr. H. A. Reeder, is assisted by a staff of four.

The pupils have made good progress under the teacher, Miss Ball. The school has an enrollment of 29.

Sarcee Boarding School (Church of England).

Ven. Archdeacon Tims is the principal of this institution, and he is assisted by a staff of five.

A new building was erected here during the past year. It is well furnished and modern in every respect.

The water system of this school is in excellent condition.

A good supply of roots and vegetables was grown on the school farm last season.

Blue Quill's Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is in the Saddle Lake agency. The principal, Rev. Father Husson, is assisted by a staff of six sisters.

At the time of inspection there were 45 pupils enrolled.

The children in the different classes gave evidence of careful training. The class-rooms were well arranged and perfectly clean.

About 18 acres are under cultivation and vegetables for the use of the school are grown. There is a well kept flower garden in front of the main building.

Goodfish Day School (Methodist).

This school was recently re-opened, with Mrs. Waters in charge, and Mrs. Webber as assistant.

A new building has been erected for the accommodation of the staff.

A mid-day meal is supplied to the pupils attending school. They are also driven to and from the school.

At the time of the inspection there were 36 pupils present, 29 being in Standard I and 7 in Standard II.

Red Deer Industrial School (Methodist).

Rev. J. Woodsworth is the principal of this institution, and he is assisted by a staff of six male and five female members.

There are 47 boys and 35 girls enrolled at this school.

All the pupils are obedient and are apparently striving to gain a good education. The half-day system is followed and the older pupils work on the farm and at house-work.

In connection with the school there is a farm of 1,120 acres, of which 250 acres are under cultivation.

St. Joseph's Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

At the time of inspection there were 68 children enrolled.

Rev. Father Nordmann is the principal, and is assisted by a staff of fourteen members.

Boys and girls are taught in separate buildings and by different teachers. In both class-rooms the pupils showed proficiency in all grades and reflected credit on their teachers.

In connection with this school there are 1,870 acres of land, of which 180 acres were cultivated, 250 acres summer-fallowed, and the remainder devoted to pasturage, last season.

The half-day system is in vogue at this school. The older boys assist with the farm work and the care of the stock. I have noticed good results from the knowledge of farming obtained by the pupils.

A brass band is maintained under the leadership of Joseph Divine, an ex-pupil.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE
SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NASS AGENCY.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited July 26. Mrs. Dudoward has charge of the junior division, and Mr. J. H. Young the senior, and report that the children are making good progress. The building is in fairly good condition and well equipped with the necessary furniture.

Port Simpson Boarding School for Boys (Methodist).

As reported last year, this building is not suitable and should be replaced. The sanitary conditions are poor and the ventilation bad. Playgrounds should also be provided, and a school-room included in the living quarters. About 20 boys are in the school at present, and are being taught by Mr. Young, who reports satisfactory progress.

Port Simpson Boarding School for Girls (Methodist).

This school was also inspected July 26, and everything found satisfactory. The sanitary conditions are good; the girls all appear clean and healthy. Proper discipline is being enforced, with the result that the pupils are making good progress in all lines. There is an excellent playground in connection with the school, as well as an open air gymnasium.

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Metlakatla Day School (Church of England).

Miss Klippert, the teacher in charge, seems to be doing good work with the children. The building is a fairly good one, and well equipped. The average attendance is being kept up and the children progressing favourably.

BABINE AGENCY.

Hazelton Day School (Church of England).

Miss Soal is the teacher in charge. The building is in good repair and the sanitary conditions first-class. The school is also well equipped with the necessary furnishings. The teacher reports a good attendance and that the children are making good progress.

Glen Vowell Day School (Salvation Army).

Miss Law is in charge of the school and is doing good work with the children. The building belongs to the Salvation Army, and is in good repair and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Rocher Débouté Day School (Roman Catholic).

The school was closed for want of a teacher, but has since been opened, with Mr. J. Browning in charge, and we are looking forward to good results.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Tahltan Day School (Church of England).

The teacher, Rev. Mr. Thorman, is doing excellent work, though somewhat handicapped by the irregular attendance. The building is kept in excellent repair.

Telegraph Creek Day School (Undenominational).

As this is a public school, quite a number of children from the Tahltan band who live at Dry Town are in attendance here. The building is well equipped. Mr. William Thorman is the teacher in charge and is doing good work.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Massett Day School (Church of England).

Mr. Clayburg was in charge of the school at the time of my visit, but has since resigned, and been succeeded by Mr. Traynor. Sanitary conditions are good here and the building in good repair. Attendance during the winter months is exceptionally good and the result is that the children are making splendid progress.

Skidegate Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Brown, the teacher in charge, reports that the children are doing good work, and that the average attendance is fair. Since the repairs suggested in my last report have been made, the school is now in first-class condition and compares favourably with any in the northern inspectorate.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Miss Gibson, the teacher in charge, reports a better attendance this year and that the children are doing good work. The building is in good condition and well

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equipped. Sanitary conditions are good and the ventilation also. Since my last visit the grounds have been improved, by clearing and fencing, so that the school presents a much better appearance than last year.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Rev. George Reid is the teacher in charge and is doing good work. The building is in excellent repair.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

The building is fairly good and well ventilated. Sanitary conditions are also good. A marked improvement was noticed here in the average attendance and in the work of the children.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

This school had been closed for some time, the former teacher, Mr. Kelly, having resigned and gone back to college. Mr. Matthews, who had recently arrived to take up the work, reports the attendance good, and that satisfactory results are being accomplished. The building is equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Kitkatla Day School (Church of England).

At the time of my visit the school was closed for want of a teacher, but has since been opened with Mr. M. C. Mustard in charge. His Lordship Bishop de Vernet reports that the children are doing good work. The building is first-class and well equipped with school furnishings.

Kitamaat Day School (Methodist).

Miss I. Clarke is in charge of this school and doing excellent work. The building is first-class, and the attendance up to the mark.

Kitamaat Boarding School (Methodist).

The teacher, Miss Ida M. Clark, is doing good work. The building is good and the sanitary conditions first-class. This is a school for girls, who are taught domestic science as well as the ordinary school studies. All appear healthy and clean and making satisfactory progress in the work.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to report that the children attending the various Indian schools visited impressed me by their bright and healthy appearance. They all appeared to be clean and comfortably clad, and to take a keen interest in the work.

With one or two exceptions, the school buildings are in good condition, and a credit to the department. Much has been done this year in the way of providing better playgrounds for the children.

In the various boarding schools^a it was noted that the fire-fighting appliances furnished were being kept in proper place for use in case of necessity.

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REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON
THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School.

At present the staff in charge of this school is: Rev. W. Lemmens, principal; Rev. A. Murphy, boys' teacher; Sister Mary Rogation, superior; Sister Mary Albert, laundress; Sister Mary Moiese, girls' teacher; Sister Mary Barnaby, cook; Brother L. Cromm, trade instructor; and Brother Monett, farm instructor.

When the new school is completed and in operation it will do much to enhance the department's educational system in the Cowichan agency, as there has been for some time past considerable prejudice existing amongst the Indians against the old school on account of so many deaths having occurred among the pupils, and for this reason they have been very loath to have their children committed to the institution.

The present buildings are poorly ventilated. There is, however, a good sewerage system and a plentiful water-supply.

The progress made by the pupils had been fair during the first six months of the year. The general health of the pupils had been all that could be desired and no deaths had occurred up to that time.

There is a fine farm in connection with the school, consisting of about 70 acres of first-class land, upon which were grown during the summer 5 tons wheat, 3 tons oats, 30 tons hay, 10 tons potatoes, 3 tons carrots, 2 tons mangolds and 2 tons turnips, thus giving the school all the vegetables that were needed. The orchard produced approximately 50 tons of apples and pears.

The boys receive instruction in farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, and shoe-repairing, and the girls are taught housework, plain and fancy sewing, cooking and laundry work, as well as the regular studies.

The live stock consists of 3 horses, 13 head of cattle, 7 pigs and 200 chickens.

Nanaimo Indian Day School (Methodist).

This school, which is located on the city reserve at Nanaimo, has had a fair average attendance throughout the year. Miss M. Rogers, who had been teaching for the past two years, resigned at the end of November and has been succeeded by Miss Asbden.

The total number of children of school age on the reserve is 14, and the average attendance for the last quarter was 12; five of the pupils of this school were admitted to the Coqualeetza Industrial Institute at Chilliwack during the year 1913. The children have been making excellent progress in their studies.

The building is in a good state of repair and the sanitary arrangements are all that is necessary.

The health of the pupils at the school has been first-class. This school lost a fine teacher in Miss Rogers. However, I am pleased to learn that the children and Miss Asbden are getting along very well together.

Koksilah Indian Day School (Methodist).

The teacher at this school is Rev. C. A. Dockstader, who is very painstaking in his work with the Indian children.

I visited this school during the month of September, but the children were all away at the hop-fields with their parents. On November 5 I again visited the school and found nine pupils on the roll, all of whom were present. All were in the primary class and their progress could not be estimated. Four pupils of this school were admitted to the Coqualeetza Institute during the year.

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Songhees Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school has been erected on the new Songhees reserve at Esquimalt, and was paid for by the Indians out of their trust funds.

Miss R. Quigley is the teacher. There are 10 pupils on the roll, but the average attendance has not been what it should be. When the children attend school regularly, the teacher reports that their progress is very good.

West Saanich Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

At this school Miss M. Hagan is the teacher. There has been a very poor attendance during the past year, and at times the school has been closed on account of lack of pupils. There are nine children of school age on the reserve, who, when at home, should be compelled to attend regularly.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Anglican).

This school was visited on January 8. The staff consists of Rev. A. W. Corker, principal; Mrs. Corker, matron; Miss Ingram, assistant matron; George M. Luther and J. Phillips, teachers; and Eli Hunt, trade instructor.

There were 34 boys on the roll, all of whom were reported by the principal to have been making excellent progress in their studies, especially in English literature and arithmetic.

The building is old, but has been kept in a good state of repair.

With the exception of one case of pneumonia in August last, and a slight epidemic of mumps in October, the health of the pupils was reported to have been very good for the whole of the year, no deaths having taken place.

The amount of land for garden purposes at this school is not very large, there only being about three acres. Another acre was being cleared in January, and when fenced and put under cultivation should be of great assistance to the school for the growing of the necessary vegetables.

Besides their studies in the class-room, the boys are taught carpentry, joining and general handiwork. Lessons are given regularly in hygiene and fire drill.

Alert Bay Indian Girls' Home (Anglican).

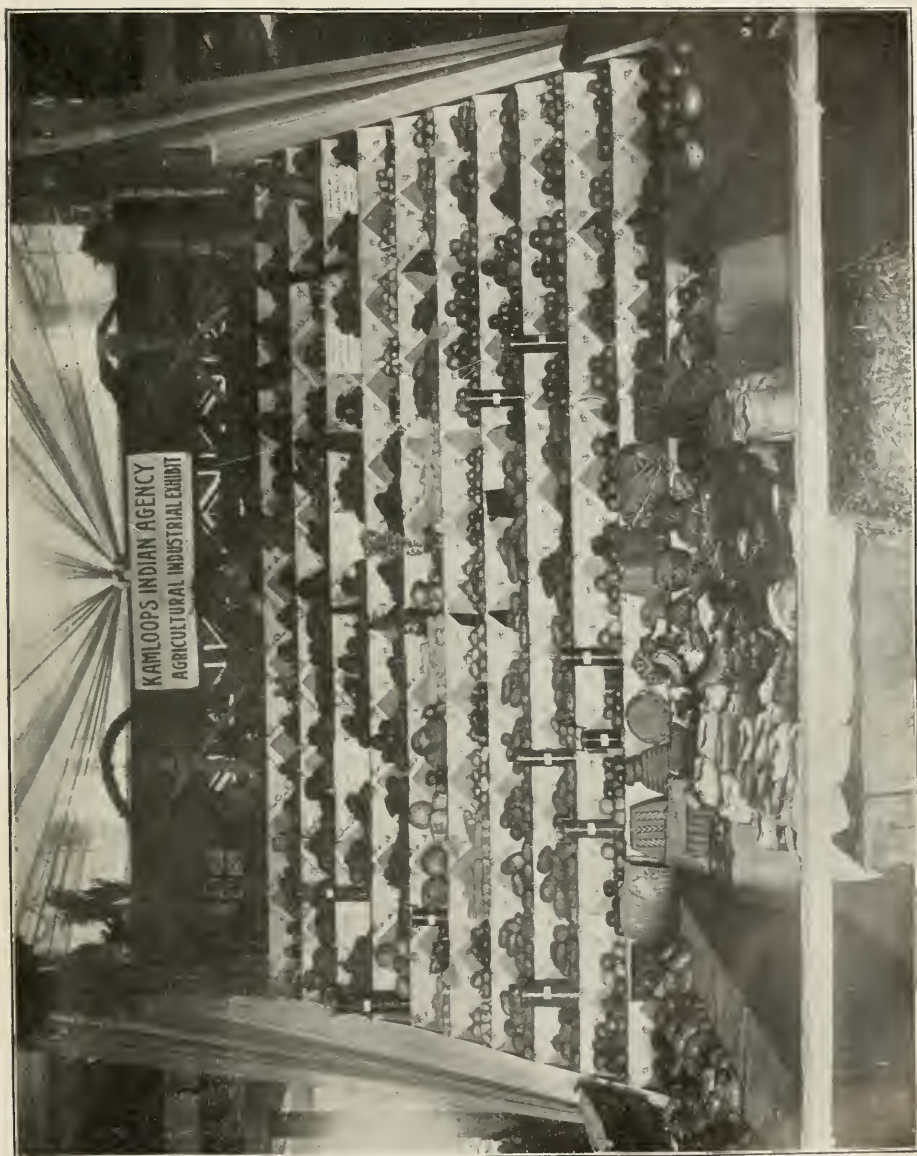
Rev. A. W. Corker, principal of the industrial school, has supervision also over this institution. The establishment of this home for girls is bound to prove of great benefit to the Kwawkewlth Indians in the future. As the girl pupils of this school grow up, become educated and christianized, they should make very good wives for the pupils of the boys' school, to whom they would be married according to civilized customs.

This school has now been open slightly over a year and a half, and there are 27 pupils on the roll. The girls are all doing nicely with their studies, besides which they are also taught general housework, sewing and cooking.

The building has first-class equipment throughout. New desks were placed in the class-room during the year.

At this school the health of the pupils during the year had not been all that could be desired. There had been an epidemic of mumps, another of tonsillitis and one case of diphtheria.

During the summer months the water-supply proved to be very short; but it is expected that this inconvenience will have been overcome before the next dry season, as the department has devoted a sum of money to be used for the purpose of locating a more plentiful source.



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There are two acres of land used for garden purposes, upon which are grown potatoes and other vegetables. In fact, with the exception of potatoes, all the vegetables required by the school are grown on this piece of ground.

Alert Bay Indian Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Miss E. W. Ferryman.

There were 32 pupils on the roll, and at the time of inspection there were 22 present. The average for the last quarter of 1913 had been 18.05, as compared with 9.96 for the previous quarter.

The school is in a good state of repair. The class-room is fine and airy with a good high ceiling.

All the pupils are in the first standard. The children seemed happy and were taking quite an interest in their studies. Progress, however, at this stage of their education is naturally slow. They were reported as having been quite healthy during the year.

Cape Mudge Indian Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected on January 13. Mr. J. E. Rendle is the teacher and missionary at the Cape Mudge reserve, on which this school is located. He takes a great interest in his work among the Indians generally, and, when the children attend school regularly they make good progress under his tuition.

There were 22 pupils on the roll, 14 being present at the time of my visit.

Throughout the year the health of the pupils had been very good, no epidemics having taken place.

The class-room is large and airy, and the sanitary conditions are all that can be desired.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

This school was visited on April 24, and September 5. Rev. R. H. Cairns is principal.

This building is well ventilated, and heated with hot air; the sanitary arrangements are good, the dormitories and class-room being both large and airy.

The pupils have been making excellent progress in the class-room throughout the year.

There has been no sickness worth mentioning amongst the pupils and no deaths had occurred since February, 1913.

In connection with the school there is a farm of 80 or 90 acres, upon which are grown all the vegetables used at the school. On this farm the boys are taught agriculture in all its branches.

There are ample fire-fighting appliances at the school and the pupils are given fire drill at regular intervals.

The water-supply is secured from the city. In the boys' lavatory new basins have been placed, and a considerable amount of plumbing done throughout the year.

St. Mary's Mission Indian Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on September 4. Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., is principal.

There were 62 pupils on the roll and all had made very good progress in their studies and had done well at the examinations which were held in July. Up to the time of my visit the pupils had enjoyed the best of health.

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The buildings are in a good state of repair and there has been a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises. They are steam-heated and lighted with electric light. The ventilation of the buildings is obtained by means of leaving the windows open.

A large farm yielded a good crop of vegetables last fall, though the fruit crop was considerably less than the average, having been affected by the early frosts.

Two new septic tanks were installed, one for each of the buildings, and a considerable amount of painting as well as fencing was done during the summer.

In the orchard 320 new fruit-trees were planted in the spring under the supervision of Mr. T. Wilson, Inspector of Indian Orchards.

One Holstein bull, 4 heifers and 1 bull-calf were procured from the Experimental Farm at Agassiz and added to the list of live stock, which made the list up to 35 head of cattle, 5 horses, 4 colts, 40 sheep, 20 pigs and over 100 chickens.

Squamish Mission Indian Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on November 20. Rev. Sister Mary Amy is the superior.

The pupils were all reported as having made excellent progress in their studies, and their health had been all that could be desired, there having been no deaths.

The building is in a first-class condition and the sanitary arrangements are good. There is a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises.

There are 14 acres of land for garden, in which all the vegetables and fruit for the use of the school were produced during the summer. The apple crop, however, was not a big one, though there was no complaint with respect to the amount of smaller fruits that were grown.

Besides their regular studies in the class-rooms, the boys are taught gardening, and the girls are made proficient in plain and fancy sewing and general housework.

There are ample fire-fighting appliances always in readiness on the premises.

Sechelt Indian Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Sister Theresine is the principal.

There were 43 pupils on the roll, 19 boys and 24 girls.

The buildings are in first-class condition, and improvements have been made by the addition of several cupboards, in which are stored the clothing of the pupils. A new building was being erected on the grounds, the upper story of which is to be used as a dormitory for novices; the lower part to be used as a recreation hall for the girls. When this building is completed and occupied, it will then allow two large rooms in the main building to be used as a hospital as well as giving an extra dormitory for the boys, which was very much needed.

There are about four acres of land used for a garden, from which a good supply of vegetables and small fruits were obtained.

The children of this school appear to be making very good progress with their studies, and in their reading they use a clear and distinct pronunciation.

The live stock consists of 4 cows and 100 chickens.

Homalco Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

The Homalco day school was destroyed by fire last year, but was rebuilt during the past summer, the department supplying the material and paying the wages of a foreman, the Indians themselves doing the remainder of the work. They have now a very nice school, which is classified as a semi-boarding school, most of the children living on the premises, their food being supplied by their parents. In this manner it ensures a good attendance while their parents are away from the reserve. There are 35 children on the roll and the daily average is about 20.

The teacher is Miss C. Pitznick, and the pupils have been making excellent progress in their studies.

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Sliammon Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the Sliammon reserve, and the teacher is Basil Nicholson, a married man, whose wife also lives on the reserve. Mr. Nicholson only took charge of the school early in November last.

There are 35 pupils on the roll, the daily average being slightly over 14. Good progress is being made by them in their studies, and their health has been very fair.

Tsawassen Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

A school was opened on the Tsawassen reserve in charge of the Roman Catholic missionary. From the reports I have received with respect to this school, it is filling the place of a much-felt want. There are 19 pupils on the roll and the daily average has been 15.

Chilliwack Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

A new school was under construction on the Skwah reserve at Chilliwack during the latter part of 1913, and is now completed.

This school has a capacity for 40 pupils and should serve a very useful purpose. As the Chilliwack Indians do not move away from their reserves for any length of time, there should be a good average attendance.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Indian Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Mr. H. B. Currie is the principal. Miss Trew, the teacher, holds a second-class Saskatchewan certificate, and was only appointed in December last. She is doing very good work in the class-room and takes a great interest in the education of her pupils, numbering 51, 28 being boys and 23 girls.

The buildings are in a very good condition and considerable new work was done on them during the year. A new cement basement was about completed at the time of my visit and two of the small dormitories had been papered with sanitary paper; one of the other dormitories had been kalsomined. The buildings are well ventilated and heated throughout with hot air. There is also a good sewerage system.

There has been no sickness of any kind among the pupils during the year.

On Sunday, November 30, a fire broke out in the attic of the main building as the result of a defective chimney. For a time the buildings were threatened with total destruction; but owing to the effective work done by the pupils and staff with their excellent fire-fighting equipment, the fire was got under control and finally extinguished.

There are 17 acres of land under cultivation, and, as Mr. Currie is a practical farmer, he is able to give the Indian boys excellent instruction in this work. On this land were produced good crops of small fruits, oats, peas and hay.

The live stock consists of 9 head of cattle, 3 horses and 100 chickens.

Ahousaht Indian Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Rev. J. T. Ross is the principal.

There were 33 pupils on the roll and they were all making excellent progress in their studies under Miss L. McIvor, the teacher.

The building is in first-class condition and is well ventilated and heated. The sewerage system is first-class.

There has been no sickness of any kind amongst the pupils during the year.

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The amount of land used for garden purposes is about 15 acres, but is of a poor quality and is not yet in a condition for extensive cultivation. A fair crop of garden vegetables and small fruits was produced last year on this land.

Besides their regular studies in the class-room the boys are taught joiner work by Mr. Ross himself and had some very creditable work at the school. The girls are taught general housework, also plain and fancy sewing.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Father Epper, O.S.B., is the principal.

This is a very fine institution, up-to-date in all its appointments; sanitary plumbing throughout the building and heated with hot water furnaces. There is also a splendid water-system at the school.

There were 54 on the roll at the time of my visit, 33 being boys and 21 girls. The progress made by the children in the class-room during the year was all that could be desired.

With the exception of an epidemic of mumps and grippe, the children enjoyed good health during the year.

The amount of land used for garden purposes at this school consists of about three acres, and this is not considered enough to enable the pupils to learn practical farming. It is the intention of the reverend principal to endeavour to add another trade instructor to the staff, and this will allow the boys to be taught carpentry and joiner work of a high grade. Instruction in this work would prove of much use to the pupils after they have left the school.

The live stock consists of 1 bull, 4 cows, 2 heifers and 100 chickens. A new barn, with cement foundation, 46 x 22 feet, was built by the pupils during the past summer.

Clayoquot Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the Opitsat Indian reserve at Clayoquot. The teacher is Rev. Joseph Schindler, O.S.B.

The number of pupils on the roll is 35 and at the time of my visit, on February 6, there were 15 present. The average during the last quarter had been 18.4. The teacher reported that the children had been making fair progress with their studies, more especially when they attended regularly.

During the month of January there had been two deaths of the pupils at their homes, one from pneumonia and one from bronchitis. An epidemic of whooping-cough had also prevailed amongst the children on the reserve.

The class-room is of good size and very comfortable.

Uchuelet Indian Day School (Presbyterian).

H. W. Vander Veen is the missionary and teacher at this school.

The number of pupils on the roll is 19. During the quarter ended December 31, the average had been 6.67. This average was much smaller than it should have been, the Indians of Uchuelet having to leave their reserves and come to Victoria to get out their sealing certificates.

The progress made by the pupils has been all that could be expected where the attendance is so irregular.

There had been very little sickness on the reserve and all the children had been well.

The school-room is a good one and is ventilated by keeping the door and windows open as much as possible.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE
EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS, SASK.

The colony contains a total area of 19,000 acres, of which I should say about 15,000 acres are suitable for cultivation. There are at present 33 farmers on the colony and a total population of 134 souls. Many of the children of these ex-pupils are now attending the industrial and boarding schools at Lebret and File Hills, and I receive most encouraging reports of them from time to time. It is claimed by those who should know that the children of ex-pupils show more intelligence than do the children of parents who have never received any educational training. Another interesting fact is that the Indian graduates, not only here but throughout the district, are raising larger and healthier families than do the parents who have not been at school.

The year just ended has been a prosperous one for these people. Their crop was without doubt the best paying one since the colony has been in existence. The amount of grain was considerably in excess of what it was last year, the total being 97,209 bushels. After several years of experimenting, it was decided to grow oats for the main crop, as it was found there was too much risk in depending almost entirely on wheat. It has been proven beyond doubt that there is as much money in growing oats as there is in wheat, provided the preparation of the land is the same.

The season of 1913 was a most favourable one for grain-growing, not only here, but throughout the whole grain-growing area of this province, and the people here who now realize the great importance of preparing the land properly, using good seed, and getting it in early, have shared with their white neighbours in one of the most profitable crops that was ever harvested in this province. The day has passed, I think, for blaming climatic conditions for crop failures, as a great deal of the trouble in most places is due to the style of farming and not weather conditions.

One has seen this colony grow from a very small beginning in 1902 to what it is to-day,—a thrifty settlement producing as much per acre as is done by the surrounding white farmers, and in many cases individuals have an acreage under cultivation equal to that of the best white farmers.

It will, perhaps, be interesting if I quote some cases of individual prosperity that I think prove beyond a doubt that the Indians are not only holding their own with the average white farmer, but in some cases are surpassing them.

Joseph Ironquill.—This man has been farming eight years and this year his crop amounted to 9,578 bushels of good grain. He had 235 acres in crop, broke 40 acres and summer fallowed 37,—making a total of 312 acres under cultivation. His fields this year were a magnificent sight. This man has shipped 3 car-loads of grain, and I have already received returns for him amounting to \$1,547. In addition to this he has also sold considerable grain by the load. He owns 10 head of heavy horses, 20 head of cattle, besides pigs, poultry, etc. Realizing that there is much to be made from cattle, he purchased 10 head of stock last month. He has splendid buildings, his barn being a frame structure, 50 feet long, with hip roof. It is nicely painted and has his name nicely lettered on the front of it. He is well equipped with machinery, is out of debt and has a private bank account. His wife has been a patient in the hospital for insane at Brandon for the last five years, and he manages his home by employing a white man and wife the year round, for which services I understand he pays them \$500. To a large extent Ironquill manages his own affairs. Aside from occasional advice, he gets no assistance whatever, and has had no help from the department except his education.

John Bellegarde.—This man had the record crop for 1913. He grew 9,662 bushels of good grain. He has so far only shipped one car of oats, which was to pay his current expenses, and is holding the balance for a rise in the market, which will probably take place in April. He has 280 acres under cultivation, and owns 15 head of cattle, 15 good

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horses, pigs, poultry, etc. He has a comfortable home, good buildings, is out of debt, and has a private bank account. He had no assistance from the department. What he has is the result of his own efforts, but he is always willing to be guided and take advice.

Frederick Deiter.—This man grew 6,388 bushels of grain, but was much disappointed at not getting more. He experimented with a new variety of oats, which did not yield anything like he expected. He has splendid buildings, in fact they would be a credit to any white farmer. He owns 9 good work horses, 6 head of cattle, pigs and poultry. He farms 290 acres of land, 90 of which was under fallow last season.

Francis Dumont.—This young man started out without any assistance whatever from the department. He has made steady and substantial progress every year. He grew 6,776 bushels of grain this year; has under cultivation 246 acres, 75 of which were under summer fallow this year. He has a fine home and owns the following stock: 5 head of cattle, 8 horses, pigs and poultry. He is a hard worker, willing to take advice, manages his affairs well, and is no trouble whatever.

I might mention a few others who had large crops this year: J. R. Thomas, 4,201 bushels; Ben Stonechild, 5,738 bushels; C. Pinay, 3,232 bushels; Moise Bellegarde, 3,385 bushels; J. McKay, 3,552 bushels; and F. Fisher, 3,461 bushels.

I can give most encouraging reports as to the manner in which these young people live. Without doubt there is a marked improvement as each year goes by. Their houses, in a great many cases, are furnished as well as prosperous white homes, and as they make progress I notice a marked change in the home comforts. Pictures, clocks, sewing-machines, rugs and different articles of furniture are to be found in most homes. Many of the women milk cows and make butter, and I am told that this winter many of the fresh eggs that are received by the stores are brought from the colony.

The Indians are not good gardeners as a rule and do not take the interest in this work that they should; but I am pleased to report that there is improvement in this respect and last year every one had a garden, some of which were very good. Every home has an ample supply of vegetables to carry them through the winter months. I noticed in one or two cases flower gardens, which goes to show they are taking pride in beautifying their grounds, and I look for further improvement in this line. White-wash and paint are freely used on their houses and I think that from a sanitary standpoint they are doing exceptionally well. Of course there are cases where the houses are poorly kept, but these are few.

After close observation I find that many young couples starting up in married life go through a period of from two to three years in which they appear to be indifferent as to whether they get along or not. They are extravagant through not knowing the value of money, but this is to be expected, as they have always had other people to do the providing for them at schools, and have never had a training that would teach them the value of money. However, it is only a matter of time before they learn that in order to have comforts they must provide them with their own efforts.

A noticeable feature is the manner in which these young people clothe themselves and their children. They take pride in keeping them well dressed.

Situated on this colony are two churches, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian. The attendance at both churches is fairly regular.

There is quite a lot of social intercourse between the different families. For pastime and amusement they enjoy almost all the privileges that white people enjoy. The band, which was organized two years ago, is a good one and affords a great deal of pleasure to those who are members of it, as well as to many who are not.

One of the most pleasing features of this colony is that it is practically out of debt. The whole guaranteed indebtedness to merchants at the time of writing this report does not amount to \$275. I doubt whether there is a community of white farmers that could make such a showing.

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Another matter that I wish to bring to the notice of the department is that fully two-thirds of the doctor's visits to this colony are paid for by the Indians themselves. This, to my mind, shows independence and advancement. They were told that those who could pay would have to do so, and they are carrying out these instructions.

There has been no serious epidemic during the past year and I find that when there is sickness they are always most anxious to call in a doctor. As a rule, the water on the colony is good, and nearly every farm has a well. I think this accounts to some extent for the good health they enjoy. During the year there has been one death and ten births.

The members of this colony own a very complete outfit of all kinds of farming machinery, which includes two threshing outfits.

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